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FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS
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CONFERENCE**

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CONFERENCE CALENDAR

16 April 2020, thursday

Thematic topics of the conference:

1. Theoretical principles of accounting and auditing at enterprises.
2. Specifics of accounting and audit organization at aviation enterprises.
3. Specifics of accounting and auditing organisation of state and communal enterprises.
4. Specifics of accounting and audit organisation in small businesses.
5. Specifics of accounting and auditing organization in medium and large enterprises.
6. Specifics of accounting and audit organization in commercial banks.
7. National and International Accounting Standards.
8. Budget accounting.
9. Tax accounting and control.
10. State financial control
11. Financial statements of enterprises.
12. Specifics of preparation of financial statements at aviation enterprises.
13. Directions of independent audit activity.
14. Informational, organizational and technical support of accounting and auditing activities.
15. Analytical accounting support of economic safety of enterprises.
16. Economic analysis of bussines activity.
17. Statistical methods in the analysis of business activity of all branches of national economy.

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THE IMPACT OF FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION ON INCOME UNITED TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

Tax revenues are an important component of the formation of the financial potential of the state, the main objects of which are the economy, social sphere, environmental protection [1, p. 78]. Personal income tax in Ukraine by its attributes is similar to income taxes in most developed foreign countries. Each country has its own mechanism for taxing the incomes of the population, but the theoretical basis remains common.

The intensive evolution of PIT in Ukraine was characterized by its peculiarities and was accompanied by frequent changes in the legal framework. During the period of existence of Ukraine, personal income taxation has undergone numerous transformations and transformations by the method of approbation of both progressive and proportional system of personal income taxation [2, p. 4]. In today's Ukrainian realities, PIT is analogous to personal income taxation, which operates in most developed European countries.

With the election of the vector for decentralization of power in Ukraine, namely with the adoption in April 2014 of the Concept of reform of local self-government and territorial organization of government [3], there were significant changes in the distribution of PIT revenues between the links of the budget system. A positive feature of decentralization reform is the creation of united territorial communities - the basic units of the budget system of Ukraine. In the context of fiscal decentralization, PIT has become a major budget-forming tax for united territorial communities. Thus, in 2017, this tax is about 55.9% of the total revenue structure of 366 united territorial communities. In 2017, these united territorial communities received UAH 5.2 billion, which is UAH 3.5 billion. more than in 2016 [4].

In the process of fiscal decentralization reform, the PIT has become one of the motivating factors for encouraging territorial units to integrate. Creating united territorial communities and giving them some of the PIT enrollment authority provided a high rate of increase in this tax revenue. In 2017, another 299 LTOs were created, which supplemented their budgets in 2018 by 5.4 billion UAH. at the expense of PIT [4]. At the same time, it should be noted that the share of PIT in tax revenues of budgets of different levels could be even higher if there was no

shadowing of wage income. Indeed, it is the size of wages that affects the share of PIT revenues in the budget.

Thus, the functioning of the PIT as the main source of replenishment of community budgets has become a key to adhering to the principles of subsidiarity and autonomy of the budget system, which in turn has led to an increase in the fiscal importance of this tax in Ukraine. It is worth noting the stimulating nature of PIT. Thus, the reform of fiscal decentralization and the inclusion of PITs in the budget of united territorial communities contributed to the faster formation of communities and their active development. The important role of the PIT is also that according to the Budget Code of Ukraine this tax is the basis for calculating the taxability index of local budgets.

Thus, today the PIT in Ukraine is one of the budget forming taxes, which provides the connection between the persons who pay the tax with the state (represented by the bodies of the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine) and local self-government bodies. PIT payers influence the generation of budget revenues, which gives them reason to control the use of budget funds. The implementation of decentralization and tax reforms in our country had a positive impact on the development of the tax system in general and the mechanism of PIT in particular. The fiscal role of this tax has increased significantly, especially for united territorial communities.

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VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTING ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

World experience shows that the development of venture business plays an important role in the modernization of the economy and venture investments are

considered by many economists as the most important strategic factor for improving the competitiveness of production.

Investigations of the features of the mechanism of venture capital investment and the way they account as well as prospects for its implementation in Ukraine were investigated by such scientists as: O. Babinskaya, G. Biletska, I. Brikova, V. Bartholomew, O. Denysenko, A. Kuzmin and others.

The purpose of the research is justification of the venture capital investments accounting order in accordance with international standards.

According to the definition of the US Venture Capital Association, Venture capital - is the financial resources provided by professional investors who invest in young, fast-growing companies that have the potential to transform into businesses that make a significant contribution to the economy.

The participants of venture investment are the investor (or investment committee), venture capitalists and recipient enterprises.

Venture capital investments can be implemented differently. The most common are two stages. The first stage is the accumulation of funds from various sources of corporations and at the second stage, funds are distributed among all selected projects after the examination, which reduces the risk of loss of venture capital.

Many firms dream of the day when they will receive a venture capital financing, but for most of them it remains a dream.

In the venture business, the following classification of companies applying for investment is adopted [1] :

1. Seed - is essentially just a project or business idea that needs to be funded to do additional research or create pilot product samples before launching.
2. Startup - is a newly formed company with no long-term market history. Funding for such companies is needed for research and sales.
3. Early-stage - companies that have finished products and are at the very beginning stage of its commercial implementation.
4. Expansion - companies that need additional investment to finance their business. Investments can be used to expand production and sales, conduct additional marketing research, increase share capital or working capital.

To understand the process of obtaining venture financing, it is important to know that venture capitalists typically focus their investment efforts on Specific industry sectors, Stage of company, Geography.

Investors have 3 different levels of influence on a company, such as [2] :

1. Majority ownership - investor holds more than 50% of a company's shares. This gives the investor effective control of the company. Investments in this company are then accounted for using the consolidation method.
2. Minority-active - investor holds 20-50% of the company's shares. This gives the investor the ability to influence management decisions, but not to control them entirely. Investments of this type are accounted for using the equity method.
3. Minority-passive - investor holds less than 20% of the company's shares. This gives them no significant influence over the company. Investments in this

company are accounted for using the cost method or the market method and may be classified as public or marketable securities.

Usually they buy a long-term stake in the companies to which they invest (from 5 to 10 years).

Investors expect to receive a return of between 25% and 35% per year over the lifetime of the investment.

According to the international standards venture capital can be shown as a "Long-term financial investments" which can result in gains or losses from the participation in capital.

There are 3 features of venture investment activity accounting:

1. Formation of information in the accounting system;
2. Formation of accounts;
3. Formation of analytical sections of grouping of accounting data.

The generalization in accounting is done through balance and reporting. The balance sheet of an investor's enterprise is characterized by the disclosure of non-current assets in long-term financial investments and sources of funds for their realization in equity.

When considering a high probability of controlling an investment object, it is quite possible to compose a consolidated balance sheet. Otherwise financial statements of the investor company will have its own characteristics.

Ukraine doesn't have the official market for venture capital investment that's why accounting of the venture capitals is not regulated and the issue of accounting for venture investing is not well studied.

There are no methodological recommendations for accounting of investments, which would contain a list of possible accounting transactions, the procedure for applying the equity at all. That's why its important to continue the research on the following topic.

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Scientific advisor: V.M. Kostyuchenko,
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PROBLEMS OF USING THE CATEGORY “HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION” FOR DETERMINING THE TYPE OF ASSURANCE ENGAGEMENT

For further development of the theory and practice of performing assurance engagements it is important to clearly distinguish the audit and review of historical financial information from other assurance engagements. The main criterion for their selection is the subject of the engagement "historical financial information" and, accordingly, the possible forms of its structured representation. To do this it is necessary to specify the content of the term "historical financial information" in the context of its application in the International Standards.

The term “historical financial information” was firstly suggested only in the International Standards of 2010 and it has not been changed in further editions. Such main characteristics of using term “historical financial information” in Handbook of International Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services since 2010 (Pronouncements. 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016-2017) can be distinguished:

1. The term “historical financial information” was introduced into the Glossary of Terms which states that “Information expressed in financial terms in relation to a particular entity, derived primarily from that entity’s accounting system, about economic events occurring in past time periods or about economic conditions or circumstances at points in time in the past”.

2. The term “historical financial information” is used in the Foreword to determine the scope of the application of International Standards on Auditing and International Standards for Engagements for Review.

3. It was first mentioned that International Standards of Auditing that they are written in the context of an audit of financial statements by an independent auditor and they are to be adapted as necessary in the circumstances when applied to audits of other historical financial information.

4. The term “financial statements” is interpreted as: «A structured representation of the historical financial information, which ordinarily includes accompanying notes, derived from accounting records and intended to communicate an entity’s economic resources or obligations at a point in time or the changes therein for a period of time in accordance with a financial reporting framework. The term can refer to a complete set of financial statements, but it can also refer to a single financial statement, for example, a balance sheet, or a statement of revenues and expenses, and related explanatory notes».

5. The term “other historical financial information” is found in International Standards only when indicating the possibility of adapting the International Standards on Auditing (ISA 200, ISA 260, ISA 805).

6. International Standards on Auditing and International Standards of Engagements for Review continue to use the term “financial statements, although the blocks themselves are called “Audits of Historical Financial Information” and “Reviews of Historical Financial Information”.

7. The term “historical financial information” is used broadly in the reviewed standards.

At the same time, International Standards do not indicate that financial statements are just one form of structured representation of historical financial information. The term “other historical financial information” is found in International Standards only when indicating that the ISA is set out in the context of the audit of the financial statements and should be adapted, as appropriate, when using other historical financial information during the audit. This remark is in the Foreword to the International Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance, and Related Services Pronouncements (Article 11), ISA 200 “Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing” (Article 2), ISA 260 “Communication with those Charged with Governance” (Article 2), ISA 805 “Special Consideration – Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement” (Article 1). Only in the Application and other Explanatory Material of ISA 805 “other historical financial information” is associated with Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement.

In Appendix 1 examples of such other historical financial information (Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statement) are listed: accounts receivable, allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, inventory, the liability for accrued benefits of a private pension plan, the recorded value of identified intangible assets, or the liability for “incurred but not reported” claims in an insurance portfolio, including related notes; a schedule of externally managed assets and income of a private pension plan, including related notes; a schedule of net tangible assets, including related notes; a schedule of disbursements in relation to a lease property, including explanatory notes; a schedule of profit participation or employee bonuses, including explanatory notes.

Therefore, the term "historical financial information" has a broader meaning than the term "financial statements" and contains other information but only that can be obtained from the accounting information system. In fact, taking into account the content of the above-mentioned definitions we can conclude that historical financial information can be expressed in various structured forms, not only in the form of financial statements, as this is not the case in the definition. For example, tax reporting is also information expressed in financial indicators that is obtained using company accounting system.

This issue requires a clearer solution. Since in countries where value and relevance of other types of reporting, in particular tax, statistical and managerial (this applies to Ukraine) are extremely high, it is difficult to determine which type of engagements (audit or other assurance engagements) should be used.

FEATURES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN CONDUCT OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT OF THE ORGANIZATION

Today, with the development of the Ukrainian economy, the important role of banks is constantly growing. The entry of Ukrainian banks into the international level of financial markets requires the adaptation of their management systems to the level of world standards of banking. The country's banking system is an important indicator of the development of economic processes and requires the highest level of protection against possible risks. Effectiveness of risk management in the bank is ensured by the functioning of the internal control system, in which the most important element is internal audit.

The audit service analyzes the reports, detects deviations from actual goals, usually identifies areas of future development of business organizations and, of course, has a serious impact on management decisions to achieve the goals.

There are completely different approaches to determining the type of internal audit and control over credit operations. International Auditing Standard 610 "Internal Audit Review" interprets the term "internal audit" as an assessment of the activities of a service created by entities [1]. The methodological guidelines for determining the internal audit of financial institutions approved in Article 15-1. Internal audit (control) of April 10, 2018, stated that Internal audit (control) provides for

- 1) supervision of the current activities of a financial institution;
- 2) control over observance of laws, normative legal acts of bodies,
- 3) which carry out state regulation of financial services markets, and decisions of bodies of management of the financial institution;
- 4) checking the results of the financial institution's current financial performance;
- 5) analysis of information about the activity of a financial institution, the professional activity of its employees, cases of abuse of power by officials of a financial institution;
- 6) performing other statutory functions related to the supervision and control of the financial institution. [2].

The most important thing in an audit of a commercial bank is to pay special attention to the following issues: the rationality of the workplace for establishing relations with clients, level of computerization, availability of documents and stamps; guaranteeing the storage and use of seals, stamps and report forms; finding out the true state of the stored money, documents, and property; completeness and truthfulness of information on banking transactions; the accuracy of accounting data and reporting and adherence to the rules of their keeping and drafting of the current legislation; the availability of mandates for a banking institution to give

employees the right to control signatures of settlement documents and sample signatures.

From the time of completion of the audit, which found violations of the rules of operations, in all cases, the auditor should carefully understand the nature of these violations, identify the reasons for their existence and urgently take steps to eliminate them.

Regulations on the Organization of Internal Audit in Banks of Ukraine NBU Board No. 311 V. Organization of Auditing (Audit) dated 10.05.2016.

The audit program (audit) should include:

- 1) the name of the object (scope) of the audit (audit);
- 2) the basis for conducting the audit (audit);
- 3) objectives and areas of audit (audit), taking into account the assessment of risks associated with the subject of audit;
- 4) a list of processes that will be audited (audit), indicating the estimated time (days) that will be spent on their audit;
- 5) the period to be audited;
- 6) the date of commencement and completion of the audit (audit);
- 7) the procedures for collecting, analyzing, evaluating and documenting information about the audited entity, the minimum sample size and the types of analytical procedures that will be used during the audit (audit);
- 8) a list of internal auditors and other persons who will participate in the audit (audit);
- 9) disclosure of the nature of the restriction (s) in the case of his (their) presence, organizational independence and individual objectivity [3].

During the accounting audit, it should be remembered that accounting and reporting in commercial banks are maintained according to the rules established by the NBU. Banks have an accounting plan separate from the production one. Auditors pay attention to balance. Be sure to check the balances of analytical and synthetic accounts. Compliance with the accounting rules and procedures for cash transactions must be checked, and deficiencies and negligence and even balance are often found. An audit is required to make sure that current client accounts are valid and that the motivation behind the transactions.

Therefore, we conclude that to increase the competitiveness of Ukrainian banks in the domestic and foreign markets, it is necessary to improve the internal audit process in commercial banks. This will: identify any problems on time and prevent further problems; have the confidence of the management and stakeholders in the reliability of the banking institution; minimize potential risks. That is why Ukrainian commercial banks need to realize that an effective internal audit is a viable tool for bankruptcy risk reduction and a major means of protecting shareholder interests. Only by establishing a proper, effective audit and control system for a particular commercial bank and effectively overseeing its operations can it be strengthened.

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SINGLE TAX AS A FORM OF THE SIMPLIFIED SYSTEM OF TAXATION, ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING OF BUSINESS ENTITIES IN UKRAINE

Present an important task in the era of digital transformation of national economies, business and international relations is the creation of a favorable business environment for the development of subjects of business structures (in English - business entities, hereinafter referred to as SBS).

What is the essence of the concept of "business entities". By its most general definition, SBS is a viable social group of representatives of the national economy who independently carry out officially authorized financial and economic activities in its territory. In a narrower sense, SBS is an independent organization or organizational unit, the operation of which is subject to certain relatively stable rules and regulations.

The analysis of SBS taxation in Ukraine over the last two decades shows that the most used is the simplified system of taxation, accounting and reporting (hereinafter referred to as the STS), which provides for a single tax (hereinafter referred to as the ST), the algorithm of which is calculated according to the Tax Code of Ukraine. However, despite this, the question of finding the optimal tax system for SBS is very relevant. Not all SBS are satisfied with the STS. This system is more profitable if the business is highly profitable, that is, the entrepreneur has low costs. In this case, less tax is paid than on the general system; revenue for the year is relatively small; the company uses land (there is an exemption from payment for land); the main consumers of the enterprise's services

are also located at the STS or this population (this applies more to 1-2 groups of single tax), registration by the VAT payer may not be necessary; they are satisfied with the restrictions on the number of employees (group 1-2) and the volume of income and the like.

In Ukraine, the tax legislative framework is constantly in a state of change, which destabilizes the development of the SBS and worsens the investment and innovation climate. In recent years, the domestic STS has undergone regular changes (the criteria for transition to its application, the rates of single tax rates and conditions for payment of a single social contribution (hereinafter referred to as ESV) have changed), which accordingly affected the business activity of the SBS and caused a significant reduction in their number or termination activities. In addition, there are some obstacles to the development of the SBS that adversely affect the realization of their potential. These obstacles include: corruption; hostilities in the East; unstable political situation; insufficient solvency demand; galloping inflation; instability of the national currency; excessive tax pressure; lack of working capital; low availability of credit; excessive administrative pressure, etc.

International institutes conduct current and annual monitoring of the state of the modern business environment. Thus, the PwC audit company studies the trends of economic processes and conducts an annual survey of executives of the largest companies in the world. In Ukraine, the survey is conducted every two years, starting in 2009. This allows us to observe trends in the most common types of economic crimes and their impact on Ukrainian business. The results of the PwC 2018 survey in the world and in Ukraine on economic crime indicate that 48% of respondents have suffered from economic crime and fraud in the last two years. Among the leaders are bribery and corruption (73%). The top 5 offenses also include misappropriation of property (46%), procurement fraud (33%), personnel management fraud (33%) and cybercrime (31%).

Therefore, the most important direction of economic reforms is the protection of property rights, the fight against corruption, as well as the improvement of tax legislation. Studies of foreign experts and numerous domestic publications on taxation of SBS in Ukraine have shown that the development of business and the economy as a whole is constrained by excessive taxation and a correspondingly unfavorable tax environment. Therefore, priority measures for tax reform in Ukraine should be aimed at optimizing it. This should be a differentiated approach in setting ST rates for all payers, taking into account their size, scope, types and outputs in order to stimulate entities engaged in strategically important sectors of the economy; tax exemption for newly created SBS for at least three years provided that at least half of the net profit is reinvested in its own development or bidding ST rates, differentiated by the time of existence of the enterprises; to reduce the additional tax burden due to the inclusion of the ERU in the amount of the ST, and to transfer this contribution of 57% of the amount of the paid ST to the branches of the State Treasury of Ukraine. This should reduce the tax burden, time spent on billing, payment and reporting. The ST should be “one”, tracking of cash

payments, transactions using registrars of payment transactions, digital - smartphones, tablets, introduction of online service - e-book of income and expenses of the ST payer. It is necessary:

- to replace all forms of taxpayer tax reporting with one universal electronic report form with a filing period not more than once a quarter;
- introduce a simplified form, procedure and duration of the procedure for tax registration and deregistration, opening (closing) of branches in another city, and transition to the general system of taxation, termination of activity;
- introduction in STS of an effective system of incentives, preferences (larger loans and investments, government support in cooperation with foreign partners) for UN payers in order to encourage them to research activities.

In our opinion, the implementation of these measures will significantly improve the STS, and accordingly will not interfere with the development of SBS.

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THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING OF INCOME OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES AT THE ENTERPRISE

Profit is the main indicator that reveals the result of production and economic activity of the enterprise in terms of commodity - money relations. Both the profit and the income of the enterprise are closely related to solving the important economic, social and political problems of society both at the macro and micro levels. All this gives this economic category more significance and meaning.

The degree of its coverage in scientific and normative legal literature, for example, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, Laws of Ukraine, different types of provisions, articles, works, scientific works of many theorists and practitioners, testifies to the relevance of accounting of income.

Among the well-known scholars who have made a significant contribution to the development of the topic of accountancy in accounting at different historical stages, it should be noted. Tkachenko, VM Parxomenko, N.M. Chebanov, V. Linnik, A.V. Lishilenko, V.V. Sopko, M. Chumachenko, F.F. Yefimov. However, certain questions remain regarding the correctness and legality of the organization of accounting for income.

Thus, one of the problems of accounting for income can be considered a contradiction of the concept of essence of income. For example, V.A. Sidun and Yu.V. Ponomarev believes that "profit is the enterprise's revenue from the sale of products, services and works without value added tax and excise duty. Gross income is the total amount of income received by an enterprise from all types of activities in monetary, material and non-material form, both within the territory of Ukraine and beyond its borders, for a certain period. Net income is the difference

between product sales revenue and the mandatory payments that go into the price of a product”[1].

According to Ukrainian Accounting standards 1, income is an increase in economic benefits in the form of an inflow of assets or a decrease in liabilities that lead to an increase in equity (excluding capital growth through contributions from owners) [2].

There are many factors on which the state of the operating income accounting organization depends. These include: the state of technological process at the enterprise; composition and amount of information needed to manage business processes; accounting form; method of accounting, etc.

Organizations of accounting of enterprise profits are carried out in the following sequence [3]:

1. Establishment of the list of income depending on the type of business activity and in accordance with the classification prescribed by regulatory documents. The list of income that the business may receive must be specified in the accounting policy order.

2. Establishment of the moment of recognition of income in accordance with the requirements of Ukrainian Accounting standards 15 "Income". Revenue is recognized as such if all income recognition criteria are met simultaneously.

3. Verification and accounting of primary documents on accounting of income. The peculiarity of income documentation is the lack of approved primary documents. The main primary documents to reflect the accounting of sales revenue, other operating income are contracts, invoices, freight and invoices, acts of completion, acceptance and transfer acts, inventory acts, accounting certificates and calculations, cash receipts, bank statements, etc. It is necessary to keep a record of invoice contracts and to control the shipment of products and goods to buyers.

4. Synthetic and analytical accounting of income, preparation of accounting registers. In accordance with the Plan of Accounts and the Instruction on its implementation, operating income is reflected in the Class 7 “Profit and Loss Account”. All these accounts are passive. The credit reflects the income received, and the debit tax deductions on the amount of taxes and fees, which are included in the sales price and must be paid to the budget. On the debit, in accordance with the bookkeeping certificate, the write-off of net income for the financial result of the reporting period is recorded. All accounts for income accounting have sub-accounts and analytical accounts for the needs of the enterprise and the nature of its operations.

Consideration of these aspects in the construction of accounting of income at the enterprise will allow to provide the maximum efficiency and sufficiency of analytical of the initial information.

Therefore, completeness and timeliness of reflection in the enterprise's revenue accounting system will allow to generate relevant information and to make necessary management decisions on its basis.

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES DEPRECIATION CHARGES IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

In the current conditions of development financial and economic transactions go beyond the national borders, it should be noted that Ukrainian business entities are gradually moving to international accounting and financial reporting standards, this enhances their competitiveness, performance, improves business reputation. Therefore, it is important to improve the national accounting system in the light of foreign experience.

In order to improve the quality of activity of Ukrainian enterprises, it will be very important to study the methodology of depreciation calculation. This can attract more investment and make businesses more competitive. There are many commonalities between national and international accounting standards, but at the same time there are significant differences in valuation, recognition of costs of improvement and depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

It should be noted that in order to carry out business activities of enterprises today, a prerequisite is compliance with the requirements IASB (International Accounting Standard Board), so understanding the differences between national requirements and international accounting rules is extremely important and necessary.

It should be noted that if we consider accounting provisions (standard) 7 "Fixed assets" [2] and IAS 16 "Fixed assets" [1], we will see that the concept of "depreciation" is an identical definition of economic substance.

If we consider depreciation in foreign practice, more than 50% of depreciation is to finance the renewal of fixed assets, that is, depreciation is a source of their investment in fixed assets.

Unlike accounting provisions (standard) 7, property, plant and equipment, according to which, in the period of reconstruction, modernization, completion, refurbishment and conservation, depreciation of property, plant and equipment is discontinued, in IAS 16, property, plant and equipment, if not used or if it is not used. It is recommended that the asset continue to be depreciated until it is fully depreciated.

In international practice, the following approaches are used to determine the depreciation of fixed assets received and withdrawn during the year:

- the depreciation is calculated based on the actual number of days of operation of the object, whereby it takes 30 days for the monthly depreciation and 360 days for the annual depreciation;
- depreciation is calculated based on the rounded number of full months of operation;
- we can state that the depreciation starts on the 1st of the month following the month of commissioning of the object and ends on the 1st of the month following the month of disposal;
- depreciation for the year is charged on the fixed assets available at the end of the year;

Therefore, it can be concluded that the provisions of the standards differ in determining the start and end date of depreciation. The current depreciation system is not perfect. The current problem is the study and introduction of a common methodology for accounting for depreciation at the enterprise.

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PECULIARITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PUBLICATION WITH THE BUYERS AND CUSTOMERS AT THE ENTERPRISE

Effective organization of accounting of payments with clients plays an important role for the enterprise of any form of ownership and industry. The results

of this process affect the financial stability and tax base of the enterprise, the implementation of the plan of income and expenses and, as a consequence, the achievement of the prevailing goals of its development in the market ensuring profitability of activity and competitiveness. In modern conditions of management in the course of activity of the enterprise enter into settlement relations with other enterprises, organizations and persons. Issues of the organization of accounting of payments with buyers and customers are widely covered in the works of such domestic scientists as: S.F. Holova, F.F. Butyntsyia, A.M. Herasymovycha, M.V. Kuzhel'noho, V.V. Sopka etc. However, a number of issues remain debatable and need further investigation.

Relations between buyers and customers are built on the basis of economic contracts for the sale of products (goods) and other contracts for the performance of works or services, reflecting the obligation of the customer (buyer) to pay for goods shipped to him, work performed, services provided under contract cost [2]. It should be noted that non-compliance with the contractual and settlement discipline, late filing of claims concerning the arisen ones lead to increase of accounts receivable and unstable financial condition.

When concluding a contract with buyers, the seller mainly provides the counterparty with such essential conditions as: orders, terms and amounts of payments. At this point, the parties should come to the best possible settlement. And there may be several, the most popular of which are options:

- the customer makes a 100% prepayment at the address of the seller and only after receiving it the seller (contractor) ships products (goods) or provides services (works);
- the customer (buyer) transfers to the seller's address 50% of the cost of products (services), the rest is paid after receiving the products (provision of services);
- the seller (contractor) ships the products (renders services) to the address of the customer (buyer), payment is made only after receipt of the products (provision of services);
- the seller (contractor) ships the products (provides services) to the address of the customer (buyer), and payment is made within a certain period of time after receiving the products (provision of services). This period can be from 7 to 14 business days.

Features of accounting with buyers and customers are that during a certain period, from the moment of shipment of products to the moment of payment, the enterprise's funds are in the form of accounts receivable [1]. Methodological principles for the use in accounting of information about accounts receivable and its disclosure in the financial statements are defined in UAS(Ukraine Accounting Standards) 10 "Accounts receivable" [3].

Accounts receivable from customers is actually a zero-interest counterparty loan. Its level is determined in terms of settlements with its customers [4]. Accounts receivable is a normal feature of an entity's operations as long as it is controlled and repaid in a timely manner. That is why the proper organization of

accounts receivable will allow identifying timely problems and taking necessary measures. In this aspect, in our opinion, the primary tasks of an effective organization of accounting of payments with buyers and customers are: - timely acceptance of the order from the buyer; - periodic inspection of the output of finished products, their state of accumulation in storage sites; - timely and correct documentation of the registration of products that have been shipped and released; - control over adherence to the plan of contracts of orders by volume and assortment of sold products; - timely and accurate determination of the results from the sale of products (works, services) and their accounting; - control over the deferred payment provided.

These objectives can be addressed through the formation of sound accounting policies. It is necessary to prescribe the following aspects: recognition and estimation of receivables, incl. doubtful and hopeless, a list of classification features and types into which receivables are divided for various managerial needs and to indicate, in accordance with the classification chosen, sections of analytics for debt accounting; the period and method of calculation of the doubtful debt reserve; the procedure for writing off bad debt.

So, taking into account the above aspects will allow rationally organize the accounting and analysis of payments with buyers and customers at the enterprise.

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STATUS AND PROSPECTS OF AUDIT DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

At the present stage of economic development, audit is one of the main tools to improve the quality of accounting and financial reporting. The increased interest of various market entities in financial assets as an indicator of the effective activity, financial stability and stability of an enterprise actualizes issues related to obtaining reliable information about their value with the help of a quality independent audit in order to make effective decisions on its basis.

Auditing activities in Ukraine are regulated by the entry into force on October 1, 2018 of the Law of Ukraine “On Auditing and Auditing Activities”. The law, according to him, is a complex of unreceptive entries, the situation on the audit market and in Ireland is a welcoming problem. Engaged in food bidding, including attestation and accountability; format i zmist auditor's broom; prosperity of the audit market; visa support in general, which is necessary to ensure financial independence; the order of the vibe of the audit organization and the bagato of the institute.

Audit development is associated with the constant changes that occur in his organization on a global scale. But the Ukrainian auditing community for the most part does not know how audit activity is developing abroad. Moreover, the quality of services of many domestic audit companies often gives reason to doubt their competitiveness compared to foreign colleagues. The practice of regulation and organization of audit activities abroad is very diverse. Time approaches to the regulation of certain aspects of audit in different countries are mutually exclusive. They are determined by the peculiarities of legislation and established economic practice. The development of domestic audit requires significant efforts to bring it into a competitive state.

From the Committee’s point of view, from the main audit concepts of the American Association of Accountants in the USA, an audit is a process of objectively collecting and evaluating evidence of economic actions and events in order to determine whether these statements meet the established criteria and present the results of the audit to interested users.

The Audit Practice Committee in the UK provides a simpler definition of audit; auditing refers to the activity of independent review by a specially appointed auditor of an entity’s financial statements and the expression of an opinion on them subject to the rules established by law.

Independent auditors abroad have the right to work individually, but, as a rule, they are combined into separate organizations or firms, as this is more effective. In modern practice, examples of such associations are well-known companies of certified public accountants in the United Kingdom, and companies of public accountants in the United States.

Comparing the regulatory legal acts of various foreign countries on the organization of an audit, it is possible to identify a certain similarity in decision-making on many issues regarding this area of entrepreneurial activity. For example, in the regulatory legal acts of many countries there is a provision on the need to audit the annual financial statements of an enterprise. For each country, qualification requirements are established for permitting audit practice. In England, for example, if a person is not a member of any accounting body recognized by the plenipotentiary of the secretary, he is not entitled to be an auditor.

Another similarity in the audit activities of foreign countries is the right of auditors to attend and speak at all meetings of the auditee. As for the responsibility of auditors abroad, for foreign negligence, omissions, knowingly false assessment of activities, along with moral and disciplinary liability, foreign auditors bear material and even criminal liability. Another feature of foreign audit is that foreign legislation provides a more detailed classification of types of audit. For example, in US laws, the following types of audit are distinguished, as internal, state audit, management and audit of regulatory bodies.

In Ukraine, the development of audit is hampered by the absence of a “social” order for a quality audit and the absence of a mandatory audit in the financial statements of non-public companies regardless of turnover. The second problem for the Ukrainian audit model is the audit service control system. Compliance with international auditing and quality control standards is not an easy task. Thus, in a survey conducted by the International Federation of Accountants in 2016, 59% indicated a problem of compliance with standards, while not giving a reasonable system of internal control over the quality of audit services, as is customary abroad.

So, audit in Ukraine requires significant fundamental reforms, in which the requirements for audit activities would meet the requirements of the Ukrainian economy.

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RECORD-KEEPING AS A MAJOR ELEMENT OF CURRENT CONTROL

Internal control - is one of the types of economic control of enterprises' financially-economic activity of different patterns of ownership. It is a well-organized system of verification supervision of economic operations with the aim of establishment of authenticity, objectivity, financial and legal viability, reality of economic facts and administrative decisions in relation to their adjusting.

All functions of management (forecasting, planning, account, organization, analysis, adjusting) interact into each other and co-operate in enterprise's management system.

Before examining the question about management system control development, it is necessary to speak about the improvement of accounting. Thus one of the terms is to organize an account so that it will be able to provide information about the expedient use of all assets of an enterprise. Intercommunication of account and control means that in a number of cases the finishing stage of account simultaneously is the initial stage of control. However, without regard to close intercommunication of account and control, there is a difference in these functions, namely: an account directly does not form final administrative decisions, but is the initial stage of their preparation. It gives information for making these decisions. Control begins with the analysis of registration data and finishes with forming possible variants of administrative decisions to increase efficiency. Thus, information is necessary for controlling and for adjusting of all enterprise assets created in the system of record-keeping. It gives an opportunity to agree with opinion of some scientists that account, not used for control is aimless, and control based on data of primary account is pointless.

In turn, research testifies that in the management of many enterprises of our country a leading role in realization of control belongs to the service of record-keeping, by means of which an informative base is formed for realization of previous, current and future control.

Undoubtedly, the major element of internal control is current control that comes true by the book-keeping officers at implementation of functional duties with the aim of timely defects exposure and warning of their outgrowing in large plunderings. But in the conditions of realization of this type of internal control by the book-keeping officers, it is not always effective and systematic. Researches showed that at enterprises approximately 49 percents of defects and plunderings took place through violation in organization of record-keeping, non-fulfillment of control functions by the book-keeping services or their participating in plunderings of material values. With the aim of property control strengthening at enterprises, and also of non-participation of registration workers in the concealment of defects and plundering, it is necessary to perform transferring of structural subdivisions accountants of book-keeping from one account office to another.

The result of practical aspect analysis in relation to realization of internal control allows to conclude that these duties in relation to realization of control, are, as a rule, not envisaged in post instructions of accountants, except registration functions. Efficiency of control functions of record-keeping in a great deal depends on solving the staff problem of book-keeping. Annually large sums are saved by the labour of specialists. They are the first helpers of managers that control legality and provide assets saving in general.

MODERN FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING DYSKOTUVANNYA TRANSACTIONS ORGANIZATION AT ENTERPRISES

Accounting standards are key instruments to determine the principles and methods of accounting and financial reporting in Ukraine and after 2013 are one of the requirements - they comply with international standards. Therefore, it is important to follow the changes related legislation to accounting standards.

One such change is the order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine № 379 of 09.16.2019. The present order of amendments (applicable discounted debt) in a number of NAS, such as: №10 «Receivables», № 11, «Liabilities», №13 «Financial instruments», №15 «Revenue», №16 «Expenses» , №19 «Business Combinations», №22 «The impact of inflation», № 25 «Financial report of business» and IAS №39 «Financial instruments: recognition and evaluation».

Discounting debt is UAH future income or expense in the current value. That is, the purchasing power of a sum to the effects of inflation or dependence on bank deposit rate will be different in the coming period. Thus discounting account two opposite directions: benefit from investment deposit money or loss from depreciation of it.

The changes relate to almost all enterprises of different ownership forms and sizes, namely all companies that have long-term debt. Only the current debt isn't subjected to discounting.

In order to determine the amount of the discount one should consider the following components, namely: first, to define the term debt (it has to be more than one year); secondly, to determine the maturity of debt (once a year, twice per year, once per quarter); Third, to consider the discount rate. In this case you can select one of the following: (NBU discount rate, the interest rate on interbank loans, the cost of borrowing, the cost of retail deposits).

Since the discount rate is a significant indicator in the calculation of the debt, you have very carefully choose the bid because the higher the discount rate, the lower the present value of the asset or liability. Discounted debt in the account should be considered as the difference between the original and the discounted amount. If the enterprise accounts payable, there is a discount, i.e. by the use of cash the company has revenue for receivables premium arises, i.e. the company receives costs.

In order to avoid mistakes in choosing the discount rate it is imperative to specify the accounting policy choice of the principle choosing the discount rate. If the company, which particularly situated on a simplified system of taxation, decides to avoid the use of discounting debt, we must consider the terms of contracts, namely the maturity of contracts will be one year, i.e. current.

ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF SOCIAL REPORTING: ASSESSMENT OF EXTERNAL FACTORS

Today, socially-oriented activities are one of the priorities for business entities in relation to the benefits that it provides, namely the company's emphasis on its social value gives it significant public support. The role of social reporting comes to the first place from the perspective of businesses. It is admired by users, but whether such reports are actually of good quality? How to evaluate what is not measurable? The relevance of these issues is confirmed by various facts. It does not ignore such an important area as accounting, in which corporate relations become a significant segment.

In our opinion, the first step in solving the problems of the qualitative characteristics of information is to determine the factors that affect the quality of accounting information.

Information quality – signs that make the information useful (suitable) to achieve the goals of user.

By the quality of accounting resultant information, we understand the complex of objective properties of information that determine its suitability to satisfy the needs of end users.

The qualitative characteristics of accounting information include:

- 1) according to NP(S)A 1 "General requirements for financial reporting" – clarity and comprehensibility, relevance, reliability and comparability;
- 2) according to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Statements, the information should be relevant, material, truthful, comparable, timely and understandable.

The qualimetric model uses the principle that factors are distributed as a set of quality properties for its decomposition into components of the first, second, third level, etc. Each factor is measured by the weighting factor of the property index – M_i . In our case, each factor and criterion has its own weight within a unit. We determine the following factors affecting the quality of accounting information: legislative regulation, legal norms, standards and the degree of application of professional judgment, the process of formation and provision, sources of provision, subject of provision, users of information (or end users). We propose the following types of factors, which are subject to difference and assessment, that achieve the quality of the presented social ability.

Below the factors are summarized to bring them to qualimetric analysis:

1. Political situation and level of legislative regulation, which consists of:
 - 1.1. The state of the political system: 1) is there a strict regulatory framework for reporting? 2) to what extent do reporting entities depend on the political situation?

1.2. The complex of interactions between its subjects over a period of time: 1) does the reporting entity depend on other entities? 2) does the reporting entity depend on the state?

1.3. The degree of legislative regulation: 1) is the regulatory framework strong in the reporting country? 2) are there serious penalties for misrepresentation in reporting or for manipulating facts and data? 3) have professional ethics been developed? 4) are entities required to submit social reports?

1.4. Application of legal norms and standards: 1) Reporting methodology that has been applied; 2) How rigid is the level of regulation of the basic principles and rules of drafting?

1.5. The degree of application of professional judgment: 1) What information is disclosed in the reporting? 2) Does the information contain general facts and figures that are independent of professional judgment? 3) The degree of impartiality of the accounting entities? 4) What is the measure of professional judgment?

2. Source of information submission, which consists of:

2.1. The process of forming and submitting information: 1) how big is the gap between the timing of events and how they are reflected in documents? 2) is information generated from independent sources?

2.2. Source of information submission: 1) are current technologies used in reporting? 2) what is the quality of the supporting documents? 3) are current forms of documents used? 4) is there proper control?

3. Subject of information presentation, which consists of:

3.1. Information provider characteristics: 1) degree of possession of information about the enterprise; 2) knowledge of the law; 3) degree of ethics compliance; 4) whether there is proper control over the subject of the submission of information?

3.2. Principles and standards of behavior in difficult situations: 1) does the company have developed standards of professional behavior and ethics? 2) how often have the rules been violated at the enterprise?

3.3. Assessing the subject's situation in terms of the impact of the information: 1) for what type of entity is the information provided (large, medium, small)? 2) will the information affect the subject's activity? 3) will information increase public confidence in the subject of its submission?

4. Users of information, which consists of:

User characteristics: 1) are there user requirements for completeness of information? 2) are there user requirements for quality information? 3) Are there explanations for the information? 4) Do users have sufficient knowledge?

The reference value for assessing the quality of reporting by an integral indicator should be equal to one, therefore, reference values of the coefficients of dependence on the weight values of individual coefficients in assessing the quality of reporting should be determined. It should be noted that the weight values depend on the subjective opinion and they need further research.

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND COST ANALYSIS

Modern management accounting of production costs is organized by their economic elements, and accounting and costing of individual types of products, works and services is carried out by expenditure items.

The economic element is a homogeneous type of cost that cannot be decomposed into any component parts. According to the economic elements creates an estimate of the cost. Among them, there are five main elements: material costs, labor costs, social contributions, depreciation of fixed assets, and other costs [1, p. 15].

To control the composition of costs at the place where they are made, it is necessary to know not only how much is spent in the production process, but also for what purposes they are made, that is, to take into account the costs in accordance with the directions of the technological process. This accounting allows you to analyze the cost of its component parts and types of products, to set the volume of expenditures of individual structural divisions. The solution to these problems is through the use of classification of costs for items costing. The list of calculation items, their composition and methods of distribution by product type are determined in accordance with industry guidelines, based on the specifics of the technology and organization of production by the enterprise itself. Expenses also differ by type of activity [2, p. 10].

Cost analysis is the analysis of factors that affect the totality of products and services provided by companies, purchasing methods, resource use, sales and marketing efforts, and the provision of products and services. The information obtained from this analysis helps owners and managers determine what actions need to be taken to reduce costs and generate additional revenue. Companies looking to expand their business lines, strengthen their financial performance, or enter new markets often find these types of analyses very useful.

Companies have losses in many ways. Expenses arise from the production of goods, the acquisition of inventory, the conduct of business, or the acquisition of assets. These losses include fixed and variable costs related to production, depreciation and investment, as well as General and administrative expenses. They also include alternative costs, deflated costs, and marginal costs. Cost analysis identifies and explores the sources and components of these costs.

Cost analysis has several different names, including cost allocation, cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, and the like. Let's determine what the cost analysis shows us.

First of all, cost analysis helps a company determine the expected costs and benefits of a particular asset, new product, or action plan before it makes the necessary investment. In-depth analysis can reveal hidden costs inherent in the

company's normal way of doing business, as well as unexpected expenses for certain actions. Identifying and eliminating the following expenses may help the company to improve its profitability and long term viability. Cost analysis also helps companies change their procedures for providing services and products to more cost-effective and efficient ones.

Of course, companies receive income from the sale of their products and services. To generate additional revenue, companies can raise prices for existing products and services, offer additional services at an additional price, or introduce new products or services at higher prices. Companies can also generate revenue by increasing the number of products sold. Firms achieve this by lowering prices or increasing their marketing efforts to stimulate demand.

Therefore, cost analysis is closely related to revenue analysis. Revenue analysis helps companies determine how to significantly increase their revenue. Combined with cost analysis, this helps companies do this while keeping costs to a minimum. Revenue analysis helps companies evaluate which course of action leads to the greatest increase in revenue with the least effort. For example, a company determines that it needs a series of press releases, a lot of website views, and well-placed ads in order to dramatically increase sales of a particular product, but it also determines that adding a low-cost add-on to a more expensive service will have the same effect.

This is where it is necessary to focus on such a concept as the break-even point.

The break-even point for a product or service occurs when the revenue generated by the product is equal to the costs incurred in the production, sale, and delivery of the product.

Break-even analysis combines cost and revenue analysis to help companies determine whether a new product or service makes financial sense. While companies can focus solely on cost analysis in order to reduce costs, most companies use revenue analysis in combination with cost analysis to select the revenue option that produces the most profit.

Thus, it can be concluded that a clear establishment of cost accounting at the places where they occur will allow for analytical work and control functions for their feasibility, size, structure, and specific weight in order to manage them. And cost analysis, including determining the break-even point, will help you make effective management decisions.

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PRIORITIES OF TAXATION SYSTEM REFORMATION: BENEFITS AND RISKS OF TRANSITION TO DBCFT AND IP BOX

In the information society where financial globalization dominates, financial transactions between all economic entities and individuals are steadily increasing the role of traditional taxes spread in the 20th century is gradually declining. First and foremost, this situation concerns such common financial obligation as income tax. In fact, in the 2010s most operations and agreements are taking place in the sphere of monetary transactions, Internet-trade and IT-services. Moreover, at the beginning of 2020, which is marked by pandemic of coronavirus COVID-19, the world faces up the challenge when transition to non-cash Internet-payments and Internet-trade of goods and services is one of the best possible variants of countries' financial and economic structure. Thus, income tax detection and administration by the old-fashioned methods becomes more and more problematic.

IMF analytical reports (January, 2019) [1] emphasized on feasibility of destination-based cash flow tax (DBCFT) introduction. Among the main benefits of DBCFT international organizations like IMF and OECD emphasis on 'aggressive taxation planning' as for administrating income tax for big businesses and TNCs inherent in developed countries [1; 2]. It happens since TNCs determined to decrease taxation burden move to capital outflow and production dislocation abroad. This means part of income (or the whole business income) extraction from the countries with high taxation level to the ones with low taxation. Among the consequences are workplaces decreasing, budget loss of taxation and import of goods (or services) produced abroad by national TNCs. Under this condition developed world countries are of budgetary expenditures.

The concept of DBCFT considers the following: 1) exemption all export revenue of businesses and TNCs from taxation; 2) DBCFT is really like classical VAT which is a tax on consumption; 3) the processes of income redistribution within corporations and between their foreign branches to decrease the burden of taxes paid loses its sense under DBCFT introduction; 4) it is of beneficial nature for businesses and TNCs to obtain profits at the location of their parent company which positively impacts maintaining existing and newly-created workplaces at business's legal setting; 5) DBCFT introduction encourages the main investments of the business (corporation) to remain within the borders of the its parent country. The main drawback of such introduction is cyclical nature of its collection regardless of income tax.

The idea of DBCFT occurred in the USA in 2016 while plenty of American corporations were actively extracting their funds and production abroad, which provides cheap and skilled labor force, as well as low taxation. Due to this fact the practice of importing the goods produced by American companies to the USA was

really widespread. DBCFT tax is sometimes called ‘a tax on domestic monetary flows’, so his introduction to the USA is proposed to accompany with the following measures like decreasing taxation burden in general; excluding import goods and spare parts from businesses’s expenses; vanishing export revenues from taxation base; implementing preferential terms of taxation to repatriate the capital which promotes returning of flight capitals to origin countries.

Introduction of DBCFT in global scales bears a lot of threats. It is of not beneficial nature for the countries which have trade balance surplus (China, Germany), countries which owns foreign securities portfolio – corporative non-financial debt nominated in USD (Brazil, Indonesia), countries whose export is mainly concentrated on the US market (Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Canada). As DBFCT introduction discourages import, businesses and TNCs will be interested to pass the costs on consumers, which leads to increasing in prices for imported goods. It will negatively impact commodity-dependent countries, including Ukraine. For instance, Ukraine exports metallurgical and agricultural raw materials and semi-finished products, whereas imports ready-made goods, including foodstuff and machine building products. Alternatively, the process of attracting capital to national market, maintaining closed-loop ready-made goods production cycle and import substitution requires complex institutional reforming, creating fair judicial system, developed market infrastructure, favorable business climate for businesses in Ukraine,

The main priority of taxation system reformation for developed countries of the world and leading countries in IT sphere is imposing taxation on IT-businesses and entrepreneurs working in digital economy and IT-services. In international taxation legislation there is a taxation regime - Intellectual Property Box (IP Box) that creates particular preferential treatment for It-businesses focused on patent development, software implementing the complex set of technical decisions linked to intellectual property generating, including utility models, brands, design, micro scheme structures etc. [2]. IP box taxation treatment is not of stable and provides changing the income tax rate for IT-businesses which obtain the profit from creating and applying the intellectual property. Such income tax is introduced by the countries which support IT-business; for instance, from 0 % in Hungary and Turkey through 5 % in Lithuania and Poland to 10 % in France and the UK. Ukraine considers the propositions on decreasing income tax to maximum 80 %, whereas the present rate of income tax is 18 %. IP Box taxation regime encourages no to pay the taxes on condition the investment climate is created. This situation shapes additional stimuli for succession transit of IT-business from outsourcing business-model (i.e. the situation when national IT-businesses create program code for foreign customers) to productive model grounded on production of own ready-made intellectual products.

Traditionally, Ukrainian IT-businesses work as a set of physical entrepreneurs which promotes their preventing from taxation as legal persons. Outsourcing is the first and foremost product of IT-businesses. In its way, implementing taxation reformation in Ukraine, including implementing IP-box and DBCFT taxes will

encourage, on the one hand, to increase in tax revenues to Ukrainian budget, on the other hand, to promote minimizing tax 'shadowness', as well as creating real stimuli for national IT-businesses concerning production of ready-made intellectual products and their export.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN UKRAINE

The world experience proves that the small businesses is a key component for developing a state economy. That is why relationships between small business entities and the state should be based on parity. Government support for small businesses allows not only successful and profitable business activity, but also it creates additional workplaces and increases the solvency of the population.

For the development and sustainable functioning of the small enterprises, we need clear, easy-to-use and understandable accounting schemes to guide sustainable operations. So, it is necessary to form a single accounting information system that includes accounting, tax accounting, operational and technical accounting data which represents objective information.

Currently, the market economy is rapidly developing in this context it is necessary to make timely management decisions, which requires truthful and accurate information that can be obtained with well-established accounting. And small business is also characterized by minimizing management costs, the ability to maintain a simplified tax, financial and statistical accounting system.

Given the importance of these market players for the country's economy, the state has adopted a number of laws aimed at increasing state support by reducing the tax burden, simplifying accounting and reporting financial statements for a small business. This is justified, because experience and some regulatory documents show that there are a number of features in the activity of small, medium and large enterprises.

There are following factors that are reflected in the accounting of a small business:

1. Limited financial resources to attract highly qualified accounting and other professionals (including jurisprudence, marketing, management). However, it

is important to understand that the primary accounting is necessary condition in the organization of the enterprise and its foundation documents.

2. The need for a comprehensive knowledge of the legislative framework. To organize even a small business you need comprehensive knowledge of the existing civil, tax, labor, currency, customs, foreign economy legislation. Lack of legal education and knowledge in the organization of workflow is one of the most pressing problems today.

3. A small number of employees. Usually the employee has to spend his working time not only on his special duties and to perform the work, that need knowledge from other industries. Thus, the small business needs universal workers more.

4. Poor protection against tax and other regulatory authorities. The inability to retain highly qualified professionals and the imperfection of the existing judiciary leads to the fact that the reviewing authority can take illegal actions, forcing overpay the taxes and to take other actions that are not of interest to small business.

5. Not understanding the accounting goals of management. In an organization's management system, the accounting serves as a feedback, that provides information about the course of activity and the consequences of it.

Guidelines provide two options for keeping records: a simple form of accounting and a simplified form of accounting.

A simple form of accounting involves the use of the Business Transaction Log. This form of accounting is used by enterprises with little document turnover (number of business transactions).

A simplified form of accounting, recommended for small enterprises with a large volume of workflows (and thus the number of employees and sales), with the production of finished products, the implementation of material-intensive works and services, involves the use of five statements and a balance sheet.

Systematization of business operations is essential for accounting of small business.

The variable nature of the funds circulation in the production and financial activities of small enterprises is a dialectical process that determines their dynamic, quantitative and qualitative changes at each time moment.

These changes should be recorded and reflected by each type of accounting and reporting system only through a mechanism that would not only be fast enough for quantitative movements of funds in the course of their circulation, but also adequate for qualitative transformations resulting from production. activities.

The plan of accounting accounts showing the business assets of the enterprises and the sources of their formation exactly meets the following requirements.

Thus, consideration of these factors is a prerequisite when considering the issues of simplifying the accounting procedures of small businesses with the preservation main accounting tasks for the enterprise.

As a conclusion, a competent, clear and thoughtful approach to accounting in organizations that are subjects of a small business can increase the accuracy and

efficiency of processing accounting information and, consequently, improve the quality of management decisions.

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TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF ACCOUNTING OF PRODUCT OUTPUT AND REALIZATION

One of the most important challenges facing organizations is the definition of a range of products that will simultaneously meet customer demand and bring maximum profit and net cash flow to the enterprise. Efficiency of managing the range of products affects both the financial position of the enterprise and its position in the supply market.

One of the main issues of realization and accounting of output of finished products is the formation of accounting policies, the main elements of which, in the part of the issue under study, are: choice of accounting price of finished products, method of accounting, the procedure for forming reserves to reduce the cost of finished products.

Another problem that may arise at the stage of production of finished products is the reflection in the accounting records of its movement at the enterprise. This is due to the fact that the control over the movement of finished products is a guarantee of the successful operation of the enterprise in the market.

Various accounting documents are used in the information system of the enterprise, to a great extent on the quality of which is the efficiency of management, many documents on the primary accounting of the movement of finished products per day are used, in which operations are duplicated. This leads to the accumulation of documentation. However, regardless of the level of use, the construction of documents should always be rational: documents should be convenient and meaningful, drafted and processed in a short time, used in various sectors of the economy. Thus, control over the process of production and sale of finished products is carried out on the basis of primary documentation, accounting registers, general ledger, with mandatory analysis.

In our opinion, one of the main problems of accounting for sales is that the accrual of income from the sale of finished goods (goods, works of services) occurs in the presence of certain conditions, with receivables arisen. This is a

problem, first, because the existence of receivables is economically unprofitable for the enterprise because of the inability to use these funds to produce and sell new products. The bottom line is that accrued income can be written off for financial results and compared to the costs incurred to generate that income, that is, to determine profit or loss, but in reality there is no such income. Second, accounts receivable may be doubtful, ie there will be no certainty about the repayment of part or the full amount of that debt.

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ACCOUNTING-ANALYTICAL INFORMATION IN THE ECONOMIC SECURITY SYSTEM OF ENTERPRISE

Accounting-analytical support plays an important role in the enterprise functioning, in particular in achieving a high level of the business entity economic security. Accounting-analytical support for the enterprise economic security system means the process of collecting, preparing, registering, and processing accounting and analytical information and making management decisions on its basis aimed at protecting the financial and economic interests of enterprises at all levels from the influence of internal and external threats.

Accounting-analytical information means information that is generated in accounting and information that is prepared by economic analysis methods. At the same time, analytical information is accounting data after being processed by economic analysis.

All accounting-analytical information available at the enterprise can be divided into two types: internal, which is intended for use in the internal environment and external, which will be sent for external use. To the objects of accounting-analytical support of business entities managing are:

1. Primary accounting information based on primary documents. Primary documents are written certificates that record and confirm business transactions, including orders and permits of the administration (owner) to conduct them (for example, profit and expenditure cash orders, delivery note to the warehouse). Completeness and reliability of accounting and reporting metrics depends on paperwork quality.

2. Current accounting information, which is formed on the basis of appropriate processing of information, contained in the primary documents, that is business transactions displaying on the accounts, determining the turnover and totals for each of the accounts.

3. Effective accounting information generated as a result of the reporting, which completes the current accounting system and is fully conditioned by its data.

4. Effective economic information - information obtained from the analysis of accounting information, summarized in a statement that is performed with all other elements of the accounting method to obtain the analytical (economic) information, required for management and control.

Processing of accounting-analytical information is subject to uncertainty related to external factors, affecting all business transactions and internal factors, that arise directly in accounting and analysis systems and affect financial and management reporting, the outcomes of their analysis and, as a result, - decision making process in the field of enterprise economic security.

Therefore, it is possible to distinguish the risks of accounting-analytical information that affect the efficiency of the enterprise and ensure its economic security. They can be divided into:

1) risks that arise in the accounting system (accounting (information) risks), in particular: risks inherent in the accounting system; risks associated with providing information to the management process;

2) business risks, the information of which is particularly reflected in the accounting system and disclosed in the financial statements.

Risks need to be analyzed and identified from several sides:

- from the point of view of state regulation (more fully take into account and regulate norms, analyze the choice of regulatory instruments by the authorities, determine the effectiveness of regulatory goals);

- from the point of view of statistical observation (to timely supplement the documents regulating statistical accounting and data processing, to use reliable statistics for objective estimation of economic development); from the entity's point of view (it is advisable to manage risks both financially and taking into account the social component of the entity's activity).

A threat to accounting-analytical information is a potential action that could be detrimental to the owners of information resources or users of the system by influencing the components of the accounting-analytical system.

The protection of accounting-analytical information means the state of information security and the maintenance of its infrastructure (computers, communication lines, power systems, etc.) from accidental or intentional influences of a natural or artificial nature, which could cause harm to owners or users of this information.

The objects of information security in accounting and analysis include:

- information resources containing commercial information and confidential information provided in the form of accounting-analytical databases;

- information systems and resources - technical resources used in information processes (computer and organizational equipment, information and physical fields of computers, system-wide and application software, in general automated systems of enterprises accounting and analytical data).

Thus, the security of accounting-analytical data requires: computer reliability; retaining valuable credentials and analytics; protection of accounting-analytical

information from making changes by unauthorized persons; storing documented accounting information in electronic communications etc.

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AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE FINANCIAL CONTROL IN UKRAINE

Nowadays the system of state financial control is being developed as if it was an hourly process of power making and forms of socialized market economy, which does not provide any benefits. Excess growth of the number of financial ruins in Ukraine is not caused by the lack of institutional and regional structures of the state financial control, but by its weak theoretical, methodological and methodical basis, by shortcomings in the organizational control process.

In the meantime, the development of the long-standing forms of state financial control does not allow the respective powers to quickly and efficiently invest in the processes that are being implemented in the economy, to ensure a concentration of control activities at the highest priority levels of financial performance, in order to reduce the efficiency of control functions.

The state's effective control over the affairs of the state is based on the rule of law, which is based on the rule of the state, ...and the effective management of financial resources and power, as well as the immediate possession of the necessary *vidpovidnyh* corridors and stops in.

The establishment and development of the state financial control in the terms of the eastern Ukraine was taking place at the end of the decade: 1) Domain Prince of Volodymyr's Domain Powers; 2) democratically organized financial control in Zaporozhny Sich; 3) administrative and strategic financial control in Hetman's Power; 4) state financial control over the hours of the Russian Empire's panning on the Ukrainian lands; 5) the radiant period of the state political and administrative administrative review; 6) the continuation of the democratic traditional state financial control in the non-indigenous Ukraine.

The state financial control is regulated by the norms of law of the powers' subsidiary bodies of the management and control over their immediate and precise financial plan, *обґрунтованістю* and the repeated need for the collapse of the state financial and material resources, the correctness of their effectiveness. This control is exercised by the newly established and successful realisation of the state's financial and budgetary policy, which is impervious to the financial and economic integrity and stability, The Government is committed to the effective development of sustainable financial resources, which brings together the necessary minds for the timely economic reforms to be carried out in it, and is committed to the formation of a power government. Subjects of the state's financial control are organized by the authorities, who are confident in the health of this kind of control.

It can be classified according to different criteria, as well as in the competence of the authorities or in the interests of the authorities up to the other end of the state.

The state financial control is regulated by the norms of law of the state financial and material resources, correctness and efficiency of the state financial and material resources.

This control is exercised by the newly established and successful realisation of the state's financial and budgetary policy, which is impervious to the financial and economic integrity and stability, The Government is committed to the effective development of sustainable financial resources, which brings together the necessary minds for the timely economic reforms to be carried out in it, and is committed to the formation of a power government. Subjects of the state's financial control are organized by the authorities, who are confident in the health of this kind of control. It can be classified according to different criteria, as well as in the competence of the authorities or in the interests of the authorities up to the other end of the state. The financial control of the state is important for the number of bodies, which are not visited at any time and in any hour of notice, as a result of the growing financial and economic crisis, there is a demand for their control over the legislatively equal method of protection of the rights of huge people and the lack of economic security of the state, intact.

It is possible to realize the functions, which are subject to the financial control of the powers, by means of which different forms and methods of control can be established, as well as by means of which the visa and criteria are related to the legislative level of the state.

The basis of the classification of forms of state financial control is an hour of its implementation, and methods - signing signs. In this regard, the formation of financial control can be divided into front, backward and forward, and to the methods of revision, revision, audit, monitoring, contracting, analysis, financial and economic examination. It is necessary to comply with all forms and methods of the state financial control at its own discretion in order to be able to take control of the state processes and to establish uncontrolled segments in the financial sphere, and also to overcome the parallelism and dubbing of the fucking hour of ownership of the organs of the necessary visits.

The main factors and are the fact that the effective health of the state financial control in Ukraine on this day is: the lack of understanding of the current legislation: The destructive nature of excessive changes; weak functioning of the state financial control system at all stages of the development process, which is precautionary in front of the local interest, not to ignore the necessity of conquest of the state financial control in general; a lack of financial control to ensure that the financial dissipation of the powers is not compromised. Everything is to be done to the financial ruins and to absorb significant financial costs, and, as it happens, to the degradation of economic activity.

Nowadays, the system of state financial control of the state is well-thought-out and requires the prolongation, with the help of such methods: implementation of the regulatory and legal framework in these areas, as well as the visaing of the very

conceptual ambush of the organization of its control, the specification and coordination of the functions of the financial control, standardization of the formation and methods of control activity; reduction of the material and technical safety of the control bodies; introduction of modern information and technological instruments; coordination and taxation of joint control bodies of different levels and other bodies of the ownership; introduction and introduction into the practice of foreign exchange before the financial control was conducted.

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FIELDS OF IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL PRODUCTION INVENTORIES IN ENTERPRISE

To date, to successfully complete the production process at an enterprise where a large cash flow is necessary effective and efficient inventory management. For implementation of continuous technological process of enterprise production it is necessary to have in stock adequate stocks of materials, semi-finished products, fuel, raw materials in the absence of these reserves the production process will be terminated .

One of the important conditions for enterprise development is the implementation of development and implementation of innovations in the organization of inventory accounting at warehouses of enterprises and organizations. This necessitates implementation suggestions for improving inventory management at ware houses of manufacturing enterprises in order to achieve the most efficient results of entrepreneurial activity .

The consequence of inefficient economic activity is an increase in risk receiving damage. Under such conditions, more rapid, flexible, adapted to market conditions, a reliable accounting and control system that would reduced the level of damage and became a prerequisite for improvement activities of many enterprises. The increase will depend on the above economic efficiency of production and development of accounting and control systems in general.

To improve inventory management is necessary to apply a comprehensive approach that allows everyone to be promptly retrieved necessary data for a certain period and increases the level of financial and financial management business activity of the enterprise .

The problem today is significant updating accounting software since production accounting stocks are impossible without the use of computer technology. Computerized accounting will reduce employees' working time keeping records. There is currently no computerized accounting occupies a considerable part of the working time of employees.

To facilitate and reduce the work time of an accounting employee who deals with the processing of primary documents on the movement of inventory stocks, it is necessary to develop a nine-digit nomenclature structure the numbers of which the first three digits form the balance account number, the fourth - the subaccount number, the fifth - the group number of inventory stocks, sixth and seventh - the subgroup number in each group, the last two - the order number of the inventory in the subgroup. Introducing additional control over material production Inventory management is very important .

This means that review of accounting documents, study of regulations in force this area will be exercised by the manager. In this way it is possible more rationally spend money on the purchase of inventory, spend less time convincing management to purchase and to increase the discipline of using commodity-inventories by employees of the enterprise .

In addition, an analysis of the effective use of commodity- inventories according to accounting under special control of the head of the enterprise. In the account of construction and assembly repair work on a monthly basis to compare actual costs materials with costs defined by production standards.

It will also be superfluous to introduce control over the accounting department by the arrival of the documents and to do the verification of the documents submitted by the accountant a person with documents received from the supply department. In the accounting policy of the company does not provide for a holiday materials from the warehouse and a list of persons who are allowed to be requested and received materials from both ware houses and suppliers can lead to abuse of the use of inventory and unjustified additional costs .

Also, to improve accounting, businesses should strive for compliance with inventory standards of materials, as their excess leads to a slowdown in working capital turnover and a disadvantage to disruption of the production process.

So, the problems of accounting and control over the use of production stocks in the manufacturing process are quite important and relevant aspects today, because their elimination will lead to a significant increase productivity of the enterprise.

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INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE OF FINANCIAL CONTROL

Financial control is one of the types of financial activity of the state for verification of economic entities of all forms of ownership by applying the

methods of control activity established by the legislation in force to identify deficiencies in the financial statements of enterprises, institutions, organizations in the process of creation, distribution, use of monetary funds.

In international practice, to designate a public authority that is responsible for the exercise of external financial control, use a unified name - the highest authority of financial control (hereinafter - SAI). However, despite the active use of the concept of SAI in international practice, each country now uses its own distinctive, officially approved name.

INTOSAI was founded in 1953 to study and disseminate positive experience in supervisory practice. It consists of countries that are members of the UN, Ukraine has been a member of INTOSAI since 1998.

An organization such as the European Accounting House or the European Court of Auditors cannot be overlooked. In fact, it is one of the seven institutions that governs the European Union (hereinafter - EU). The European Court of Auditors itself was created in 1975 to audit the EU budget and its institutions.

Particular attention in the context of the consideration of this issue deserves international formation such as Eurofisc. This interstate network was launched in June 2010 as a result of an agreement between the Ministers of Economy and Finance of the 27 EU countries in Luxembourg. In general, political agreement was reached to set up a Eurofisc network set up by national tax administrations in EU Member States to identify and combat cross-border VAT fraud. Eurofisc provides for a multilateral rapid alert and data sharing mechanism for new types of cross-border VAT fraud, which annually causes multibillion-dollar losses to EU national budgets.

In addition, a new organ was created in the European Union on December 16, 2010, and since January 2011 a new organ has been set up to identify the dangers of the global financial crisis at an early stage. This is the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). Macro-prudential oversight of the EU financial system is central to the work of this organ in order to contribute to preventing or mitigating systemic risks to EU financial stability. The European Systemic Threat Committee should promote the effective functioning of the EU's internal market and thereby ensure the financial sector's sustainable contribution to economic growth.

The system of financial bodies is determined by the political system and form of the state. Management of finances in economically developed countries is usually carried out by several public authorities. Despite the differences in different countries, the bodies that exercise financial control include parliament, a special agency of state financial control, the Ministry of Finance (its management and departments), sectoral agencies.

The experience of advanced economies with long-standing traditions of public financial control (France, Germany, United Kingdom, Austria, USA, Japan) shows that the structural organization of financial control bodies is conditioned primarily by the delimitation of the objects of control and the need to the architecture of horizontal and vertical power relations based on a clear delineation of control authority.

The constitutions of foreign countries differently enshrine the position of financial control bodies in the system of state bodies. Some enroll them in the bodies of parliament (Austria, Hungary), while others define them as an independent supreme state agency of financial control (Bulgaria, Poland, Germany). There is another group of countries where the SAI's place is rather ambiguous - either given by the judiciary or directly incorporated into the judiciary (Italy, France).

Public sector financial control in foreign countries is built on different models, but in general, the development of an appropriate system is characterized by the tendency to decentralize and separate the audit or its elements into an independent direction of control activity, in the process of implementation of which determines the effectiveness of the authorities in collecting, properly distributing revenues and expenditures of budgetary funds, implementation of adopted decisions and provisions of relevant legislative acts.

An essential prerequisite for effective and efficient control in most countries is the existence of territorial units which, depending on the form of government, are wholly or partially subordinate to the supreme accounting authority, but generally remain autonomous in the performance of their functions and focused on expenditure controls local budgets. If necessary, they perform the operational tasks of the central control organ. Similar regional representations of the supreme state control organ operate in France, Germany, Canada, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Brazil, Poland, China, Czech Republic, etc.

The best example of organizing public financial control in a presidential republic is the United States of America. Within the US audit system, there are functionally independent supervision bodies incorporated into the state legal system as an integral part of the mechanism for regulating the balance of powers of the executive and legislative branches (the President and Congress).

In the UK, the control of financial and economic activity in the public sector is exercised by the National Audit Office, which is a government agency and operates under the Financial Control Act. The Office is empowered to audit the accounts of all government agencies and a wide range of government agencies that make more than 60% of government spending, and to control the subsidies provided by local authorities to the health care system, national industries and government corporations.

In addition, the organ of state management of finances is the Treasury. It manages the development, compilation and execution of the state budget, the definition of tax policy, financial and economic forecasting, international financial relations, controls the use of funds by state-owned enterprises. Budget and excise duties are organized by the customs and excise department.

The Swedish system of management is significantly aimed at eliminating the uncertainty of functions and irresponsibility of officials, which facilitates the organization of control. Sweden uses an internal audit of government agencies as well as an external audit tasked with monitoring the quality of information received from agents and adhering to their responsibilities. In Sweden, which is a

parliamentary monarchy, the State Audit Office of some sources is known as the National Audit Office. Its purpose, as defined by the Government, is to achieve high quality financial management.

In a number of countries, the supreme agency of public financial control performs specific functions that are not typically inherent in higher institutions of control. For example, regulations of the Spanish government enter into force subject to prior examination by the supreme control organ. And one of the functions of the Accounting Chamber of Turkey is to pre-audit contracts worth more than \$100,000, which is executed at the expense of a consolidated or municipal budget.

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AUDIT ACTIVITIES AS AN INSTRUMENT OF ESTIMATING THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF BUSINESS ENTITIES

In the commercial market there is a rather fierce competition and a lot of tools have to be used to combat it. One way to increase your market attractiveness is to conduct an audit.

By its nature, audit activity is a private business, which can be performed by both a legal entity and an individual, which is a prerequisite for entry into the Union of auditors of Ukraine. Persons who have received a certificate attesting the qualification of an auditor may engage in providing audit services.

The main task of the audit is to verify the accounts (accounting, financial), tax, settlement documents and other documentation with the submission of an independent audit report. The purpose of such a task is to identify weaknesses that may be present in the reporting and carry certain risks for owners, as well as the compliance of the documents with current legislation.

Depending on the goals, the following types of audit are distinguished:

- by status (external audit is conducted by independent auditors for the purpose of objective assessment, internal audit is conducted by independent or full-time auditors for management decisions);
- by the initiator (statutory audit is carried out if the examination is provided for by normative acts and laws, the initiative audit is initiated by the founders or directors);
- on the object (financial audit - verification of financial information, compliance audit - aimed at compliance of the company with the established rules and laws, operational audit - is the verification of the efficiency of the company);
- periodically (initial audit is the first, periodic audit is carried out on a regular basis);
- by object (insurance, banking, state, general);
- by method.

Audit of financial condition can be: an independent type of services; integrated type of services (procedures for independent evaluation of financial information during financial, management or environmental audits). In view of this, the purpose of auditing in the process of assessing the financial condition of the company is:

- identify changes in indicators that characterize the financial condition of the enterprise;
- identification of factors that affect the financial condition of the enterprise;
- assessment of quantitative and qualitative changes in the financial condition of the enterprise;
- assessment of the financial condition of the enterprise at a specific date;
- determination of trends in changes in the financial condition of the enterprise.

An audit of an entity's financial position may replace some of the entity's comprehensive assessment of its financial position. However, an audit of financial position and a comprehensive assessment of financial position are not identical concepts, as the audit allows not only to diagnose individual financial indicators and identify general trends in their changes, but also to analyze other important characteristics that may affect the financial condition of the enterprise.

Demand for auditor services is in high demand from companies seeking to increase their investment attractiveness by providing an audit report on the reliability of their reporting. Owners and directors also resort to the services of auditors to identify weaknesses in their organizations, whether accounting or tax accounting, business plan execution, process optimization.

In today's context, it is not advisable to leave the audit role only to check the financial condition of the enterprise. An audit should be recognized by theorists and practitioners as a necessary element of a comprehensive assessment of an entity's financial position. Its use in the process of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the financial position of an enterprise can be recommended in several stages: at the preparatory or the first stage as a tool to confirm the reliability, completeness, ie quality of financial statements, or at the stage of analysis of a financial enterprise, since certain analytical procedures allow it to be performed more accurately. and identify the factors that have led to changes in some indicators, which is not possible in the case of traditional methods of financial diagnostics, such as Horizontal or vertical analysis. However, in practice, it is advisable to choose one application, as two audits at different stages of assessing the financial condition of an enterprise will duplicate each other's results and cause unnecessary costs of material, labor and time resources, which is unacceptable for modern enterprises in Ukraine because of their limited financial capabilities.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT BUSINESS

International Financial Reporting Standards are standards approved by the International Accounting Standard. The peculiarity of IFRS is that these standards build accounting in accordance with the principles, and not in accordance with the rules. Accounting in accordance with IFRS is reduced to compliance with the rules on the basis of which the accountant can make independent decisions in accordance with its competence [1].

Today, in Ukraine there are requirements for two types of IFRS and PSBO standards. For large hotel chains, is predominantly used IFRS, and PSBO are used for small and medium-sized businesses.

In the hospitality industry, managers of smaller restaurants, clubs, and lodging facilities most often serve as their own in-house auditors. If the facility they manage is part of a larger company or chain of units, their company may also employ auditors. The content of the IFRS and PSBO basic principles are close, but their grouping has differences [2].

In general, the very content of international standards is similar to Ukrainian standards, but there are a number of differences, for example, in IFRS there are such standards that are not in Ukrainian [3]:

IAS 10 - Events after the reporting date;

IAS 20 - Accounting for government subsidies and disclosure of government assistance;

IAS 23 - Borrowing Costs;

IFRS 4 - Insurance Contracts;

IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments Disclosure

Requirement of strict adherence to standards

PSBO do not give businesses this opportunity. IFRS enable an entity's management to deviate from the requirements of IFRS if the application of individual IFRS positions is inappropriate.

Conceptual framework

The qualitative characteristics of the financial statements are given both in the Conceptual Basis and in the NPSBO. The IFRS Conceptual Framework sets out two fundamental assumptions: continuity and accrual and income and expense.

The concept of materiality in financial statements

The concept of materiality is not mentioned in PSBO. IFRS does not cover irrelevant items.

Reporting date

In IFRS is fixed. In PSBO not fixed.

Currency meter

PSBO in the currency of Ukraine. IFRS in any currency.

Interim Reporting

In PSBO interim reporting is reported quarterly. In IFRS the reporting period can be chosen by the enterprise itself [4].

According to the national accounting system deviations from PSBO, as well as the use of analogies is not allowed. Whereas for IFRS, a deviation is possible if compliance with the requirements of the standard may mislead the user to such an extent that it would be contrary to the purpose of the financial statements. If IFRS does not have provisions for accounting for any particular transaction, it is not prohibited to use provisions of other standardized systems "related" to IFRS.

International standards do not provide for a specific reporting format (with a set of indicators and the sequence of their placement) and chart of accounts. The requirements of PSBO in the maximum possible form coincide with the requirements of IFRS.

Expenses, in turn, should be recognized in the period in which they are incurred and future economic benefits from such expenses are possible. Due to the difference in approaches to the recognition of income and expenses, there is a need for corrective entries to transform reporting, which is conducted according to national standards, into international [5].

Some experts believe that the Ukrainian accounting standards are still very different from international ones, and the harmonization process should be more active.

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CRISIS PHENOMENA THET ARISE IN LENDING

The banking system is the main link in the national economy of any country that has flourished. Its practical role is determined by the fact that it manages payments and settlements in the country; carries out a large part of its operations through contributions, investments and credit operations; together with other financial intermediaries, banking institutions send savings to households to firms and manufacturing structures. The banking system is directly interconnected with the country's economy and negative trends in the economy are also reflected in the banking system, while the development of crisis in the banking sector can not but affect the economy.

Today's level of practice of analysis and evaluation of crisis phenomena in the field of bank lending to the state speaks about the importance of developing its theoretical and methodological foundations, which actually correspond to the purpose and tasks of managing the banking system in the new socio-economic conditions. The scientific task is to deepen existing, substantiate and develop new approaches and practical recommendations for the development of directions for overcoming the problems of the banking system. First of all, influential tasks include the separation of specific features of current problems of banking business, the selection of a list of decisive factors that increase the risk of banking and act as a source of problems for banks

It should be noted that the combination of economic and banking crises is widely recognized in economic science. However, they are often explained by external causes, namely by analyzing the processes along the chain of "primal shock - instability, that is, crisis". The initial shock to the banking system is the economic crisis, which in turn can also be caused by external causes: technological advances and a sharp strengthening of monetary policy

It should be noted that in order to prevent a crisis, a necessary component is to identify the causes of their occurrence. The causes of the crisis in the banking system are divided into external and internal.

In addition, the lending system is influenced by the central bank, it is able to contain the crisis, which can contain the crisis through sound policy or, on the contrary, aggravate it.

The main causes of the crisis in the credit system should be considered slow pace of market changes in the state economy; the presence of macroeconomic imbalances: significant indicators of government deficit and external debt; the unstable and fairly open financial position of a large number of organizations; low level of stock market development, real estate market, lack of land market; low level of public confidence in individual banks, insufficient level of protection of creditors 'and depositors' rights.

In order to avoid lending crises it is necessary to identify the main causes of their formation at the first stage of occurrence.

Appropriate measures to avoid lending-related crisis can be considered as a necessary measure. Also, a big place should be allocated to improve ways of determining the financial soundness of banks and the difficulty of timely resolution of bankruptcy.

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FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS ESTIMATION IN ACCOUNTING BY INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL STANDARDS

One of the most important activities of any business is making investments. Financial investments are the foundation for development of any company. Their classification is shown in table 1.

Table 1

Classification of financial investments in accounting according to
Ukrainian National Standards of Accounting 12 “Financial Investments”

Financial investments	
Current financial investments	Long-term financial investments
Cash equivalents	Associates and subsidiaries
Other current financial investments	Financial investments in joint activity: -creation of a legal entity. persons; -without creating a legal entity. persons
	Other long-term financial investments

*Source: Written by author based on [4].

The main stage for accounting of financial investments is their estimation. The main estimation principles are listed both in domestic and foreign norms.

So, the new International Accounting Standard 13 “The Fair Value”, and a number of others, offer some new elaborations on financial investments estimation. Investing his assets into other companies, the investor accounts them not among the resources earmarked for internal consumption or use, but as total of assets called “investment” [1]. In other words, for the investor company from the moment of investment the assets are no more its buildings, structures, equipment, funds or inventories, but, regardless their form, are listed as shares, equities (interests), loans. Such kind of companies includes associated entities, subsidiaries and joint ventures [3].

Estimation of the financial investments for the balance date uses three methods:
- equity participation method (financial investments into associated companies and subsidiaries and into joint activities with the creation of a legal entity (joint venture) for the balance date are reflected at their fair value. - the effective interest rate (financial investments held by the company until their maturity are reflected at their depreciation cost); - the self-cost with consideration of the reduced investment usefulness (financial investments whose fair value cannot be measured at a reliable way)[4].

Under IAS 28 “Investments in Associated Companies and Joint Ventures”, the equity participation method is considered as an accounting method whereby the investment is initially recognized at the self-cost and then it is subsequently adjusted according to changes of the investor's share in the net assets of the investee upon acquisition. Profits or losses of the investor include investor's share in the investee profits or losses [2].

Investment calculation by this method leads to recognition of the investor's share in the investee profits or losses upon the date of purchase. Such amounts are accounted in identification of investor's net revenues while disclosure of financial

statements information. Dividends received from the investment reduce the investment book value and are not recognized as dividend income. When using the equity participation method, the investment account reflects overrun of the investor's assets over the shareholder's equity in the net assets of the investee. Declaration of investor's earned revenues and losses reflects the proportional share of net profits separately. Any excess of price paid for the shares in the main net assets value of the subsidiary must be defined at their purchase (e.g. Goodwill) and, if necessary, should not be depreciated. When the investor owns more than 50% of investments in circulation, he can exercise control over investee's activities; the consolidated financial statements of the affiliated groups usually provides information about them. Investments into non-consolidated subsidiaries are reflected in the consolidated financial statements by a share participation method. The effective interest rate is applied to financial instruments, recognition of interest income while interest depreciation, accruing the interest income or expenditures for payments of interests during the current period. IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" presents somewhat different approach to definition of this method. Its main principle is accurate discounting of future payments, which have been previously evaluated. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company should consider cash flows evaluation, but not taking into account future losses from loans and credits [1].

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PROBLEMS OF IFRS IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

Nowadays there is a necessary of IFRS implementation because of the globalization process expands more and more. This will allow Ukraine to enter international markets easily, establish close cooperation with international partners and attract foreign investors that is very important for the country now. Many scientists note that the entrance of Ukrainian enterprises into international capital

markets is directly dependent on the transparency and reliability of the financial statements [1].

According to changes in Act of Ukraine № 2164-VIII from 05.10.2017, companies of public interest, public joint-stock companies and economic entities operating in the extractive industries make financial statements by IFRS [2]. The types of enterprises mentioned above are large or medium-sized. Their share in the total number of enterprises is less than one percent [3]. This indicates that small and medium-sized enterprises are the majority and can choose by what standards to prepare financial statements - IFRSs or GAAP. In order to understand why so many businesses still use national standards, we need to look at the problems they face.

There are many problems that business faces when implementing IFRS. One of the most widespread is misinterpretation and wrong translation of IFRS due to the lack of qualified specialists. In addition, companies moving from international standards to national ones should learn their staff how to use international standards into national economy. This raises the next problem – big losses of time and money.

Huge expenses are a strong barrier for the business entities. The management of any company understand that transition to the international standards can't be made if the cost is higher than benefits from their implementation. It is one of the most common reason why small and medium size enterprises don't implement IFRS into practice. To improve this situation, the government should establish educational as well as training programs to rise the number of qualified workers that will encourage employers to hire such workers and implement IFRS at their enterprises.

Another key problem is existing of national peculiarities of the enterprise's activities that are not described in IFRS. As a result, companies need to implement international standards with some corrections and additions.

Existing of corrupt practices is one more challenge for IFRS implementation. High level of corruption among officials and politicians leads to the degradation of the transparency system in the country which is so important for investors. For Ukraine it is an urgent problem that requires a quick answer.

The lack of transparency generates the problem of monitoring compliance with standards. Each company that use IFRS need to be audited by professionals but with corrupted system external users of information can't confide in the faithfulness presentation of the financial statements.

To sum up, we defined the most important problems which prevent business entities to implement IFRS. They are misinterpretation and wrong translation, losses of time and money, lack of qualified specialists, national peculiarities in business activities and high level of corruption that generates the lack of transparency. This theme needs further investigation to define the program of measures to solve the problems described in this work.

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PROBLEMAATIC ASPECTS OF INFORMATION DISCLOSURE IN THE NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Summarizing the provisions of the applicable regulations gives the basis for the conclusion that the notes to the financial statements of the composition can be divided into the following groups regarding: accounting policies and accounting estimates; information that is not directly stated in the financial statements, but is required by the relevant provisions (standards) for accounting for assets, capital, liabilities; information that contains additional analysis of the reporting items needed to make it understandable and relevant; humanitarian assistance received; other financial and non-financial information; correcting errors made in the financial statements of previous years; events happened after the balance sheet date; related party transactions information on adjusting the articles of financial statements in a hyperinflationary economy; economic and geographical segments of the enterprise.

According to the Law of Ukraine «On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine» Notes are a full-fledged form of financial reporting. At the same time, the notes are in fact auxiliary in providing additional data to users.

An important requirement for financial statements is the ability for users to compare financial statements for different periods. The prerequisite for comparability is the provision of relevant accounting information and its changes. Form №5 does not provide data for the previous reporting year, which does not allow the user to compare the results indicators of the enterprise for different periods. At the same time, the information in the IFRS system must be added to the notes at least from the previous year. An analysis of the financial statement notes

published on the Stock market infrastructure development agency's website [1] shows that some businesses ignore the legal requirements. There are cases when the notes are very concise, uninformative, contradictory and not meaningful. Information that is essential for understanding and evaluating the activity is sometimes not disclosed at all in the text of the notes to the annual financial statements. Of course, the quality and informational value of such notes are not too high. This is the result of the accountant's formal approach to performing their duties and negatively characterizes the management of the enterprise.

As Ukrainian experts note, the requirements of NR(S)A (National Regulations (Standards) of Accounting) for information disclosure in the notes are not only quantitative, but also qualitative. Management of the enterprise is required to make public its judgments and estimates on many critical issues, including with regard to the external socio-economic environment in which the enterprise is located [2, p. 64]. At the same time, in our opinion, there is no clear procedure for describing in the notes the business realities of the activities of business entities. It is also necessary to recall that for poor-quality, incomplete, inaccurate information in the notes to the financial statements, the accountant may suffer the same penalty as for errors (distortions) made in the four reporting forms.

In the context of globalization, the issue of the volume of notes is becoming more relevant. In addition, there is a tendency towards an increase in the volume of the provision of optional information abroad. In an effort to show their openness, managers of the enterprises themselves supplement their financial statements with information characterizing the interaction and relationship of their company with the natural and social environment. All this leads to an increase in the volume of notes, and therefore increases the burden on the accountant.

According to Butynets F. F. and Goretska L. L. in the financial statements compiled in different countries, almost 90% of the total volume of reports falls on the notes, while in the preparation of the reporting by domestic enterprises only 10% of the total volume of reporting falls on the notes [3, p. 508]. So, notes in foreign accounting practice is the main source of information about the enterprise for external users, which discloses all material information that affects the current financial result and financial position, as well as that which is expected to affect future events.

Chalyy I. states that full-fledged R(S)A and IFRS reports should cover most of the annual financial statements. Their volumes are usually more than ten times larger than the four main forms combined [2, p. 64]. Note that a lot of additional information can disorient users, distract them from really important regulations. The review of disclosure requirements in the notes to the financial statements is an oncoming issue. That is, the problem of the notes is becoming urgent worldwide. There is a peculiar conflict of interest: standardizers strive to satisfy growing user information requests and detail disclosure requirements, whereas accountants form an unjustifiably large volume of notes that users are practically unable to understand professionally. Therefore, the main criterion for the quality of the notes to the financial statements should be the balance between their brevity and the

overly detailed information to be disclosed.

To summarize, we note that there are a number of problems associated with the quality of the preparation of notes to the financial statements, which indicates a formal approach at some enterprises to meet the requirements of the legislation on notes formation. Improving financial reporting forms, including notes, should be aimed at achieving a balance between their complexity, brevity and broad disclosure requirements.

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MARRIAGE IN MANUFACTURING: PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF SOLUTION

Product quality as a complex concept is formed from a number of elements. In particular, one of the indicators that characterizes quality is the loss rate from defects. Against this background, there is a need to study the problem of manufacturing shortages from the point of view of economic analysis, and to set out steps to solve such a problem. In today's market there is a problem of providing high quality products has become fundamental not only at the microeconomic, but also at the macroeconomic levels. After all, the quality of products is the main indicator of enterprise competitiveness.

The concept of defect is products, semi-finished products, robots, parts, which do not meet their quality standards or specifications and cannot be used for their intended purpose or can be used only after additional repair costs.

In turn, products, products, semi-finished products made under particularly high specifications are not considered to be a shortcoming if they do not meet these requirements but meet the standards or specifications for similar products or consumer goods. In addition, they do not refer to the lack of loss of quality, ie from the transfer of products to the lower quality grade.

The lack of character of the defects found is divided into correctable and irreparable. Repairable is a product which, after elimination of defects, can be used for its intended purpose. A hidden defect is also a consequence of diminished control over production and shows an increase in the level of negligence of employees. This type of marriage disrupts the rhythm of the enterprise and leads to

future costs. In turn, eliminating the disadvantages of irreparable marriage is considered economically inappropriate and impossible.

In essence, a defect can be detected at any stage of the production process, in a warehouse or directly by the buyer of the goods.

Regarding the lack of provision of services in the normative documents, nothing is said, but we believe that in practice it may take place if the process of rendering services will spoil the materials or the client refuses to pay for the service provided to him because of its poor quality. Then the cost of such a service should be considered a marriage.

It is important to understand that there are major causes of marriage such as:

- poor quality raw materials;
- incorrect drawings and other technical documentation;
- inappropriate equipment and tools (obsolete, worn out);
- inefficient organization of production and management;
- lack of proper control at previous stages of production.

If an enterprise wishes to produce quality products with minimal cost, then it should understand the expediency of a rapid analysis of output, which should include as a mandatory element information on the number of defects recorded, the causes and places of their occurrence and the precautions taken.

Therefore, important conditions for solving the problem of production defects are:

- high culture and organization of production;
- supply of quality raw materials;
- increasing control over the technical process of production at all stages;
- Stable operating modes;
- introduction into production of modern technologies and and improvement of equipment and equipment;
- improving the level of qualification, discipline and responsibility of the staff.

Therefore, an important point is the economically sound economic assessment of the deficiency in order to obtain reliable data on costs, production losses in order to effectively manage the cost of production and costs of operating activities of the production enterprise.

Keep in mind that there are complex and conflicting relationships between product quality and the size of the defect. It should be remembered that not always increasing the number of defective products leads to an overall deterioration in its quality.

The level of deficiency is first and foremost an indicator of the quality of work, the adjustment of technological processes and the existing organization of production. The fight against high deficiencies and poor product quality also requires the creation of a balanced and sophisticated system of fault-free labor.

Reducing production deficiency causes an increase in the proportion of finished goods production, reducing its cost and material intensity, and as a consequence - increase in profits (by reducing claims losses and fines for supply of substandard products), gross income, increase in profitability.

As a conclusion, we can say that reducing the number of defects in the enterprise contributes to improving the quality of products as a whole, strengthens both the security of the state, and provides increased living standards, protection of the environment and health of the population, contributes to a more complete use of natural, industrial and labor resources society, reduces unproductive costs, increases the competitiveness of products, expands the state's export capabilities. That is, analyzing such a seemingly small problem, we make our adjustments to the development of a large country.

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TAX CONTROL: STATE ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT METHODS

Taxation is one of the most important factors (elements) of filling the budgets of all levels. Today remains the question of the effective formation of the tax system in Ukraine unresolved. Taxpayers seek to get out of control for a variety of objective and subjective reasons. In the area of taxation this will always counteract tax control.

Consequently, the question of the study of the state, the effectiveness of tax control and the definition of ineffective actions in the process of its implementation by the fiscal control authorities are relevant at the present time.

Effectiveness of the control and control measures depends on the effectiveness of tax control. In addition, the SFS bodies should not only monitor and prosecute inaccurate taxpayers, but also promote overall financial and economic stabilization in the state.

The purpose of the study is to determine the effectiveness of tax control in modern conditions and to find out the ways to improve it.

Conducted practical studies showed that during 2015-2019 there was a tendency to reduce tax revenues in the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine (picture 1).

Domestic tax controls tend to move closer to European requirements but the pace of tax administration reform in Ukraine is too slow. The main destabilizing factors affecting the effectiveness of tax control are:

- insufficient standardization of domestic tax legislation with international ones;
- lack of comprehensive methods of assessment and systematic monitoring of tax authorities' control and audit work;

Share of revenues provided by tax authorities in the consolidated budget revenues of Ukraine *

Date	Indicator		Specific weight, %
	Revenues of the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine, million UAH	Size of tax revenues, million UAH	
01.12.2015	522007,3	432600,3	82,9
01.12.2016	387315,6	255972,3	66,1
01.12.2017	474348,3	307538,8	64,8
01.12.2018	569586,3	365757,9	64,2
01.12.2019	662003,7	419683,7	63,4

*Source: Created by the author [2]

lack of a nationwide comprehensive program of forming the tax culture of the population;

insufficient efficiency of the system of cooperation of public organizations acting in the interests of taxpayers with the legislative and executive authorities.

Effective tax control methods and methods must be applied to taxpayers, who must address the problem of balancing the tax system and reducing tax debt [3, 22-23].

The main methods of improving the effectiveness of tax control are to strengthen the use of modern analytical tools for testing, including indirect and preventive control, which will determine the hidden tax base and prevent tax evasion, and make appropriate decisions based on their results[1, .42].

Therefore, tax control is an important part of Ukraine's tax system. Effective anti-tax evasion and elimination of the shadow economy should be used to improve tax controls in future.

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SPECIFICS OF STATUTORY CAPITAL FORMATION IN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

The procedure for the formation of statutory capital (SC) in a limited liability company (LLC) is governed by the Law of Ukraine “On Limited and Additional Liability Companies” of 06.02.2018 No. 2275-VIII. If the LLC was created before this Law came into force, its members would have to pay their shares before the expiration of the first year after the state registration of the LLC.

Starting from the date of entry into force of this regulatory document (June 17, 2018), the members of the LLC during its creation are obliged to form the SC in full within six months from the date of state registration of the LLC, unless otherwise specified in the statute (Article 14). [1, 2]. Although, the term of formation of the IC was halved, but it can be reduced or increased. The relevant provisions can be added to the statute, amended or removed from it by unanimous decision of the general meeting of participants, in which all participants of the LLC participated. If the LLC has not yet brought its statute into compliance with the new requirements, the provisions of the old statute shall remain in force for one year from the day the Law of Ukraine “On Limited and Additional Liability Companies” enters into force.

A participant of the LLC has the right to sell its share (a part of a share) in SK LLC to its other participants or third parties. But only that part of the UK that he paid (p. 21) [1, 2]. Thus, if one of the founders has not paid his share (that is, in fact his contribution to SK LLC is 0), he is not entitled to sell it. You must first make a contribution, or at least part of it, and then sell - respectively, a contribution or part of it. For example, if a participant's share in SK LLC is 30%, and in fact he has contributed only one-third, ie 10%, he can sell only paid 10% of SK LLC.

If the participant of the LLC did not contribute, as a result of which the SC LLC was not formed within the time limit specified by law, not only the participant but also the LLC may suffer. It should be noted that the participants have not made their contributions, they will not apply penalties. They are not envisaged by the LLC Law or other legal acts.

According to Art. 2 and 3, members of the LLC who have not fully contributed, bear joint and several liability for the obligations of the LLC within the value of the unpaid portion of the contribution of each participant. However, the LLC is not responsible for the obligations of its members. It shall be liable to all property belonging to it only for its obligations.

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INCREASING FINANCIAL RESULTS OF ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY

In the current market conditions, businesses can not stand still, that is, do not develop or improve their capacity, because the competition market is quite large. Enterprises that do not increase their economic performance, as a result, have a decline in revenue, which in the future may lead to a deterioration of the entire production process.

In order to obtain consistently high financial results, an enterprise should look for ways to improve them.

There are two common ways to optimize your financial situation: an enterprise should increase its income and manage its performance in a rational manner.

The profit that is coming steadily into the enterprise is the basis for the stability of the financial condition of the enterprise. Therefore, this indicator needs the most attention and improvement. Ensuring high profitability of the enterprise is the basis for optimization processes.

The following methods can be used to improve financial performance and ensure that reserves are effectively realized:

- identify and attempt to eliminate the causes of large costs of finance for various types of enterprise;
- to provide the enterprise with the creation of a system of financial accounting for the costs of different groups of products and goods;
- increase the volume of sales of wholesale products from warehouses;
- to regulate the pricing policy of the enterprise, according to the capabilities of different groups of buyers;
- develop and implement effective advertising tools to promote products, improve marketing tools for product marketing;
- periodically organize training courses for employees, improve their professional skills, which will have a positive impact on the performance;
- Introduce motivational measures to stimulate employees;
- apply penalties to employees who violate work or industrial discipline.
- to provide control over the conditions of storage and transportation of products.

If these measures are applied at the enterprise, over time it will be possible to observe an increase in the level of work efficiency, which in turn will raise the financial numbers.

An important place in increasing the level of profit belongs to the measures of saving in certain areas of production. This will save some resources and reserves. Such savings can be attributed, for example, to the reduction of costs of material resources, the cost of maintaining the production process, and so on. But it is important to remember to not abuse the cost savings and make the best use of such measures in the secondary production areas.

It is worth noting some other ways to improve the financial condition of the company. One is to increase the level of cash flow per enterprise. This allows to increase part of the funds, which is intended to improve the production process, which in turn has a positive impact on the volume and quality of products. It also enables the company to maintain bank accounts to finance its own activities. You can increase the level of cash flow through the sale of additional goods, leasing of certain objects, buildings .

The introduction of new products is also an effective way. It allows to expand the circle of consumers, and also to increase production of the demanded goods. Of course, this will require additional costs, but over time, if the new product is in demand, it will increase the company's profits.

Financial indicators are key to determining the efficiency of businesses. If they receive low profits or do not receive them at all, they do not have adequate financial support to strengthen the material base and the entire production process.

These figures should always be consistently high. For this purpose it is necessary to constantly apply measures for their improvement and to periodically analyze all elements of activity of production.

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ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL PROVISION OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COMPANY: PRACTICAL ASPECTS

Statistical data show a trend towards increasing in the number of enterprises that received a loss in 2016-2017 [1]. In such conditions, ensuring the economic security of the company is achieved through the management system, organizational structure, controlling and accounting. In modern business conditions, the role of reporting data as a source of a reliable and objective accounting and analytical information on financial and economic activities aimed

at solving problems of ensuring economic security is growing. The normal functioning of business requires constant monitoring of indicators that reflect financial stability. The results of studying the information capacity, methodology of financial and management accounting in the works of scientists are presented [2, 3,4].

World practice shows that an important role in solving the problem of ensuring economic security is played by useful business information on various aspects of business, formed on the basis of accounting and analytical data.

The classification of threats is of great importance for the development of measures to ensure economic security. The author proposes to classify threats on the basis of “The area of occurrence”, in which the type “Economic threats” is highlighted. We offer a system of accounting and analytical security as an integral part of the economic security of business. The purpose of building a system of accounting and analytical security is aimed at preventing threats while performing accounting and analytical work to reflect the facts of the economic life. Characteristics of the company's economic security system are efficient use of resources; the ability to adequately respond and prevent external and internal threats, ensuring stable development; the presence of a system of protective mechanisms against dangers and threats; the ability to achieve company goals and purposes.

Particular attention in the economic security system is occupied by the environmental and human potential. To do this, you need to analyze the indexes. The author [5] recommends using profitability management (ROM). We also recommend calculating the cost-effectiveness of managerial staff. The organizational aspects of economic security imply the presence of an appropriate service at the enterprise. An internal and external information flows to the accounting and analytical department and the economic security department. In the accounting and analytical department, this information is analyzed, forecasts are made, simulation models of development are formed, economic planning is carried out based on the information received. In the economic security department, dynamic information streams are analyzed. A set of measures is formed to stop the dangers and threats, as well as the risks of economic activity are minimized. At the same time, the accounting and analytical department and the economic security department are in coordinative interaction at the enterprise. This ratio is necessary to increase the objectivity of informational and analytical content, as well as for the coordination and effectiveness of these departments.

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INFORMATIONAL SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING AS AN INTEGRAL ELEMENT OF ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Modern accounting information systems allow you to collect and store information, quickly and accurately transmit it on purpose, process it, identify deviations from the forecast and analyze the data. On this basis, it becomes possible to effectively plan economic activities, stage systematic analysis of these activities, coordinate and make appropriate adjustments in a timely manner, tracking changes in environmental conditions.

While paying due attention to the scientific development on this issue, it should be noted that a number of theoretical and practical issues are currently unresolved and need further investigation. This state of affairs is explained, first of all, by the imperfection of the accounting information system, which is not yet aimed at solving the complex problems facing the modern enterprise.

An information system can be defined as a set of organizational and technical means of collecting, storing, processing and transferring information to an integrated strategic management system to provide information needs of users. The emphasis of scientists on this side of accounting and analytical activity is due, first of all, to the complexity of formalizing the components of accounting. Some of them view the company from the point of view of financial and economic activity, others from the point of view of the market environment.

Such a system as an object having a rather complex, ordered internal structure includes the following components:

- structure - the set of elements and the relationship between them (the organizational and production structure of the entity covers all aspects of the

enterprise, including optimization of fixed and current assets, profit distribution, non-cash payments, tax and pricing, securities policy).

- Functions of each element of the system (management functions - decision making by a certain structural unit, which helps the company to organize management accounting, to provide operational management of production and sales, as well as to effectively interact with customers and suppliers. There are only two conditions for their realization: and willingness to invest in the development of enterprise information infrastructure).

- Input and output of each element and system as a whole (material, information flows that are fed into or output through the system through information and automation workflows that allow you to quickly accumulate relevant databases on the effects of economic activities and use them to create editing and printing of source documents, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports, as well as provision of information services to relevant organizations, management units for efficiency of all work). There are two classes of similar systems: workflow systems, groupware systems. The main purpose of both classes is to automate and support the smooth work of the enterprise. However, there are significant differences between them. It should be noted that these systems do not compete with each other, but rather complement each other.

- The goals and limitations of the system and its individual elements are to maximize profit, control and financial analysis, which not only provides the enterprise with financial resources and optimizes risks, but also defines a set of strategic goals for the further effective development of the enterprise.

Thus, the use of modern accounting information systems creates prerequisites for increasing centralization and transfer to the highest level of leadership of the functions of strategic planning of economic activity of the enterprise.

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ACCOUNTING OF FIXED ASSETS IN CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Effective use of fixed assets necessitates the introduction of a scientifically system of fixed assets accounting at the enterprise that meets management requirements. Market relations determine the objective need to increase the role of accounting in enterprise management. In the new environment, the need for more efficient use of accounting to control and improve their work is increasing.

According to Ukrainian Accounting standard 7 "Fixed Assets" are tangible assets that the enterprise contains for the purpose of using them in the production or delivery of goods or the provision of services, leasing to other persons or for performing administrative and socio-cultural functions, the expected useful life (operation) which is more than one year (or the operating cycle, if it is more than a year)" [1].

Sustainable development is a strategy aimed at strengthening the competitive advantages achievable on the basis of technological innovations, ensuring the possibility of increasing the range of products and services, reducing production costs, as well as the ability to withstand internal and external economic, social, environmental, climatic, financial factors, to adapt to changing production conditions, maintaining or improving the initial equilibrium [2].

The subject of Sustainability Accounting is not only the actual state of the object and the actual results of its change, that is, the economic activity of the enterprise, its property and sources of education, but also changes and the state of the environment, both social and ecological. That is, when organizing accounting, the objects of its action are not only internal, but also external means and sources. Of course, at the enterprises of various sectors of the economy, the subject of accounting for sustainable development has its own characteristics. So, at a machine-building enterprise, the subject is the process of manufacturing and selling machinery and equipment, including emissions of pollutants into air, land, water; in agriculture, the subject is the process of growing biological assets and their impact on the surrounding social and environmental conditions. The subject of accounting for sustainable development is reflected through individual elements - objects [3, p. 252-253].

In the conditions of a catastrophic decline in investment in fixed assets and aging of fixed assets, a rather sad forecast is emerging for further growth of savings, in which, in addition to the inflation component, the significant impact of an inadequate depreciation component is taken into account.

The overall dynamics of the gross fixed capital formation in Ukraine in absolute terms over the past years have also been negative, which contradicts the requirements of sustainable development, depriving future generations of full-fledged resource opportunities.

An indicator of the new quality of investment in fixed assets is their volume in construction, since this means the emergence of such an investor as households and defines a new feature of the process of capital formation - the social component. The social direction of structural changes in the Ukrainian economy provides for the social orientation of fixed capital accumulation as a factor in improving the quality structure.

The improvement of the quality of fixed capital as a condition for ensuring sustainable human development takes place in several areas, one of which is the intellectualization of fixed capital, manifested in the formation of reproductive proportions. The intellectualization of fixed capital covers the production and

technical, socio-economic and organizational-economic process. This is the process of introducing knowledge into all spheres of public life.

In modern conditions, it is necessary to improve reproductive proportions and, above all, the relationship between new means of labor aimed at expanding fixed capital, on the one hand, and replacing its obsolete part, on the other. Varieties of this ratio are the proportions in capital investments used to form the active and passive parts, as well as the proportion between the introduction and disposal of fixed capital. In the process of solving this proportion, a contradictory situation arises in the entire economy. Some enterprises update their fixed assets at the expense of foreign means of production, while others do not update their fixed assets at all, even at the expense of domestic new equipment. As a result, prices for new equipment grow much faster than productivity, and the economic effect is steadily declining [4].

So, the accounting of fixed assets is constantly in the spotlight. The problem of reproduction of fixed capital is the key to ensuring sustainable development of the economy of the country as a whole, and for individual enterprises. The economic essence of fixed assets are the determining characteristics of identifying their importance in ensuring reproduction processes, the functioning and development of production.

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PURPOSE AND FEATURES OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL CONTROL

State financial control is one of the most important functions of government. In the broad sense of the state financial control is established by legislation activity of public authorities and management at all levels to identify and prevent:

- errors and abuses in the management of public money and other material resources, as well as control over the use in activity of objects of state property;
- violation of financial and economic, including budgetary, legislations;
- deficiencies in the management of financial and economic activities of the state bodies, enterprises and organizations.

Financial control of the state over non-state sector of the economy covers only the scope of the liabilities to the budget, including taxes and other mandatory payments, observance of legality and the appropriateness of the expenditure of allocated budgetary grants and loans, as well as the established rules of the organization of cash payments, accounting and reporting.

The purpose of the state financial control - ensuring compliance with principles of legality, expediency and efficiency of administrative and Executive actions on management of the state financial resources, material values and intangible objects, their preservation and enhancement for the execution of state functions.

So, compliance with laws and other regulatory legal acts of financial and economic nature, that is, the rule of law, makes it possible to maintain the sustainability of the budget processes and public financial stability of the device, to identify deviations legally rules and procedures and make necessary additions.

In Ukraine the functions of the state financial control is carried out:

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and accounting chamber of legislative control, supporting control at all stages, from budget planning to report on its implementation;
- The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine - at each stage of the budget process;
- State tax administration - at the stage of collection of revenues and the formation of budget resources;

The state Treasury of Ukraine at the stage of budget execution;

- The state control and revision service - in progress expenses and reports;
- other Central Executive power bodies - the special control defined by the legislation.

Financial control and cost control, so it is in all spheres of public play-tional process and is present during the movement of funds, including the stage of understanding of financial results. That is the subject of financial control are money relations. Directly subject to inspections are such cost factors as profits, revenues, profitability, cost, distribution costs. The field of financial control is

practically all transactions that are carried out with the use of money, and in some cases without them (barter operations). The audits are subject to transactions with funds, tangible assets, financial investments, intangible assets of the state and local self-government, non-governmental funds, economic entities, associations of citizens.

Financial control checks:

- compliance with the requirements of economic laws (optimality of proportions of distribution and redistribution of national income);
- preparation and implementation of the budget plan;
- effective use of labor, material and financial resources of enterprises and organizations, budgetary institutions;
- tax relations *

However, control can not be limited to the registration of individual defects, violations of law and state discipline. The main purpose of the control is to provide an organic combination of prevention, detection and elimination of defects and violations, search and quick implementation of unused reserves of production intensification and increase of its efficiency.

In general, financial control is the control exercised by public authorities and local self-government bodies, subjects of independent control over the legality and efficiency of the formation, possession and use of financial resources in order to protect the financial interests of the state, local self-government, economic entities and citizens.

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ACCOUNTING ASPECTS OF INFORMATION SECURITY

The formation of the information society is based on the latest information, telecommunications and communication technologies. It is new technologies that have led to the rapid spread of global information networks, which open up fundamentally new opportunities for international information exchange. The formation of the information society conceptually and practically means the formation of a new worldview, in which security from information threats will be very important.

Informatization of the economy began not so long ago with the introduction of computer technology and the spread of the Internet. It raised a number of new questions for researchers of economic activity of enterprises, including questions of economic security.

Since the subject of information security is the enterprise, the concept of "information security" will be to protect the interests of the owner of the company, meets with, or related to the protection from unauthorized access the information

that shall be submitted to the owner rather important. Interests are manifested through objects that can serve to satisfy them, and actions that are used to own these objects. Accordingly, interests, as an object of security, can be represented by a set of information that can satisfy the owner's interest, and his actions aimed at acquiring information or hiding information. These components of the information security object are protected from external and internal threats.

It should be noted that the use of information technologies is one of the important factors determining the competitiveness of enterprises. However, along with obvious advantages, such as automation of production and accounting and analytical processes, availability of electronic calculations, speed of information processing for making managerial decisions, the use of information technologies introduces new significant risks.

You can give many definitions of information risks, the use of each of which will be justified by the tasks being solved. The narrow definition of information risks is the risk of loss, unauthorized changes to information due to failures in the functioning of information systems or their failure, leading to losses. The broadest definition includes the risk of loss due to improper organization or deliberate disruption of the organization's information flows and systems. This understanding of information risk is justified if the risks are assessed in the broad context of information security.

Information technologies help to manage and optimize the company's activities and prevent many economic risks. For example, they reduce the probability of bankruptcy. But at the same time, they are also a risk factor.

Issues of information security when conducting accounting using computer technologies should be considered in two aspects: preventing abuse or unintentional violations by employees of the enterprise (internal aspect) and creating appropriate information security to prevent unauthorized access, damage to computer programs or data by viruses, computer sabotage (external aspect).

Preventive mechanisms for preventing losses and distortions of accounting information should be based on complex, interrelated methods and procedures for identifying and analyzing risks for the enterprise's accounting information system, and developing control technologies for managing the security of accounting information.

Currently, the largest share in this group of measures in accounting and reporting information processing systems is made up of special software packages or individual programs included in the software for the purpose of implementing information protection tasks. Technological means of information security are a set of measures that are organically integrated into the technological processes of data transformation.

But preventing information hazards should not be reduced to reducing risks alone. Since the onset of crisis situations is almost impossible to predict, it is necessary to create a number of measures, and above all, control systems for rapid response and making the right management decisions.

For an automated form of accounting, it is very important to have reliable protection and daily backup of data on secure media. It should not be considered outdated to print out the most important financial documents on paper, so that the work of the accounting service does not stop, for example, due to power outages.

In our opinion, an equally important factor in accounting security is the use of only licensed software that has technical support, updates to vulnerable components, and so on.

Also, the problem deserves more attention from business leaders who still use outdated management models. The formation of a new approach requires a review of personnel issues, new forms of control and mandatory accounting of factors characteristic of the new digital economy.

In the course of the study, we concluded that at this stage, information threats are underestimated and insufficiently studied in the context of accounting activities of enterprises. While the economic potential is increasingly determined by the level of development of the information structure, the potential vulnerability of the economy to information impacts is growing proportionally. Therefore, it is so important to thoroughly study the types of information threats and develop measures to eliminate them. This is primarily the formation of a new approach to enterprise management, protection of internal information from external interference, and analysis of information risks when making management decisions.

Thus, the topic of information threats and accounting security remains very relevant, and the issues considered deserve further in-depth research.

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THE IMPACT OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING ON THE ENTERPRISE'S ACTIVITIES

Problems of management accounting in our time are becoming increasingly relevant, because in the conditions of formation and development of a market economy, a special role is played by management and management accounting in organizations. In large organizations are usually two types of accounting: financial and management. So the difficulty is that many executives confuse or identify these types of accounting, which is also inappropriate.

Effectiveness of management control leads to guaranteeing reliable information of accounting (financial) reporting, reliability, stability and security of the assets of the organization, allows to investigate the relationship of management and tax accounting, thus contributing to successful and profitable activities [1].

Management accounting is defined as an independent line of accounting of an organization that provides information support to the business management system.

This process involves identifying, analyzing, measuring, fixing, storing, protecting, preparing, interpreting, transmitting and receiving information required by the management apparatus to perform its functions. Management accounting functions in parallel with the financial accounting system [2].

The subject of accounting management is the planning, accounting, analysis, control and motivation of business segments (responsibility centers), aimed at comparing revenues with costs for individual segments and optimizing this ratio in order to improve the efficiency of the organization as a whole [3].

Management accounting examines the activities of responsibility centers or, as they are called segments of the organization, so it is sometimes called segmental accounting. However, it is wrong to identify these concepts because segmental accounting is the most important component of management accounting. Segmental accounting can be defined as a system of collecting, displaying and generalizing information about the activities of individual organizational units of the organization.

In management accounting under the responsibility center is understood the structural unit of the organization, which is headed by a manager, who controls the funds, income and expenses invested in this segment of business.

Management accounting is based on the use of a variety of tools. Initially, cost optimization was one of the first functions and optimization tools, but over time, the number of such functions increased, they became more complex, interacting more closely with the management system, which led to the complication and expansion of a set of tools that made it possible to achieve specific goals. In the management accounting system, an important place is given to management control, which has two main distinguishing features.

The first feature is a formalized planning process that acts as a form of budgeting or long-term planning that allows you to evaluate actual performance. The second feature is based on accountability, which is achieved through the establishment of appropriate centers where it is possible to use in practice performance targets, their measurement and comparison, as well as to carry out analytical and corrective actions.

Thus, the purpose of management accounting is to ensure the harmonization of the enterprise. In conclusion, it is important to note that the role of management accounting in any company is very large. Implementation of this system is necessary for the manager, managers and all staff, because the correctness of the management accounting gives the information that is needed to strengthen the attention and determine the priority of the tasks of the organization aimed at planning and forecasting its further activities.

The results from the implementation of the management accounting system will exceed all expectations, as they will generate analytical information to evaluate the prospects at which opportunities are opened, to provide the necessary mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of decisions.

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USE OF BLOCKCHAIN IN AUDITING ACTIVITIES

The audit field is based on standards and principles, its structure, as well as the individual professionals it has, is constantly forced to respond slowly to changes and innovations occurring in its business and technology environment. To some extent, this is understandable, since audit firms have neither the legal support nor the necessary technical support to break through technological limitations on their own. But with the advent of potentially transformative blockchain (BC) technology, auditors need to take the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the practical implications of these benefits and risks, in order to further leverage that knowledge along with their great business appeal for to proactively and manage their customers by implementing this technology.

By conducting a survey among the employees of the company, which was the subject of our analysis, we were able to find that for many audit procedures the integration of different systems for work automation would be very useful and would greatly simplify the work. However, in today's context, Ukrainian entrepreneurs and directors of auditing firms show their passive position on the implementation of BC-systems or other new technologies. On a large scale, such a transformation promises many advantages and benefits, some of which are revealed in this thesis.

Despite the various difficulties involved, blockchain technology virtually streamlines the processes of financial reporting and auditing. Currently, to auditor is provided of full in various electronic and mechanical formats information with all economic records of accounting records, accounting balances, correspondence records in accounting logs, subsections, as well as various supporting spreadsheet

files. The audit process begins with the processing of all kinds of information that the auditor has to spend a lot of time planning for the subsequent audit. Instead, ideally if the company uses blockchain technology and the auditor has a sufficient level of knowledge and skills of the data management system, the auditor could have access to all client's data that is available only for reading and using without changing on blockchains, but could allowed to form certain audit professional judgments. This could allow the auditor to obtain the information required for the procedures in an algorithmic, repetitive format while saving a great deal of time.

As the percentage of transition to blockchain solutions for different objects and processes has increased recently, accessing information through this technology is likely to be much more effective. For example, if a significant field of business transactions for an industry is recorded in a blockchain system, the auditor will be able to develop software to continually audit recurring transactions in organizations that also use the system. So, this can simplify or completely eliminate many mechanical actions aimed at obtaining information and preparing preliminary audit, which take much time and is labor intensive and for management and staff of audit firms. Such optimization of audit preparation activities could help reduce the time usually spent by the auditors to formulate a holistic view of the entity's activities, that is, reduce the time between the date of preparing of financial statement (Balance Sheet) and the date of the readiness of independent audit report - which is perhaps the most important consideration and requirement of the client when ordering a company audit service. Reducing this gap could increase the effectiveness of organizations' financial performance and financial auditing, allowing management and auditors to emphasize more risky, significant and complex aspects of management, for example, during routine business audits or recurring operations.

With the popular digitization of data today, which is also supported by blockchain technology, audit firms are able to discover more processes that are subject to automation, rapid analytics, and machine learning, such as automatic and rapid notification of relevant unauthorized parties, operations without wasting time sending requests, waiting for all kinds of confirmations. Initial documentation such as credit agreements, sales and purchase invoices, and invoices for other monetary transactions can be linked directly to the blockchain system or encrypted by a specific code and stored securely, while maintaining a low risk of digital fraud. This means that the pace of auditors' access to the client's unalterable confirmatory information can be much faster.

However, while the audit process may be less lengthy, the professional subjectively judgment of an independent auditor as a final part of the audit may not be completely automated due to existing factors such as accounting estimates made by company accounting officers or other prior judgments made by other auditors when preparing the Independent Auditor's Report, or by the management when approving the Annual Report. In addition, for those areas that could potentially become automatic, auditors will also need to further evaluate and verify the internal integrity departments of all to avoid financial fraud.

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ACCOUNTING-ANALYTICAL INFORMATION AS AN COMPONENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Information function is one of the main accounting functions performed in the management system. Accounting information is widely used by all types of business accounting for the purpose of planning and forecasting, as well as for determining the strategy and tactics of the organization. Accounting records and accumulates synthetic (generalized) and analytical (detailed) information about the state and movement of property, sources of its formation, economic processes, the results of financial and production and economic activity of the enterprise.

Accounting and analytical information should be understood as information that is generated in accounting and information that is prepared by economic analysis methods. At the same time, accounting information after its economic analysis is analytical. It is obvious that the component "accounting" includes all accounting information, including analytical and synthetic.

The formation of accounting and analytical information, as well as any information, is subject to uncertainty related to external factors affecting all business transactions and internal factors that arise directly in accounting and analysis systems and affect financial and management reporting, the results of their analysis and, as a consequence, management decisions in the area of economic security of the enterprise.

Accounting and analytical information has its own peculiarities, which makes it quite important for the management and economic security of the enterprise. It occurs at different stages of accounting technology and solves different accounting tasks:

1) each economic process is recorded as an operation in primary documents, which is a certain confirmation of its implementation. This document is the starting point for further accounting and registration in other documents (accounting registers);

2) accounting registers, in turn, after filling up become carriers of accounting information and play a rather important role for analysis and obtaining analytical information, after carrying out some mathematical and analytical procedures of calculations;

3) on the basis of drawing up of registers it is possible to make accounting forms of accounting, which serves as a certain proof of conducting business activity of an enterprise.

In addition, the content of accounting and analytical support for the management of economic security of the enterprise is determined by a number of factors, including: sectoral peculiarities of the enterprise, organizational and legal

form of functioning, volume and degree of diversification of financial and economic activity, other objective and subjective factors that have influence in one way or another.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL ENSURING OF ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISES

Accounting has been the subject of research for more than a century. It is not surprising, because without this it is impossible to imagine the quality activities of any enterprise, firm, company, government agency, schools and higher education institutions, in short, all spheres of life that are somehow related to money. Every manager knows the expediency and importance of such a line of business as accounting. After all, only by collecting, controlling and analyzing information, which is perhaps the main component, especially during the time of digitization, can one succeed and contribute to the future development of the enterprise.

Accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, registering, accumulating, summarizing, storing and transmitting information about the activity of the enterprise to external and internal users for decision making [1]. Based on this definition, you can understand that everything revolves around information, it is the main aspect. Therefore, it is not surprising that the words of Nathan Rothschild, who was able to build his own monetary empire, not only have not lost relevance, but on the contrary, become more important: "Who owns information, owns the world" [2]. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the need for accounting and analytical support for the economic security of each enterprise.

Accounting and analytical security of each enterprise is the security of the entire economy of the state. The basis of accounting and analytical support is information, that is, a set of information about the internal and external environment of an enterprise, which is used to evaluate and analyze economic phenomena and processes for the development and decision-making of management. It should be noted that the economic security management of an enterprise is a continuous process of obtaining information about the level of security and the likelihood of occurrence and development of challenges, threats and risks, with further development of adequate management decisions. Accordingly, accounting and analytical information must meet the following requirements [3]:

- to accurately and authentically reflect in the external and internal reporting all business operations carried out at the enterprise;
- to provide security actors with information on the current level of economic security by calculating the most important qualitative and quantitative indicators;

- identify, identify and monitor the development of internal and external challenges, risks and threats;
- counteract industrial espionage and leakage of confidential information;
- to form an information base for decision-making in the process of managing the economic security of the enterprise.

By providing accounting and analytical security at the enterprise, we protect it from the negative factors that are constantly on the side of the external and internal environment, which in one way or another affect decision making. Therefore, in order to maximize the benefits of each business, its accounting and analytical security should be maximized. This, in turn, will enable business entities to reach a new level of doing business and competitiveness. It will reduce the threat of the provision of inaccurate information by internal units and the unwanted leakage of external information, which will facilitate the prudent and expedient decision-making by company executives.

Such measures are capable of improving the economic situation of each enterprise and, therefore, are capable of improving the economy of the country as a whole.

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THE PLACE OF THE MANAGEMENT REPORT IN THE ENTERPRISE'S REPORTING

Enterprise reporting is a concentrated source of information for management decisions to a wide range of users. Regulations, principles of construction, a set of indicators, data sources and other criteria distinguish financial and management

reporting. The first one is subject to state regulation; the other is regulated at the entity level. However, the Management Report can be attributed to both financial and management reporting. As the Management Report is to be submitted to the financial reporting from 2019, there is no practice in its formulation or theoretical generalization. Given the novelty and importance the determining the place of the Management Report in the enterprises reporting is an important theoretical and practical task.

The purpose of the study is to find out the place of the Management Report in the enterprise reporting.

The management report is referred in the Law “On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine” as a document containing financial and non-financial information that characterizes the status and prospects of the enterprise's development and reveals the major risks and uncertainties of its operations [1]. It is a constituent part of the financial statements and is filed with it within the stipulated time by certain entities in accordance with the procedure for presenting the financial statements [2]. At the same time, the form and indicators of this report are not strictly regulated at the national level, and the report itself must contain non-financial information that goes beyond the financial statements and corresponds to the management reporting markers.

According to the Guidelines for the Management Report [3], it should disclose the following information:

- information on the organizational structure of the enterprise, its strategy and goals, the scope of activity by geographical location and industry, the products and services produced / provided by the enterprise, the market share of the enterprise in the segments in which the enterprise operates, etc .;
- analysis of the results of the activity of the enterprise, including explanations on the dynamics of development during the reporting period, taking into account the increase / decrease in the price, increase / decrease in the volume of sold goods and services, launch of new / cessation of production of products and / or services, any significant factors that influenced changes in total turnover and profit;
- information on the main sources of liquidity, the liabilities available, their types and maturities, contingent liabilities, factors that affect or may further affect liquidity;
- information on the environmental impact of the enterprise, in particular, indicators characterizing the rational use of water, waste management, greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, etc.;
- information on the total number of employees and the share of women in managerial positions, employee motivation, occupational safety and security, training and education of staff, equal employment opportunities, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery measures, etc.;
- information on an entity's operational and financial risk management policies, describing their impact on the entity's operations, as well as the approaches or tools used to mitigate such risks;
- information on research, innovation, developments carried out by the

enterprise, the amount of costs for such activities and their impact on the enterprise;

- information about financial investments of the enterprise in securities of other enterprises, in associates and subsidiaries, etc.;
- information on the prospects of further development of the enterprise, taking into account the risks and challenges in the implementation of the activity.

It should be noted that the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine does not insist on the structure and content of the report, indicating the right of the company to disclose information that it deems appropriate. And this is a marker of management reporting.

However, in our opinion, this report cannot be attributed to management reporting because it is intended to provide information to external users and does not contain sensitive information.

According to the results of the study it is proved that the Management Report cannot be included in the management reporting. Clear delineation of reporting types can, in practice, improve the quality of the process of development and use of management reporting by eliminating functions that are not inherent in this reporting.

Further research will look for ways to improve the process of formation of management reports of the enterprise.

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ACCOUNTING FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL STANDARDS

Employee benefits accounting is at the forefront of accounting because it is an integral part of the business. Labor is one of the most important elements of production and trade. Employee benefits have been, are and will continue to be an

important qualitative indicator of economic management and development for a long time. Therefore, improving the accounting of employee benefits in the context of convergence of International Accounting Standards is an urgent problem today.

Theoretical substantiation and practical implementation of the formation of sources and the corresponding carrying out of payments to employees were made by domestic scientists, in particular, A.M. Bradul, F.F. Butinets, T.V. Golovko, I.V. Zhigley, L.E. Momotyuk, M.S. Pushkar, V.A. Shevchuk and others. Issues of payments to employees were investigated in the thesis of the following domestic scientists: V.M. Kostyuchenko, M.D. Vedernikova, V.M. Dombrovsky, O.A. Doronina, T.H. Melnyk, V.B. Lyutkevich, N.V. Schulga and others.

The purpose of the research is to substantiate recommendations for improving the accounting of employee benefits of the enterprise in the conditions of International Accounting Standards convergence.

In accordance with International Accounting Standards, the procedure for accounting for employee benefits and disclosure of such benefits in an entity's financial statements is determined by IAS 19 Employee Benefits. IAS 19 does not consider reporting on retirement benefit plans, but only concerns employee benefits accounting.

National Accounting Standards (NAS) cover all IAS but do not copy them. Some national standards combine the provisions of several IAS, and in some cases provide national standards that do not have a similar international standard. The structure of a standard is determined by the scope and content of the issues it addresses. NAS, as well as IFRS (IFRS; IAS), are structurally structured into the following parts:

1. General provisions.
2. Recognition and classification of accounting object.
3. The valuation of the accounting object, its components and the procedure for determining it shall indicate the methods of valuation adopted.
4. Characteristics of accounting object based on generally accepted principles.
5. Disclosure of accounting objects in the financial statements.
6. Appendix.

IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" and NAS 26 "Employee Benefits", although not substantially different by its content, however. This is due to national peculiarities and not repeated attempts to approximate IFRS (IAS) to national legislation.

The main differences between standards in the field of employee benefits: IAS 19 does not give full disclosure of employee benefits to the financial statements notes; in NAS the information is presented in a more concise form; NAS sets out the obligations to pay out equity instruments, which are determined in accordance with NAS 13 "Financial Instruments".

In NAS 26 "Employee Benefits" the information is presented in a more concise form, which reduces the time to study the standard, but it does not always facilitate the work of the accountant, because everything that is not described in this standard can be interpreted differently that can further lead to ambiguity in accounting and errors.

The most global section in the standard, both international and national, is the section on termination benefits. Termination benefits – employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee’s employment as a result of either: (a) an entity’s decision to terminate an employee’s employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) an employee’s decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment [1].

Thus, National Accounting Standard 26 “Employee Benefits” is somewhat duplicate with IAS 19. However, the Ukrainian accounting option differs in analyticity, clarity of presentation, and provides analytical accounting with synthetic data. The disadvantage of NAS 26 “Employee Benefits” is that this regulation is of no practical use because it gives only an interpretation of the terms used, lists the payments that may be made to the employee, and provides guidance on accounting and reporting issues of these calculations.

Comparing the requirements for accounting for payroll obligations in accordance with NAS 26 "Employee Benefits" and IAS 19 "Employee Benefits", it is logical to conclude the need for further convergence of these documents in their content, as well as the extension and improvement of NAS 26 for the sake of practical clarity and detail. In addition, at both the theoretical and practical levels, it is necessary to review the categories of employee benefits (especially delimited social and retirement benefits) and to further modify their policy of delimitation, to use international experience to merge these benefits into a single category; thus combining national and international accounting practices.

Such changes will harmonize the national accounting with the international ones, which will facilitate further international cooperation of Ukraine with other countries and ensure transparency of financial information.

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THE INFLUENCE OF INSTITUTIONAL THEORY ON ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENT

Issues of consideration of the development of accounting through the application of the provisions of institutional theory have paid attention to such

domestic scientists as Vysochan O.S., Golov S.F., Zhuk V.M., Kantsurov O.O., Kireytshev G.G., Legenchuk S.F., Metelyts V.M., Petruk O.M., Semenyshena N.V., Sadovska I.B., Slyzko T.M., Yaremko I.I. etc. Doctoral dissertations have been defended in Ukraine in recent years (Kantsurov O.O. “Institutional principles of accounting development” (2015), Metelytsa V.M. “Development of accounting profession in agrarian sector of economy: theory, methodology, practice” (2016), Sadovska I.B. “Development of the theory, methodology and practice of management accounting: institutional engineering aspects” (2018), dedicated to the study of accounting on the basis of institutionalism, which testifies to its relevance in the conditions of globalization and transformation of the domestic economy.

Foundations of domestic institutional theory of accounting laid Zhuk V.M., who believes that the “Institute of accounting is a determining component of the economy, formed as informal institutions “in the heads” of accountants and users of accounting information, and a formal feature – “written rules of the game” and implemented in specific organizations at the micro, macro and meso levels, with the aim of understanding and control in the socio-economic environment” [1, p. 17].

Petruk O.M. considers accounting as a social and economic institution, which not only directs the activities of economic entities (enterprises, banks, investment funds) regardless of their nationality, but is also used by the state as an element of regulation and satisfaction of the society interests [2, p. 144].

Kantsurov O.O. notes that “Accounting is a holistic type of socio-economic activity and the only object of knowledge that can be represented in the research process of the formation of economic information, information system, science and socio-economic institution” [3, p. 360].

It should be emphasized that, despite the numerous developments, approaches to the basic provisions remain unaddressed, the assertion that accounting is recognized as a socio-economic institution is debatable.

Thus, Legenchuk S.F. believes that since institutional theory cannot be falsified (cannot be refuted), it is not a purely accounting theory, but is a certain tool, a tool that allows to achieve certain goals by developing models of its development [4, p. 205].

Vysochan O.S., who writes “an institutional approach to solving problems related to accounting modernization, is another opinion, this is another attempt to move away from his traditionalist perception as a means of recording the consequences of economic events and processes by expanding the purpose, object and method. However, the problem with its application still remains that when designing for the accounting plane, it answers more to the question “why?”, but not always the question “how?” [5, c. 160].

In our opinion, some divergence of views suggests that institutional accounting research in Ukraine is in the process of forming its paradigm, and that scholars have not yet reached the final agreement on the use of basic concepts, place and importance of institutional theory as one of the basic foundations of accounting.

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MECHANISM OF ANALYZING THE PROSPECTS ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

The results of economic activity are made under the influence of both intensive and extensive factors, both qualitative and quantitative indicators of resource utilization. The peculiarity of intensive and extensive use of resources is their interchangeable. Prospects of the enterprise lie in the energy saving plane. Including, popularization and implementation of the full complex of power-saving measures.

Thermal energy conservation measures are divided into two groups:

- Group of measures A: directly energy-saving measures (on thermal insulation), which reduce heat loss;
- Group of measures B: the necessary accompanying measures in heating installations in order to implement possible savings at the expense measures of group A (in the implementation of only measures A in the apartments will be very hot and thermal energy will not be saved).

The most common buildings in the city are houses of type 2 - Exterior walls of single-layer concrete panels (height in one floor), central single-pipe heating system, characteristic energy consumption 140-170 kWh. by 1 m² [1].

Usually in panel houses of the 2nd type in the implementation of all measures is achieved saving heating costs in the amount of 45% to 55%. Higher savings can be achieved in the event that the house to sanations in winter overheated, but not vice versa - many apartments remained cold. In addition, higher savings imply that the "bridges of cold" will be eliminated.

To determine the profitability of energy-saving measures it is necessary to compare the investment costs and reduce housing and utility expenses (saving heating costs), as a result of these investments. There are two ways (indicator):

- indicator 1: profitability factor in residential economy;
- indicator 2: payback period [1].

The rating of profitability of energy saving measures (efficiency rating), especially useful, if for financial reasons, not all the necessary measures can be simultaneously realized and is developed phased concept.

However, the profitability of individual energy saving measures can not be considered isolated, the analysis should involve and the necessary accompanying measures. On the profitability of the package of measures in general significantly affects the volume of accompanying measures necessary for the real achievement of savings in the implementation of measures for material insulation. If the whole package of energy saving measures is not fully profitable, it does not mean that its implementation is economically impractical. After all, aggregate profitability is determined not only by the attainable savings in heating costs. Insulation of the house is not only a key measure to save heat energy, but also eliminates many construction flaws panel houses.

The dynamics indicators activity of the analyzed enterprise, allows to determine the promising management strategy [2]. For each of the possible strategies, the calculated effects of extensive and intensity of development and are selected impact factors according to the type of movement within the strategy. The next step, analyzed the impact of selected factors and the possible options for changing factors with maximum positive effect are formed. For each of the alternatives options is calculated the expected result by which is selected the best. A similar sequence of actions is performed for each of the selected strategies. The best options for achieving the goal of each strategy are compared by criterion the possibilities of expenses on the necessary change of factors, in accordance with the feasibility of implementing this strategy for the current time.

After approval the final decision is made, the computed result implementation of the chosen strategy is used to determine the reached condition of the enterprise. The resulting spatial position of the enterprise can be used for the beginning of the next cycle of calculations.

Resulting, in the end, the scheme of the regulation mechanism is cyclic, therefore suitable for multi-stage modeling. The system is regulated by changing the beam of strategies and the criterions of expediency of expenses for achieving the goal of strategy implementation.

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CONCEPTS OF METHODS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISE

The method of analysis of business activity is a systematic, comprehensive, interrelated study of business activity of the enterprise in order to objectively evaluate, provide the necessary information to make optimal management decisions, control and regulate economic processes. It consists of the following stages: monitoring the activity of the enterprise, the calculation of absolute and relative indicators, bringing them to a comparable appearance; systematization, grouping and detailing of factors, studying their impact on the performance indicator; generalization – development of recommendations for reception.

The peculiarities of the method of economic analysis include: a systematic approach to the analysis of economic phenomena and processes, which consists in a comprehensive study of various relationships and factors that affect the results of the enterprise; use to analyze a system of indicators that comprehensively and deeply characterize the economic activity of the enterprise; study of economic phenomena in dynamics, development, movement; establishment of interrelation between indicators of economic activity and quantification of influence of separate factors on change of the general result and substantiation of conclusions on the results of analysis; unity of analysis and synthesis as two sides of knowledge of phenomena and processes; generalization of analysis materials.

The set of analytical possibilities and rules of research of economic enterprises offered to develop technologies of methods of economic development. The technique is that the largest research study is used, which is: methods and techniques; information base; periodicity and urgent review of analytical procedures; the procedure for designing the results of the analysis [1].

Elements of methods of economic analysis of economic activity include: objectives and formulation of the purpose of analysis, objects of analysis, a system of indicators by which each object of analysis will be investigated, as well as the algorithm of the study and its frequency and description of ways of researching the objects of analysis and sources the information on which the analysis is based and the recommendations regarding the subjects of analysis, the technical means that are expedient to use for analytical research, as well as the design of the results of analysis in certain documents max and general users of the analysis. The most important elements of the methodology include methods and techniques that allow

you to obtain a comprehensive assessment of the enterprise according to various sources of information, to open and measure interrelated indicators, to quantify the impact of specific factors on the results of operations and identify reserves for their improvement. Of particular importance for the enterprise in the current conditions of development of market relations is the implementation of the methodology of complex economic analysis, which allows to obtain a generalized assessment of the activity of the object under study. It is on the basis of such an assessment that it is possible to provide the development of recommendations for improving financial results of operations, reducing risk, increasing the market value of the enterprise. There are different approaches to choosing a comprehensive analysis technique [2]. For example, the methodology based on the Anglo-American accounting methodology involves its separation into management and financial accounting. According to this methodology, it is proposed to carry out the analysis in the following stages: analysis of financial results of activities; analysis of financial condition; analysis of business activity and efficiency of activity; comprehensive analysis and evaluation of economic activity. The methodology can also be based on the following principles: the enterprise is an independent economic complex that has economic potential and financial and economic activity is considered as the activity of the enterprise, aimed at achieving a hierarchically orderly system of goals formed by executives. The main results of such activities are economic and social efficiency [3].

Economic analysis consists of several stages, depending on the purpose of economic analysis, some types of analysis may not be performed, and others, on the contrary, should be performed more in depth with the involvement of additional sources of information. The sequence of steps should be as follows: preliminary analysis of the report, which gives an idea of the quality of the information available and forms a general assessment of the dynamics of the organization and capacity of its business, analysis of financial status, analysis of financial results and business activity, resource analysis, marketing analysis, comprehensive analysis, forecast analysis, and to complete the overall assessment of the enterprise and develop recommendations for addressing its major problems identified in the economic analysis [2].

Thus, we use economic results that allow us to use the new characteristics of the study under study and leave the overall decision that has to be reached.

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NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In many countries of the world there is a clear system of accounting rules and rules, the basis of which are accounting standards. The standard (from the English standard - the norm, sample, measure) in the broad sense of the word - sample, standard, model, which are taken as initial to compare with them other objects. Therefore, accounting standards are a standardization document that outlines accounting rules and procedures, and the preparation of financial statements. Accounting standards mean the requirements for accounting methods and procedures. Accounting standards are based on three elements: precedents; government procedures that regulate standard setting; influence by non-governmental (public) accounting organizations.

What are the standards for?

1. For the merger of enterprises located in neighboring countries;
2. Investors looking for investment properties worldwide;
3. Comparison of financial statements can be completely confusing for differences in accounting systems;
4. Companies try to borrow the lowest interest rate in any country.

The development and improvement of standards is an important element of the accounting and reporting system in advanced economies. This is because, first, they provide comparability of accounting records between any enterprise and for separate reporting periods, and secondly, the standards are a condition for the availability of reporting information for its various users.

By the beginning of XX century. the organizational and legal structure of accounting remained imperfect in the vast majority of countries. In most countries, this situation persisted until the 1970s. At the same time, standardization of accounting at the national level was started in the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany as early as the 1930s. it is characteristic that specialized regulatory and professional structures have taken up the development of national standards in most countries. In France, for example, the structure was the National Accountancy Council, which, being a public organization, worked closely with the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Budgets. In the UK, a Committee on Accounting Standards has been set up from representatives of several professional organizations, including the Chartered Accountants Institutes of Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland, the Association of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Accountants-Managers and Public Finance and Accounting. By the end of XX century. authoritative regulations in the field of accounting standardization, expanding the scope of legislation gradually led to a reduction in the individual interpretation of economic life in the financial statements of various organizations and in economically developed countries have

already acted national accounting standards, which became mandatory at the level of the country as a result of adoption acts. Therefore, national standards are accounting standards that are created for domestic use in a particular country. [1] National accounting standards led to standardization of accounting at the level of individual countries, the next stage was its standardization at the international level. Currently, the process of international accounting standardization is carried out in parallel at two levels: regional and international. At the regional level, standardization is to develop common accounting principles and standards that are mandatory for countries in a particular region. The formation of regional accounting systems took a considerable period of time and was characterized by the appearance at the end of XIX century. the Anglo-Saxon and French systems, which after World War II turned into regional accounting systems of the European Economic Community, the USA and Canada, the South American countries, the Organization of African Unity and others. From the middle of XX century. Due to the development of international economic relations, specialization and cooperation of production, formation of multinational corporations, the problem of inconsistency of accounting and auditing standards in different countries has become quite acute. In order to eliminate these inconsistencies, it was necessary to develop International Accounting Standards in parallel with the regional ones. International Accounting Standards (IAS) is a system of principles, methods and procedures for accounting and financial reporting. Develops and implements IASB International Accounting Standards Committee (IASB). The IAS first outlines the methods of valuation and the requirements for the presentation of information in the financial statements of various accounting entities.

About the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC):

- an independent body which started its operations on 29 June 1973;
- task: to improve and harmonize common accounting standards worldwide;
- location: London;
- participants and sponsors: 153 professional accounting organizations from 112 countries;
- Purpose: to formulate, publish and improve in the interests of society the accounting standards that must be followed when presenting financial statements;
- the only international organization that develops IAS;
- intermediate objectives: adoption and application of IAS by multinational companies to borrow capital in neighboring countries; providing basic accounting standards to countries that choose not to develop their own standards.

Advantages of IAS for Ukrainian standard-setters:

- exchange of ideas;
- leverage of resources;
- creating a foundation for national standards;
- global convergence;
- high level of confidence in national standards [2].

Thus, standardization of accounting at the international level due to globalization processes and the need for information users to make similar

management decisions regarding the purchase and sale of shares, assessment of quality of management, ability of the employer to pay the employees, assess the creditworthiness and solvency of organizations, optimize their tax policy and regulation of other issues economic and financial activities.

Can you sum up what accounting standards are an integral part of the financial statements. To date, the international standards actively influence the development of national systems of accounting and reporting, and generalizing the experience of different countries. The advantages of drawing up financial statements according to international standards, they can be seen as a tool of economic globalization and world economic relations. The principles laid down in the order of formation of the reporting according to IFRS, make it more adequate and able to reflect the true financial condition of the organization. In this regard, the value of IFRS is important not only for foreign but domestic investors as well. Therefore, the International accounting standards are recommendatory in nature, the majority of countries developing their national accounting standards which have the force of law. It is important that national accounting standards most fully in accordance with international standards. In Ukraine, for example, during the years of reforming the national accounting system developed, approved and enacted 27 regulations (standards) of accounting [P(s)BU]. They largely meet the requirements of the IAS and in the process of practical application will be subject to improvement.

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QUARANTINE WAGE ACCOUNTING: HOW TO CHARGE ESA

On March 12, a quarantine was introduced in Ukraine, during which all educational establishments - kindergartens, schools, etc. were closed, and other security measures were introduced. Quarantine is not extended to businesses and institutions, but workers are wondering how work will be paid if quarantine is introduced.

Pursuant to Article 25, paragraph 3.1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Leave," leave is obligatory for the period of announcement in the relevant quarantine territory without pay. [1] At the same time, employers have the right, at their own expense and within their powers, to establish additional labor and social benefits for employees, including other types of paid or longer-than-statutory leave, under the terms of the collective agreement provided for in the collective agreement. Article 9.1 of the Labor Code and Article 69 of the Commercial Code [1].

Due to the introduction of quarantine in Ukraine, Law No. 533 provides for some tax and ECV relaxation. Unfortunately, not all of these preferences relate to employers.

The most fortunate:

- 1) to entrepreneurs, including single tax payers;
- 2) persons carrying out independent professional activity;
- 3) members of farms.

They were exempted from the calculation, calculation and payment of the ERUs for March and April 2020 (new paragraph 910 of Chapter VIII of the ERU Law) [2]. This exemption only applies to the amounts of ERUs they pay for themselves! Another nice "bonus" - this period will be credited to the retirement period of such persons as the period for which the minimum insurance premium is paid. Although, they can voluntarily declare and pay a larger amount of ERUs for themselves.

All employers who have hired employees are required to pay the ERUs from their employees' salaries. They were only released from penalties (new paragraph 911.1. Of Chapter VIII of the ESA Law) [2].

In the period from 01 to 31 March and from 01 to 30 April 2020 no penalties are applied according to Art. 25 of the ESA Law, for the following violations:

- 1) late payment (late transfer) of ERUs;
- 2) incomplete payment or late payment of the amount of the ERUs at the same time as the payment of the amounts to which the ERUs (advance payments) are charged;
- 3) untimely submission of reports to the tax authorities by the ESA.

Also, during the periods from 01 to 31 March and from 01 to 30 April 2020, all ESA payers will not be charged a penalty, and automatically accrued penalties for these periods are subject to write-off (Section 911.2, Section VIII of the ESA Law).

Employers were exempted from most penalties for violation of tax laws (paragraph 521, sub-section 10, section XX of the CCU). The amnesty tax applies to violations committed between March 1 and May 31, 2020. If the employer delays (or fails to pay in full) the PITs or military dues, there will be no penalties and penalties. Although it is not exempt from such obligations.

Banks accept payment orders and other payment documents from employers for issuance (transfer) of payroll funds for which the ECU accrues, and issue (transfer) of these funds only if the payer has a simultaneous submission of payment documents for payment of EU funds. or documents confirming the actual

payment of such amounts. Therefore, it will not be possible to transfer salaries to the card of employees without payment of the ERUs.

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PRICE RISK HEDGING APPLYING DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the market environment volatility, the activity of economic agents in Ukraine is associated with a variety of risks, which leads to problems in all areas of economic activity and lack of financial resources. This requires finding management methods, optimizing the impact of price risks, and hedging risks.

Most of the risks to be hedged in the stock market relate to financial risks. All these risks can be optimized through the use of exchange-traded financial instruments.

Price risks are the most to be minimized in exchange trading. In the world practice, hedging is widely used to reduce price risks. Hedging can be applied to risks associated with adverse price changes.

The primary purpose of hedging is purposeful pricing risk management. The peculiarity of hedging is also that even such a mechanism is not perfect and cannot in all cases provide full insurance for changes in price fluctuations, but only this method is able to provide control or management and optimization of price risks in our days.

In today's environment, price risk hedging can be used in various types of business activities. For any market participant, what choosing a hedging method important is: affordability; flexibility in management; payback on hedging costs.

The effectiveness of hedging depends on the correctness and optimal selection of hedging instruments, the development of a hedging strategy. They also use

derivatives together with common financial instruments in developed countries. Futures and options are highly liquid risk hedging instruments and are fully compliant with the above conditions.

All market participants or entities trying to reduce their dependence on price or exchange rate fluctuations and using futures or options may act as hedges.

Hedgers are required to buy or sell futures or option contracts to minimize in the spot market. Futures will continue until the end of buying or selling real assets. The features of futures pricing are to predict future prices for real assets, so it is natural that spot prices and futures prices correlate with each other and move in the same direction. This contributes to a guarantee of successful hedging. Then the degree of correlation higher the hedging of price risks is more effective.

In the world practice of the stock market functioning, two types of hedging are: hedging of purchase (long) and hedging of sale (short). In both cases, the hedging involves several stages of preparing and executing price risk management: identifying risks (identifying the types of financial risks that will need to be hedged); preparation for hedging (conducting hedging using futures or futures options, choosing a broker and exchange); hedging (determining the amount of assets required to hedge and the number of exchange contracts); estimation of hedging results (determination of the share of the reimbursed losses, as well as comparison with the costs of hedging).

A long-term hedging strategy directed at price risks managing from an increase in the price of an asset or financial instrument - an object of hedging, while a short hedging is effective for price risks managing from falling prices in the future.

Today, there is a need to find and effectively applying different directions and methods to optimize the impact of price risks and improve the application of hedging strategies. Quite often, market players can combine both types of hedging at the same time.

The absence of futures and options trading on domestic exchanges requires internal market participants to seek out brokerage services that can form hedging strategies based on the applying of futures and options by leading global exchanges. An important point is the right selection of derivatives, which price will most closely correlate with domestic or export prices.

In our view, the priority in Ukraine is to create a legal framework for the operation of new derivatives (futures, forwards, options), which will promote more equitable pricing in the domestic stock market and allow to hedge risks more effectively.

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REFLECTING ACCOUNTS PAYABLE FOR RELATED PARTIES IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

One of the key aspects of functioning of any business entity is the existence of an effective system for managing its financial resources. With the development of market relations, the level of responsibility and autonomy of enterprises in making managerial decisions to ensure an effective system of settlement of liabilities to debtors and creditors increases.

According to Clause 3 of the National Accounting Provisions (Standards) 1 “General Financial Reporting Requirements”, a liability is an entity's debt that has arisen as a result of past events and whose repayment in the future is expected to result in a decrease in the resources of the enterprise that embody economic benefits. Therefore, accounts payable are the liabilities of a business entity that reflect the amount of its debts that are owed to other companies or individuals. It occurs only when the date of purchase of goods (works, services) does not correspond to the date of their actual payment.

In economic terms, accounts payable should be considered as an object of accounting observation, that is, an element of working assets that includes debts that belong to other enterprises and arise for various reasons (depending on the nature of the relationship with counterparties in the settlement).

Increasing or decreasing the amount of accounts payable leads to a change in the financial position of the enterprise. Therefore, there is a need to analyze the status of settlements with related parties and the data of financial statements of the entities in respect of accounts payable for these transactions.

The system of accounts payable subsidiary ledger on transactions with related parties should be organized not only by the deadlines, but also by size, location of affiliates, accepted payment terms, etc. In particular, an internal accounting form "Sheet of bills payable registration from related parties" is suggested to be introduced to reflect settlement status information with suppliers and contractors that are related parties of an entity. It has been suggested to reflect there the entity's invoices received from related parties, their total amount, payment terms, and debt according to the document.

Under current economic conditions, an analysis of the financial condition of the enterprise becomes important. Its main source of information is financial statements.

For entities that are not required to submit consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law, the details of transactions with the affiliates should be disclosed in the notes to financial statements. Thus, in accordance with Clause 3 of Accounting Provisions (Standards) (P(S)BO) 23 "Disclosure of related party information", in the presence of transactions between the related parties, one should include data in the notes to the financial statements, in particular, on receivables and payables for related party transactions.

The standard form of notes to financial statements No. 5 "Notes to annual financial statements" is approved by the Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine "On Notes to Annual Financial Statements" No. 302 of November 29, 2000. However, this form of notes is not exhaustive, because relevant lines are missing to provide all related party information, whose coverage is required by domestic accounting standards. In particular, the form below does not include any columns intended to reflect data on the accounts payable of the entity in general and on related parties in particular. Therefore, the standard form No. 5 "Notes to Annual Financial Statements" does not allow disclosure of accounts payable data with respect to related parties with a breakdown into counterparties and maturities.

Therefore, it has been proposed to introduce additional forms of notes to financial statements of entities to reflect information on accounts payable for related party transactions, the provision of which is required by Ukrainian law.

Developing an effective entity's cash flow management model is inextricably related to maintaining an optimal balance between the liabilities undertaken and granted. Therefore, it is necessary to study and analyze their composition and structure, followed by a comparative analysis of accounts payable and receivable.

It is clear that most business entities cannot effectively carry out their own activities solely through equity. For real increase of own assets and expansion of production capacities, and to obtain maximum profit from the business, the enterprise always needs to borrow from outside. Therefore, payables are normal for virtually every business entity. This is especially true of transactions with related parties, close economic and social ties with which contribute to increasing the share of payables on transactions with them in the total amount of undertaken liabilities.

A key objective for the entity is to develop an effective accounts payable management system to maximize the benefits of using the borrowed funds and preventing excessively large obligations that may affect the entity's liquidity. The basis of obligation management is to select reliable counterparties from among related parties and to develop a flexible settlement system with them.

INFORMATION SUPPORT IN THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

In the post-industrial era of the functioning of economic entities, the role of timely and quality information is rapidly increasing, as the current situation in the market for goods, works and services is changing rapidly, requiring that truthful and impartial information on the state of market parameters is promptly communicated to decision-makers. The main consumers of information are retrospective, operational, current and prospective types of analysis [1].

The main task of modern information technology analysis is the timely provision of reliable and sufficient information to experts, experts and leaders to make sound management decisions [2].

Not only the quality of analytical research but also the effectiveness of managerial influence on the objects of management depends on the quality of information support, its completeness, reliability, timeliness and objectivity. General indicators of quality of information support include the following: brevity, clarity of wording, timeliness of receipt, satisfaction of the need for information of specific managers, accuracy, correct choice of initial information, optimization of systematization and continuity of data collection and processing. Also, an important qualitative characteristic of information is its credibility. Information that does not exceed the permissible level of misrepresentation of the true phenomenon or process and reflects what it should reflect is likely. The likelihood of incoming information is affected by information barriers, that is, obstacles that impede the preservation of the quantity and quality of information and lead to its limitations [3].

Data is collected at the point of origin of information. And the receipt of information to the processing sites is performed by means of special means of transmission (reception) of data – modems, faxes, telephones.

The information base for the analysis of business activity are regulatory and planned sources of information, accounting and reporting information, non-accounting sources of information [1].

Planned information includes guidance on planned and controlled business planning indicators for future periods. In turn, planning information is prospective, feasible, and operational planning.

The accounting information is formed in the accounting process and covers the primary data and reporting of the enterprise. An enterprise's report contains orderly, system-specific metrics grouped by activity.

In the process of economic analysis, especially when it is necessary to find out the causes of certain phenomena and processes, they use indiscriminate information – that is, data that is not provided by established forms of accounting

or reporting. The sources of non-negotiable information are: minutes of labor collectives, memos [4].

Internal analysis of production and economic and financial activities of entities of sources of information include economic norms, standards, strategic and current plans of the enterprise, business plans, operational reporting of the enterprise, accounting data, statistical reporting of the enterprise, audit reports and reports [1].

The main stages of analytical work at the enterprise include: the definition of subjects and objects of analysis, the choice of organizational forms of research planning analytical work, information support analysis, analytical data processing and documenting the results of analysis [1, 3, 4].

Thus, the modern approach to the analysis of economic activity of the enterprise is based, undoubtedly, on the quality of information support, which, in turn, depends on making effective management decisions. In determining the volume, structure and quality of information and analytical support, it is necessary to focus on the qualitative characteristics of accounting, planning, regulatory, reporting, statistical and other types of information, as their traditional meaningful recognition in the conditions of formation of market relations significantly changes.

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ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION AND REALIZATIONS OF THE PRODUCTS: OBJECTS, BASIC INDICATORS AND TASKS OF ANALYSIS

In the conditions of market economy, enterprises are given wide rights and opportunities in realization of their economic interests, choice of ways of organization of production, sale of products. At the same time, enterprises proceed from their own resources, taking into account a wide range of factors that influence the efficiency of production potential utilization. Economic analysis must be preceded by sound accounting decisions at management level. The analysis should not only identify failures, but also open up opportunities for further economic growth. Under these conditions, the importance of conducting timely economic analysis, in particular, such as indicators of output and sales of finished products is growing.

The volume of production and sales of products are the most important indicators that characterize the production and economic activity of the enterprise. Production volume and sales volume are interdependent indicators. The rate of growth of production and sales of products, improvement of its quality directly affect the volume of costs, profit and profitability of the enterprise. Sales of products affect the financial performance of the enterprise. Therefore, the technical and economic analysis of the enterprise begins with the analysis of output and sales of products, in the study of production volume, growth rates, that is, in the evaluation of the implementation of the plan of production and sales.

Objects of analysis are: the volume of production and sales of products in general and in assortment; quality and competitiveness of products; structure of production and sales of products; rhythm of production and sale of products [1].

Generalized indicators of production output are obtained through cost estimation. The main indicators of output are commodity and gross output. Gross output – the cost of finished products, change in the balance of work in progress and semi-finished products of own production, work and services of an industrial nature. Commodity products – finished products, semi-finished products, works and services of an industrial nature. Commodity products differ from the gross in that they do not include the remains of work in progress and intra-economic turnover [2].

The volume of sales is determined either by the shipment of products to customers or by payment (for net income). It can be expressed in comparable, planned and current prices. In a market economy, this indicator becomes paramount. Product sales are the link between production and the consumer. The volume of its production depends on how the products that are in demand on the market are sold.

The level of such qualitative indicators as labor productivity, cost of production, profit, profitability largely depends on the implementation of the plan

of production and sales of products. Analysis of production and sales of products should be carried out in conjunction with market conditions. Therefore, the main tasks of the analysis of the volume of production and sales of products are: quality of production planning, tension and validity of plans of activity both in general and in relation to individual production units; evaluation of the implementation of production plans, supply and sale of products, dynamics of production volumes; identification of the main factors that influenced the total production volumes in recent years and in particular in the reporting period; disclosure of the interconnection and interdependence of production, sales, product range, product quality, etc. determination of intra-economic reserves of growth of production output and sales, as well as development of measures for their full and effective use [3].

To achieve success in business, to ensure market stability in a competitive environment requires careful analytical work in all spheres of activity of the enterprise, in all its structural units in order to assess the «bottlenecks» and shortcomings, to find out the cause and effect relationships of changes in economic indicators, identifying culprits and partner involvement in the results. Only those production teams that have a sophisticated analytical research system can avoid unreasonable risk in making economic decisions, quickly adapt to changes in the market environment.

Thus, analysis based on a comprehensive study of all elements of economic activity of the enterprise, a deep study of the processes and phenomena of economic activity in their interconnection and interdependence allows to objectively evaluate the course of management, determine the size of expected results and find out the causes of deviations from standardized parameters and identify reserves for improving production efficiency and develop measures for their mobilization.

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ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISE

Economic analysis as applied science is a system of specialized knowledge based on the economic bases of activity and development of systems and aimed at knowing the methodology of evaluation of economic activity in general and its types (operational, financial and investment).

Features of economic analysis in comparison with other types of analysis are:

- use of systems and subsystems of technical and economic indicators;
- indicators are subject to quantitative measurement and evaluation of their impact
- formation of indicators systems and analysis of processes and phenomena;
- systems and subsystems of indicators are defined in interconnection, interdependence, interdependence.

The main activity of the enterprise is the main activity. Thematic analysis of the main activity of the enterprise and sales of products, as part of a comprehensive analysis of the activities of the metallurgical enterprise contains:

- analysis of the markets for metal products;
- analysis of income from the sale of metal products in value measurement and the factors that influence it;
- analysis of the volume of production of metal products in natural units and in conditional-natural measurement and the factors that influence it;
- analysis of the quality and competitiveness of the metal products of the enterprise and the factors that influence them;
- analysis of the quality of the main activity and the factors that influence it;
- analysis of production rhythm and losses from rhythm disturbance;
- analysis of the quality of planning of the main activity, etc.

The purpose of the analysis of the main activity of a metallurgical enterprise is to identify, evaluate and mobilize reserves to increase the competitiveness of metal products and increase the volume of production and sale of demanded metal products. To achieve this goal, all the classic tasks of economic analysis are solved without exception.

The analysis of income from the sale of products of metallurgical enterprises and the factors that influence it is carried out in the statics (assessment of the fulfillment of planned tasks for the reporting period), in the dynamics (to assess trends in the development of the main activity).

In the process of analysis of natural indicators of the main activity of a metallurgical enterprise, they are investigated in statics and dynamics; the impact of the factors that caused the change in the generalized natural indicators is evaluated; measures are being developed to improve production performance.

Diagnosis of a competitive environment enables an enterprise to: determine its place in that environment; identify weaknesses and strengths; to evaluate potential opportunities for their realization in order to increase their competitiveness. The competitiveness of metal products is its characteristic, which reflects the ability of a particular type of metal products to meet the specific needs of specific consumers in specific conditions of its use.

The analysis of quality indicators is carried out for each type of metal products by comparing the achieved level of individual quality indicators (chemical composition, geometric dimensions, granulometric characteristics, mechanical and physical properties, etc.) with the requirements to them contained in: state or industry standards; international standards (for products for export or import); specifications (for raw materials, or new products for which there are no standards, before their appearance).

At the metallurgical enterprise for timely and qualitative fulfillment of its obligations to customers and consumers there is a need for constant control over the production and shipment of metal products. The purpose of this control is to ensure, first and foremost, the rhythm of production. Rhythm of production is the ability of an enterprise, shop, site to produce products in time, volume and types in accordance with the operational production schedule.

Analysis of the use of manpower - identify, evaluate and mobilize reserves for improving productivity at the enterprise by increasing the human resources and organizational and technical level of production. In the analysis of the security of the enterprise with labor resources, considerable attention is paid to the assessment of the security of the enterprise by the personnel of the most important professions and the analysis of the qualitative composition of employees by qualification.

Thus, it can be concluded that economic analysis occupies a significant place in the functioning of the metallurgical enterprise. Economic analysis can investigate the influence of factors that contribute to or impede the development of metallurgy.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING FOR CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS IN THE PRESENT

Currently, a lot of enterprises in our country cooperate with foreign suppliers and buyers, so the currency plays a huge role in such market relations. It is no exaggeration to say that currency transactions and foreign economic activity are not simple and very large-scale work for an accountant.

There are two very important concepts in accounting for currency transactions that you need to know and understand:

A currency transaction is a business transaction that results in a balance sheet amount (item) denominated in a foreign currency;

Monetary items are amounts that must be repaid by paying or receiving foreign currency, all other items are not considered monetary.

The corresponding accounts in accounting are set aside for accounting of currency transactions:

312 «Current accounts in foreign currency»

314 «Other Bank accounts in foreign currency»

They are intended for summarizing information about the availability and flow of cash in a foreign currency.

In accordance with the chart of accounts, it is planned to reflect funds on the road in a foreign currency on the sub - account-334. The account is active, the debit reflects the transfer of funds, the loan-retirement, debiting.

Analytical accounting on a currency account must be maintained in the context of each foreign currency. In accounting registers, business transactions are reflected in rubles and foreign currency.

For reliable maintenance of analytical accounts, data is entered from the Bank statement for each of the currency accounts at the end of the period, and an analysis of the account's balance sheet is formed.

Purchase and sale of currency is carried out at the rate of the NBU or the commercial rate of the Bank, payment for non-cash payments is also withdrawn on a contractual basis with bank or according to the Bank's price list.

In 2019, the national Bank issued Board resolution No. 7 dated 02.01.2019 "on approval of the Instructions on the procedure for currency supervision of banks for compliance by residents with payment deadlines for export and import operations of goods" and approved a new instruction on the procedure for currency supervision of banks for compliance by residents with deadlines for export and import operations of goods. In the new instructions, the word "control" was replaced with "supervision". We expect changes in the behavior of controlling bodies. The penalty fee of 0.3% for violation of terms in foreign currency remains

unchanged in the new law from 21.06.2018 No. 2473-VIII "On currency and currency transactions" the last changes that were made to the law where on 13.02.2020.

A significant change were made in 2019 to the law on currency and foreign exchange transactions abolished the mandatory sale of foreign currency, in early 2019 compulsory sale was 50% in February, it was reduced to 30%, and since June 2019 abolished and entrepreneurs now have the right to sell the currency when it suits them.

The most important change is considered to be the cancellation of the license to invest foreign currency funds abroad. By 2018, investors had to open a license to invest in investment projects located abroad, this was controlled by 56 regulatory acts, currently only 8 regulations are being monitored.

Most of the regulatory documents in the currency legislation have moved from the old regulations to the new ones, some have been rephrased and interpreted a little differently. Some regulations were generalized and reduced, and some were removed or replaced with more loyal legislation.

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PECULIARITIES OF ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING AT SMALL ENTERPRISE

Zavadsky, V.I., Lyashenko S.V., Mocherniy M.G., Pivovarov V.M., Gunpowder and others studied Issues of functioning and development of small enterprises in Ukraine.

The task of each enterprise is the proper accounting in accordance with the legislative framework of Ukraine. In a small business, it must provide reliable information on the availability of fixed and current assets, make timely payments with suppliers, clearly reflect the cost of production, correctly determine financial results, distribute profits, publish timely accurate reporting and others.

Each enterprise carries out business activities in accordance with the accounting policy order, which states the following: accounting, establishing rules of circulation, use of the system of accounts, giving employees the right to sign, the objects of inventory, the frequency of its holding, determine the number of persons in the commission, etc.

For small businesses, the requirement to record any business transaction in the relevant documents is mandatory.

When preparing reports on small businesses, you must adhere to the principles of accounting and reporting [1]. The main ones are: transparency, integrity, cyclicity, reliability, periodicity.

Small Business Criteria: Asset carrying value less than € 4 million; a net income of less than EUR 8 million and an average number of employees of no more than 50 people [2]. For these enterprises, the financial reporting forms have been updated (changes to NG (C) BO 25) [3]. As it was before, its structure includes Balance f. No. 1 and Financial Statements f. № 2.

For each month, enter the data in the register of accounting. There are two ways of doing them: a simple accounting form and a simplified one. The first form of accounting is the Business Operations Log. The summary records in the simplified form are entered in the balance sheet, which summarizes the data of the registers for all accounts. Every month, debit and credit information for each account is entered into the circulating sheet.

When a small business conducts its business activities using a common system of taxation, then accounting should use the methodological guidelines for the use of accounting registers [4]. Only those small business entities that apply the simplified taxation system are allowed to maintain a simplified income and expense account.

Small businesses need to review and improve the regulatory framework for determining the organization of accounting, in particular, exclude the parallel accounting system. The main problem of accounting for small businesses is manifested in the divergence of running the same objects, taking into account the requirements of accounting and tax law. This requires considerable financial and labor resources, which are often limited for small businesses. From this it follows that the actual simplification of accounting is possible only with simultaneous accounting and tax accounting. That is why the basis of accounting for small business entities should be based on the principle of using tax accounting in the formation of accounting indicators. At the same time, small businesses will not need to re-calculate indicators that have already been determined within the framework of tax accounting.

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ROLE OF ACCOUNTING IN THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ENTERPRISE

The transition to market relations has brought about the emergence of various forms ownership and types of entrepreneurial activity. Gaining strength bill circulation, shares and other securities appeared, changed principles of financing and lending; the range of operations with foreign currency. In this regard, there was an urgent need for changes in the accounting system that has developed over the years and reporting in our country, taking into account the experience of leading Western countries and requirements international standards.

In a market economy, an enterprise, being independent an element of the economic system, interacts with business partners, budgets of various levels, capital owners and others entities involved in financial relations. Almost everyone such an action is reflected in accounting.

Accounting is a continuous and continuous system documentary reflection of information on the state and movement of value economic means (property) of the enterprise and their sources by double entry in monetary terms.

To understand what role accounting takes in modern the enterprise management system needs to know its functions.

Registration function: all facts of economic life pass initial registration in accounting documents.

Information function, one of the most important accounting in the enterprise management system. She suggests systematization of business transactions recorded in documents so that interested users can get necessary information. About 70% of the total amount of information economic accounted for exactly the share of accounting information. Accumulation and fixation of generalized and analytical information on the movement and condition of property, about the sources of its formation happens through accounting, as well as information about final results of economic and financial activities in particular enterprises.

Accounting provides feedback. Through the system organization of accounting is the provision of managerial personnel data on the activities of the enterprise for a certain time interval. Through feedback, monitoring is carried out standards and norms, targets, compliance with savings resources used.

The analytical function, which is that provided accounting reliable information is used for analysis production and economic and financial activities of the enterprise. The data in the financial statements contain information for at least two the next reporting period, which allows us to track the dynamics of individual indicators.

The control function, which allows you to determine whether organization of your goals. Control can be current, preliminary, final.

Increases control function property. An inventory of calculations and property of the enterprise, without which, in fact, loses its meaning and business.

Accounting takes an important place in the assessment of accounting objects and establishing their cost. Today, in the context of growth social production needs improvement adaptations and primarily self-supporting relationships, financial stimulation, control of production and distribution. In data circumstances the importance of accounting data in management enterprise is growing even more.

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DEVELOPEMENT OF ACCOUNTING BASED ON BENCHMARKING

In the conditions of increased competition, the growing role of technology, information services, increasing consumer needs, globalization, there is a need to accumulate, spread and use theoretical and practical skills and knowledge in accounting.

With benchmarking, we can quickly learn and borrow experience from others, saving both time and money. Introducing a set of tools and ways for applying benchmarking to the internal accounting system will improve the quality of accounting processes, the formation of reporting and ensure the effectiveness of business entities as a whole.

One of the topical problems of accounting is the need to improve the quality of information presented in the financial statements.

The main disadvantages of financial reporting are: incomplete data, neglect of certain customers' needs, historical valuation standards do not provide sufficient information to make strategic decisions.

Accounting in Ukraine should be developed in the light of world practice on the basis of innovative methods and knowledge, and not removing the historically developed traditions of the nation.

The main reasons for the importance of continuous improvement of accounting process are:

- 1) the likelihood of failure due to poor management and incorrect accounting information;
- 2) the desire to increase revenue forces us to improve the situation, but the second is not possible without the scope of accounting;
- 3) the desire to reduce the cost of obtaining information.

The maximum number of companies wants to improve the situation, but it is difficult to do so without proper experience. An important role in this case is the

study of tools to spread and retain all the accumulated accounting knowledge. This process can be achieved through the development of theoretical and methodological foundations of benchmarking accounting.

The use of benchmarking in accounting can be defined as a systematic study, sharing of skills and knowledge and comparison:

1) hypotheses, methods of accounting of mechanisms of business entity, sources of creation of means of business entity of the company for the purpose of reception of the information and adoption of resolutions for improvement of the accounting of objects of business activity of the companies;

2) theory, experience, methodologies for accounting for business processes and performance to obtain information and make decisions on improving the accounting of objects;

3) practices of organization of work of accounting service in a company with organization of work of accounting services of rival companies in order to improve the quality of work, motivation, training of accounting personnel, creation of internal accounting standards.

As benchmarking indicates, business entities can:

- evaluate their own achievements; recognize the need for change and improvement;

- highlight strengths and weaknesses against other parties by comparing their totals with the results of competitive work;

- use the best management techniques and ideas to achieve strategic goals;

- identify existing and potential market niches for their products;

- go beyond strategic planning to operational level;

- develop innovative approaches to improve business processes;

- improve and raise the efficiency of the organization as a whole.

It may also be noted that in the context of change and in order to obtain positive effects, some rules must be followed regarding the application of benchmarking in an entity's activities, such as:

1) Social orientation of benchmarking - methodological and informational cooperation, responsibility to the population and the state for the quality of accounting information;

2) Quality guideline - continuous work aimed at improving quality in all criteria and aspects of the organization; accounting methodologies for all activities of a particular company;

3) Benchmarking as a basis for accounting development

4) Mutual exchange and privacy;

5) Preparation and use of information - approval of a separate stage of study with the inclusion of performance, price and quality, use of information for research purposes only.

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INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING

Recently, intellectual capital (IC) and intangible assets are a key factor in a company's profitability and success. Today investments in intellectual assets are more profitable than investments in physical and financial assets.

Despite the high attention of scientists to intellectual capital as intangible assets of the enterprise, the IC issue in accounting is insufficiently covered.

The research of the problem recognition, evaluation and accounting of intellectual capital was carried out by such foreign scientists: G. Becker, D. Bell, P. Draker, L. Edwinston, M. Armstrong, F. Fukuyama and Ukrainian scientists: O. Amosov, V. Vrublevskiy, V. Geets, O. Grishnova, M. Dolishnyi, etc.

The aim of the study - to expose features of international accounting of intellectual capital.

Intellectual capital is the group of knowledge assets that are attributed to an organization and most significantly contribute to an improved competitive position of this companies by adding value to defined key stakeholders (Marr and Schiuma, 2001). There are three main components of the intellectual capital: Human capital, Structural capital, Customer capital. Human capital is the heart of intellectual capital. It relates to employee's knowledge, competence, skill, capability and innovation. It includes learning and education, experience and expertise, innovation and creation. Structural capital of companies represents all the non-human storehouses of knowledge including databases, organizational charts, process manuals, strategies, routines and policies. It covers system and program, research and development, IC property (patents, copyrights, design rights, trademarks, etc.). Customer capital is also one of the most important components of intellectual capital. Customer capital is mainly based on the relationship between the organization and its customers. It comprises brands, customer loyalty, company names, distribution channels; strategic alliances, licensing and agreements, business collaborations; relationship with partner, supplier and customers [1].

There are a lot of different methods of measurement of IC, but still scientists have not found one universal method. The answer is simple: each company has its own business that uses different components of intellectual capital that cannot be identified using the standard created. So, to measure the intellectual capital company need:

- 1) they need to explain how value is created using the company's knowledge resources;
- 2) the management challenges help to organize the initiatives to achieve its goals;

- 3) managers have to choose indicators under which the initiatives are being launched and the management challenges are being met;
- 4) create the external intellectual capital statement with numerical data and a range of complementary visualizations and should be accessible to all stakeholders.

There is no generally accepted theoretical model for understanding and measure IC. On the last 25 years several models have been developed: Economic Value Added (EVA), Market Value Added (MVA), Tobin's Q Ratio, Norton and Kaplan's Balance Score Card (BSC), Skandia's IC Navigator, Sveiby's Intangible Assets Monitor (SIAM). Each of the methods of valuation of intellectual capital has its advantages and disadvantages. Different approaches to the valuation of intellectual capital help to find the methods of the most accurate and reliable valuation of intellectual capital.

The issues of accounting and reporting on intellectual capital are debatable. There were no specific guidelines for dealing with items such as brands, despite the fact that they accounted for much of the market value of some companies. As a consequence, the accounting scientists see the reflection of intellectual capital as intangible assets and goodwill.

The UK Accounting Standards Board introduced FRS102, the main standard for reporting intangibles and goodwill.

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, accounting and reporting for intangible assets is defined in Standard 38 "Intangible Assets". IAS38 specifies that a company can only recognize an asset if: it is identifiable; it is controlled; it is probable that future benefits specifically attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise; its cost can be reliably measured. These criteria apply to both purchased and self-created assets. In fact, IAS38 does not specify that internally generated intangibles can never be recognized as assets [2].

In summary, intellectual capital is important to both society and companies. It can be a source of competitive advantage for businesses and stimulate innovation that leads to wealth generation. But it has not indicated in Balance Sheet and financial statement of the company. Starting from the company's strategy, it is necessary to determine the stocks of intellectual capital currently possessed and on the basis of this knowledge, it is then possible to decide with some assurance how to develop, manage and evaluate these.

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TAX RISKS IN PLANNING AUDITS

Tax risks are classified according to the type and source of tax and financial performance of the taxpayer:

1. Formal tax risks. They are based on internal sources of information and are characterized by the presence of formal signs of possible evasion in the implementation of tax relations. Formal risks must be supplemented by other types of risk in order to make a pre-audit review.

2. Analytical tax or deviation risks. They are based on internal and external sources of information and are characterized by the presence of facts of deviations from the average indicators of tax and financial and economic activity. Requires in-depth analysis of the taxpayer's financial statements and the filing of appropriate queries with them and third parties.

3. Actual tax risks. They are based on internal and external sources of information and are characterized by the presence of facts of tax discrepancy, have an increased probabilistic level of tax evasion.

Pre-verification analysis is advisable at the stage of preliminary formation and examination of the list of enterprises assessed for two or more different tax risks and the final ranked list of taxpayers for tax audits. The final processing of the results of the complex analysis of the activity of the enterprise and the input of information on risk neutralization depends directly on the inspector.

From the point of view of the organization of tax control, it is advisable to set up in the structure of the state tax service the department for control over tax risks, which, in addition to analytical work, will implement preventive control through interviews, questionnaires, obtaining written explanations from taxpayers.

The updated and clarified list of tax risks, together with the selection of taxpayers for audits, will help to increase the efficiency of auditing activities and allow more efficient use of the human resources of the tax service.

The risk of tax breach can be considered in two aspects of tax breach:

- 1) taxpayers;
- 2) civil servants.

The risk of tax law violations by taxpayers is characterized by the possibility of unintentional or deliberate breach by the entity of current legislation, resulting in a possible monetary loss of budget revenues.

The risk of tax law violations by civil servants is characterized by the possibility of abuse and corruption by government officials, resulting in a loss of cash flows, expressed in monetary terms.

The procedure for selection of taxpayers for conducting checks is shown in

Fig. 1.

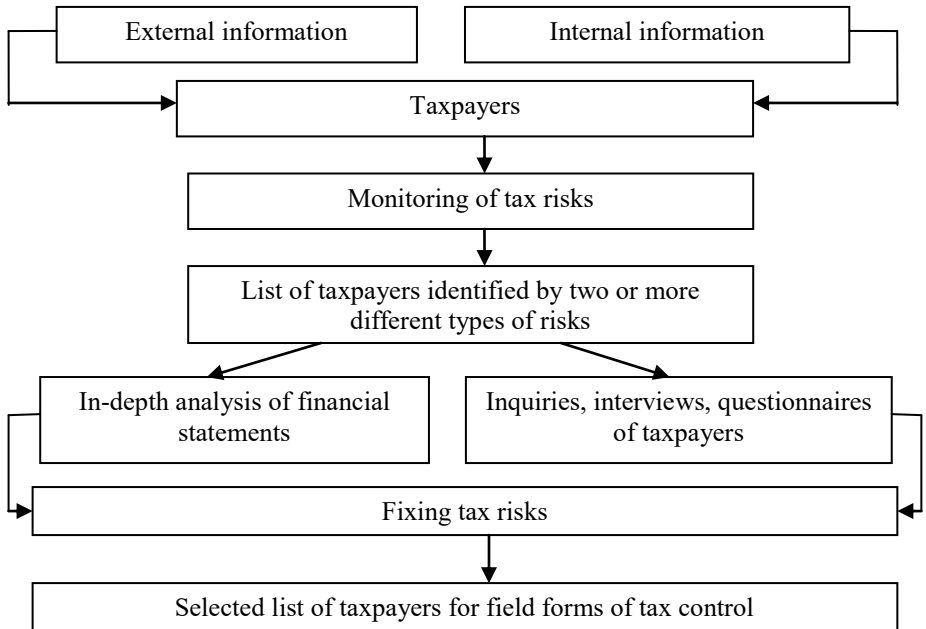


Fig. 1. The procedure for selecting taxpayers for audits

Therefore, tax risks arise due to inadequate organization and planning of field control measures, lack of necessary data for effective control, improper control of registration and accounting of taxpayers, auditing of accounts and calculation of taxes to the budget, when collecting tax debts, as well as delaying litigation processes.

Changes in the tax legislation (increase of tax rates, expansion of the tax base, abolition of tax privileges) lead to the curtailment of business, which causes a decrease in production volumes, an increase in the number of unemployed and shadow economy, external migration and the emergence of tax risks.

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PROSPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT UKRAINIAN BUDGET ACCOUNTING

Budget accounting is book keeping which is conducted in the government sector and refers to the budgetary system of a country. It includes collection of the

information about state's funds, revenue and expenditure, obligations, assets of the state. The well-organized accounting system is an important component in the financial management that represents the economic development countries. In fact, the main task of a budgetary account is tracing of timely and full proceeds to the budget, the advantageous distribution of budget's expense part, exploring and implementing the most effective way to use of government's money for the targeted purpose. Income and expenses can't be well-organized if the budget management has an ineffective, bad elaborated and obsolete budget accounting system

The budgetary account of Ukraine constantly changes because there are many drawbacks. These deficiencies need realization of certain measures for their removal. Among them:

- financial planning and reporting practices for the trust funds are not well established;

- the absence in the legislation of clear methods conducting book-keeping in a public sector;

- realization of the accounting is carried out by different organs in relation to implementation state budget and book-keeping of estimates budgetary establishments;

- use of different methodologies about the book-keeping of pension and social national funds;

- the existence of two methods where accounting is conducted;

- the absence of only methodology, that would represent operations of budgetary establishments;

- the disparity of the Ukrainian system to the world requirements in relation to the complete reflection of reality of information

- the absence of sufficient influence of budgetary account on making decision in the system of state administration [1].

As new sources of revenue and expenditure, modern technologies, scientific theories and grounds constantly appear, there are processes of market transformations, then Ukrainian system of budgetary account needs modernization. In Ukraine government has already changed the rules how to conduct the financial reporting.

The prerequisites for the budgetary account modernization are general factors of evolution [2], that are set by the international practice (Fig. 1):

The improvement of budgetary account system needs an elaboration and introduction of the European standards that include a registering and chart of accounts in the public sector. Modernisation involves providing a basic in the international practice method of assessment that controls accordance of revenues and expenses.

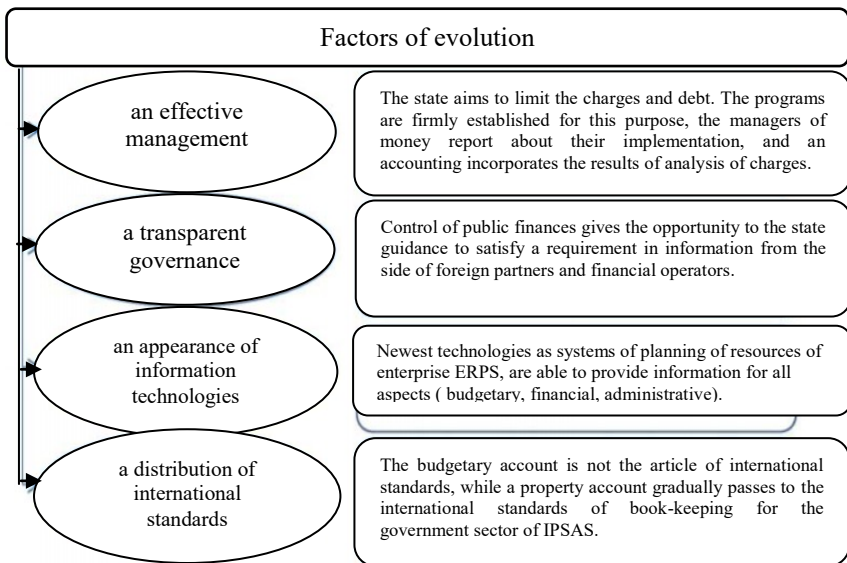


Fig. 1. Factors of evolution that there are preconditions for the budgetary account modernisation

Currently, issue relating to the modernisation of Ukrainian budgetary account is actual. It needs to be adapted to the international standarts because the existent problems don't give an opportunity to satisfy a requirement in financial information from the side of foreign partners and delay state's economic progress. For this reason it is necessary to focus on the development and introduction of the strategy relating to improvement of budgetary account system.

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ACCOUNTING IN FORMATION SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY BUSINESS

The introduction of socially responsible business and its necessity is becoming more relevant and necessary among business entities [1]. Due to the globalization of the world economy, its dynamic development has increased the importance of the problem of ensuring human rights and its labor relations with the employer, solving the environmental problems of the region and social problems of society, which as a result have given impetus to the increase of the number of economic entities wishing to do business with taking into account social performance criteria. Conducting socially responsible business requires certain tools of information support. Such tools are social accounting and non-financial reporting [2]. Socially oriented accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, registering, accumulating, generalizing, storing and transmitting to users reliable and unbiased information about the status and results of financing social programs [3]. Among all aspects of the competitiveness of an enterprise in the market is its method of doing business in the circumstances of social responsibility, as this direction improves the confidence among the employees of the team to the management, as well as enhances the reputation among investors, buyers, partners. Keeping socially focused accounting in Ukraine is optional, but you can enter social reporting alongside financial, tax, and statistical reporting.[2] Due to the fact that it is irrational to distinguish a separate type of socio-economic accounting, it is precisely the accounting that should satisfy the stakeholder groups. Stakeholders, on the one hand, include owners and managers, and on the other, individuals who are targeted by corporate social responsibility (employees, their unions and society).

Unfortunately, in Ukraine, there is no legal framework for regulating social accounting today, so domestic enterprises should refer to international standards: AA 1000 Standards Series, GRI Global Initiative 68 Reporting, UN Global Compact, SA 8000, ISO 14000 Standards Series , ISO 26000. Also in Ukraine, the most attractive among enterprises are the international standard GRI, the UN Global Compact and ISO 26000, as they cover the broadest list of indicators that characterize the social aspect of the activity.

Since, international standards of socially responsible business include the following areas of definition of indicators of social reporting:

- labor relations - basic and additional wages, other incentive and compensatory payments;
- Occupational safety and health at work - costs of the enterprise for the equipment of personal protective equipment, as well as improvement of working conditions of employees;
- training of employees - the cost of upgrading the skills of employees, additional courses, practical classes;

- ecology - costs of the enterprise at the expense of environmental protection;
- society - expenses of the enterprise for raising of welfare of citizens through carrying out of charitable activity.

Therefore, these characteristics are to some extent reflected in the financial statements of the enterprise, but they are insufficient to meet the needs of stakeholders. Accordingly, in Ukraine it is advisable to create a single form of social report that will sufficiently disclose important information on the status indicators and results of financing social programs.

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ASPECTS IMPROVEMENT OF ACCOUNTING OF USE AND RENEWAL OF FIXED ASSETS IN AGRICULTURE

In the modern conditions of agricultural activity, particular attention is paid to the problems of rational use of fixed assets, especially their active part, due to the significant exceedance of the regulatory terms of the use of existing agricultural machinery and the lack of the agricultural enterprises' funds for its renewal.

In these conditions, it is necessary to provide rational making decisions on terms of use and renewal of the mobile part of the fixed assets.

There are some expert methods for assessing the efficiency of use of fixed assets. They are: the assessment of technical condition, effective age, reduction of consumer qualities and diminution of profitability. These methods help to determine the feasibility of further use of mobile fixed assets. At the same time as

the main criterion the economic feasibility of use of such fixed assets on the basis of a research of behavior of maintenance costs of this or that piece of equipment since the beginning and until the end of its use.

This approach allows to determine the moment of break-even use of the technical means, after which its further operation will bring losses. The key here is the depreciation method used, which takes into account the intensity of its use. In the current accounting system, depreciation and deterioration based on this indicator is the main criterion of determining when a property, plant and equipment is written off, but it is too inaccurate, resulting in underutilization in some cases and loss of use in others. At the same time, each of the methods recommended by the science of depreciation has its advantages and disadvantages. It should be noted that among the existing methods, the most accurate information for determining the moment of expedient replacement of a mobile fixed asset may be given by the production method, where the depreciation rate is calculated by dividing the amortized cost by the total amount of products (works, services) that the enterprise expects to produce in the process of its use and monthly the amount of depreciation is defined as the product of the actual monthly volume of products (works, services) and the production rate of depreciation. However, this method is practically not used because of the difficulty in accurately bringing the volume of work (services) to a single meter and the high complexity of accounting for calculations using this method. It can be improved by applying a modification of this method based on the period of active use of the mobile fixed asset. In the environment of engineers to measure the time of active use of mobile fixed assets, the load rate is applied, and for each type of agricultural machinery based on full-scale tests, a standard load rate is set in hours.

This indicator can be the basis for the modification of the production method and to use this approach to eliminate the shortcomings of the existing accounting.

To this end, proposals should be made to improve the form and content of the "Tractor-driver's sheet" in part:

- 1) the terms of drafting and corresponding transmission of the document;
- 2) keeping a record of downtime;
- 3) fuel and lubricants.

Making the following suggestions allows you:

- 1) to increase the efficiency of the information received and the reduction of relevant operational data, such as the amount of fuel and lubricants consumed;
- 2) to determine the time of active work and the duration of downtime, as well as to determine their causes for the purpose of further avoidance;
- 3) to determine the volume of additional fuels and lubricants, such as gasoline or lubricants, to determine the real volume of their write-off.

THE ESSENCE AND COMPONENTS OF THE DUE DILIGENCE'S PROCEDURE

Due Diligence is a procedure of formation of objective idea of subject to investment that includes investment risks, independent assessment of a subject to investment and a set of other factors. First of all Due Diligence is directed to comprehensive check of legality and commercial appeal of the planned operation or the investment project. However, the completeness of the information provided in this type of audit is also important. It allows investors or business partners to estimate more deeply all advantages and shortcomings of cooperation.

Originally the term of Due diligence came to consulting business from the bank sphere. Its essence was a comprehensive system for collecting and analyzing information about potential or existing clients and partners. It intended banks for protection of property against possible damage. However, today this concept ceased being a prerogative of the banking sector. Now, the Due Diligence process usually means conducting a comprehensive analysis of the business from the point of view of financial analysts, auditors and lawyers. At the same time each group of experts prepares for the customer a detailed report about a condition of the enterprise.

The Due Diligence's procedure begins with the moment when the buyer plans possible acquisition (absorption) of the investment object. Studying of activity of the company and search of any information on the company begins. As a rule, this is done through official sources (the websites, publications in the press). Search and analysis of information is conducted to determine the value of the company in order to acquire it.

The Due Diligence's working process is consists of three interrelated parts (tab. 1):

Table 1

The components of the Due Diligence's process

Process's tasks	Performers	Procedures	Results
An estimation of a block of shares	Financial analysts	Determine the fair value of an investment object and give the buyer the range of value of the enterprise under various variants of its future use.	Company Business Valuation Report
An estimation of the accounting system and the	Auditors	Analysis of the structure of income and expenses of the company, an estimation of the internal control	Report on the financial

reliability of the financial statements		system, analysis of financial investments, Credit agreements and liabilities, contingent liabilities, completeness and reliability of assets and liabilities are also analyzed. Selecting potential tax risks and benefits, as well as identify and digitally identify potential tax liabilities that the company has.	expertise of the company.
Providing expertise of the company's activities in order to maximize the risks associated with its purchase.	Lawyers	Review founding documents, legal status, corporate governance documents, decisions of collegial governing bodies. The basic operations with the shares, information on the shareholders, their property and non-property rights are analyzed. The state regulation of company activity, basic contracts and property rights of the company, labor relations and claim-claim activity are studied.	Report on legal expertise of the company.

Also the important measures are:

- Estimation of the value of the block of shares (the value of the property complex, the value of the business).
- Evaluation of accounting system and reliability of reporting and financial analysis; assessment of tax risks.
- Legal assessment of the risks of commitments and perfect operations.

In doing so, appraisers, auditors and lawyers work in close collaboration, since complete information on the operation is the result of working together.

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CURRENT APPROACHES TO ACCOUNTING OF BUDGET INSTITUTIONS

For budgetary institutions, revenue is generated through budgeting on a regular basis to achieve social impact. Financial activity consists in obtaining, organizing the movement and using financial resources. The compensation of resources is for the purpose of their restoration for the fulfillment of the functional duties of the subject, specified in its constituent documents. Revenues (identified with budgetary allocations) and expenditures (expenditures) of budgetary institutions are determined by the budget for the next financial year, which is approved in the manner established by the current legislation. The Budget Code of Ukraine

stipulates that for the implementation of programs and activities implemented at the expense of budget funds, budget appropriations provided in accordance with the budget purpose, budget commitments and payments, which have quantitative, time and target constraints are provided to budget spending units (budgetary institutions) [1]. The peculiarities of their functioning make it necessary to study new methodological and organizational approaches to accounting.

The peculiarities of their functioning make it necessary to study new methodological and organizational approaches to accounting.

With the entry into force of the NPSAR, the methodological bases for accounting for the implementation of estimates of revenues and expenditures of budgetary institutions and other business operations, taking into account the specifics of their activities, have undergone significant changes in order to approximate to international standards.

New concepts have been introduced, so in NPSAR 101 "Submission of Financial Statements" it is defined that income is an increase in economic benefits in the form of an inflow of assets or a decrease in liabilities that lead to an increase in equity (excluding capital growth through contributions the owner) [2].

NPSAR 124 "Revenues" discloses basic information about the accounting of revenues of budgetary institutions, taking into account their new classification from exchange and non-exchange transactions. An exchange is a transaction for the acquisition of assets in exchange for cash, services (work), other assets or settlement of liabilities; non-exchangeable - does not involve the transfer of assets, services (works) in exchange for income or assets, but may provide for certain conditions.

Revenues under the exchange NPSAR 124 include: budgetary allocations, revenues from services; sales revenue; interest income, royalties, dividends and other income from exchange transactions (income from exchange differences and from the sale of non-current assets) [2].

Non-exchange income includes: tax revenues; non-tax revenues (administration fees and payments); transfers and funds received from budgetary institutions from enterprises, organizations, individuals and from other budgetary institutions to fulfill targeted activities; receipt of state trust funds; non-repayable liabilities.

According to the provision, income should be recognized if there is a likelihood of economic benefits and a fair estimate of it. NPSAR 124 defines the procedure for recognizing budget allocations, income related to the provision of services, performance of works, income from the sale of assets, income from interest, dividends and royalties, income from tax revenues, etc.

Revenue from exchange transactions should be measured by the value of the assets received. If one of the revenue recognition criteria is not met, it must be estimated at cost. Revenue from non-exchange transactions should be measured at cost. If it is impossible to determine, then fair.

Also, the new standards prescribe the procedure for presenting income and expenses in the notes to its financial statements. For example, in the case of income from exchange transactions, the institution should reflect the accounting policies

adopted for recognizing revenue from services rendered, separately the amount of income received by type, decoding other income received, the amount of revenue recognized but not previously received.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions should be reflected in the notes to the relevant accounting policies, the amount of income received from non-exchange transactions by type and income from transactions with specific types of assets, works, services (bequest property, donations, gifts).

Income and expense information is summarized and presented in the Income Statement (f. 2)

The main component of reflecting the facts of activity in a budgetary institution is the proper correspondence of accounting accounts. To display information on the revenues of budgetary institutions, accounts of the 7th class of the Public Sector Accounting Account Plan are provided in the breakdown of certain types of income for exchange and non-exchange transactions [3].

So, the reform of public sector accounting in the area of income accounting has led to the formation of new approaches to their definition, measurement and classification, bringing them closer to international standards. These changes will allow the objective and clear monitoring of the activities of budget spending units, and help ensure that all levels of management information about the movement and use of budget funds.

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF AUDIT

Today, audit control is widely used in world practice. Such a form of activity is based on the mutual interest of the state, the administration of enterprises and their owners in the reliability of accounting and reporting. In the conditions of a centrally controlled planned economy, independent financial control did not arise in our country. It was effectively replaced by a system of departmental and extra-departmental control.

This system as a whole was focused on identifying various violations or abuses in the financial and economic activities of enterprises, reflected in errors and

deviations in reporting. Also, she was charged with finding and punishing offenders. For a planned centralized economy, this approach was fully justified, but the transition to a market economy forces revision and control. It demands a much greater flexibility, plasticity and transparency

The state, like entrepreneurs, needs fundamentally new approaches to the organization of control, since the previous system has already shown its inefficiency. This is largely due to the fact that changes in any one area inevitably entail changes in all other areas related to it.

The development of market relations in the economy requires the adoption of a large number of new regulatory documents. They must first be developed, then carefully checked, all this takes a large amount of time and resources. These documents must strictly regulate the activities of the enterprise, issues of accounting and reporting, tax forms.

They should describe the procedure for price formation of production. Lack of experience in this area causes errors in regulations that can lead to non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

The new form of control should include accompanying advice on various issues relating to the organization of the enterprise. This is necessary for collective owners and lenders. They do not have access to the necessary accounts for this, as well as experience with them. The state needs independent control, which could allow decision-making in the field of economics and taxation. An audit activity or, audit is an entrepreneurial activity of auditors or audit firms in conducting independent audits of accounting or financial statements, settlement documentation of certain business transactions, tax returns and other types of financial obligations.

The primary tasks facing the audit of income, expenses and financial results from financial and investment activities are: checking the availability and correctness of processing of primary documents, checking the timeliness, legality and reliability of displaying on accounts information about transactions performed to record all financial activities of the enterprise, the legality of displaying accounting for the amounts of income received and expenses incurred from investment and financial activities, the assessment of synthetic and analytical accounting, the correct use of the relevant accounts and checking the correctness of calculations. Information for the audit about the activities of the client is taken from the internal documents of the enterprise.

One of the necessary condition for effective enterprise management is timely provision of the management system with the necessary information.

The work of the enterprise must be controlled. An internal audit is created on a voluntary basis and then transfers information to its work to the top management of the enterprise. The top management of the enterprise makes decisions about any changes based on the results of the audit.

Audit is an integral part of the enterprise activity. Timely information provided expands the possibilities of enterprise management in the light of the changing market situation. This form of control fundamentally distinguishes a planned economy from a market one indicating their numbers and date of compilation.

Internal audit is a mandatory procedure for collecting and transporting information. With the help of this it is possible to quickly search and compare the necessary documents.

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PROBLEMS OF PUBLICITY IN ACCOUNTING REPORTS OF SUBJECTS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

The globalization of the world economy in a post-industrial society creates prerequisites for a certain monitoring and control of business, its social and environmental activities both nationally and internationally. Public financial and non-financial (integrated) reporting is a mediator between society and business, the main source of information about the latter's impact on the state and development of the economy, social, environmental component of the local community, area, region, on a planetary scale. Therefore, the problems of accounting and reporting of post-industrial society in the context of sustainable development attract the attention of Western and domestic scientists, representatives of professional organizations accountants and auditors. International Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are intended to standardize and harmonize the financial statements of those countries that have committed themselves to applying and adhering to them. public companies to prepare financial statements. Almost all countries are committed to maintaining a single set of high quality global accounting standards. The GDP of countries whose companies use IFRS is \$ 46 trillion. USA, which is more than 60% of the total world GDP. The share of EU countries in the total GDP of IFRS companies is only 41% (US \$ 19 trillion), with the rest producing 59% (US \$ 27 trillion) accordingly [1].

Given the significant results in the application of IFRS, the problem of legislative and regulatory control of public filing and financial and non-financial reporting by Ukrainian business entities for practical use by all interested parties, not just creditors, investors and government bodies (in the public authorities) remains unresolved.

The law of Ukraine [2] stipulates that enterprises are obliged to submit financial statements to the agency to which they belong, the labor collectives at their request, to the owners (founders) in accordance with the constituent documents. Public authorities and other users are provided with financial statements in accordance with the law. The financial statements of enterprises are not trade secret, or a confidential information and do not belong to information with restricted access, except as required by law. Businesses are required to

provide copies of the financial statements and consolidated financial statements upon request of legal entities and individuals in the manner prescribed by the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Public Information". Currently, the financial statements are available from two public authorities: the State Statistics and the State Fiscal Service, but these agencies do not disclose the accounts of individual enterprises and do not provide them at the written request of interested parties, even for a fee. Thus, the requirement for the publicity of financial statements by national enterprises is not met.

As of January 1, 2019, public interest entities (except large non-securities issuers), publicly traded companies, natural monopoly entities in the nationwide market, and economic entities operating in the extractive industries, are required to disclose the annual financial statements and annual consolidated financial statements, together with the audit report, on their website (in full) and otherwise, by 30 April of the year following the reporting period in other cases specified by law. Large non-issuing entities and medium-sized enterprises are required to publish the annual financial statements together with the audit report on their website (in full) no later than 1 June of the reporting period. Other financial institutions belonging to micro-enterprises and small enterprises are required to publish their annual financial statements together with the audit report on their own website (in full) no later than 1 June of the reporting period.

Monitoring of the financial statements of individual enterprises showed that in practice these provisions of the law are not complied with, nowadays, there is practically no control over the accounting of national enterprises by state institutions. Formality in accounting and preparation of financial statements is caused by the lack of responsibility for the accuracy and quality of accounting information. Publication of the financial statements on the enterprise's own site, established by the Law [2], does not give assurance that it will not be amended and modified over time. In these circumstances, the question arises of the creation of a single database of financial and non-financial reporting of individual economic entities, which will be accessible to all interested parties. The owner of such a database must be a state, preferably in the person of the State Statistics Service, which is responsible for providing information services, collecting, processing, analyzing, disseminating, storing, protecting and using statistical information, ensuring its accuracy. Financial and non-financial reporting is the object of statistical observations, the data of which should be further analyzed and used by public authorities to determine the vector of economic development for the future. Stakeholders should also have free access to this information, which will facilitate the monitoring, analysis and control of society over the activities of both individuals and the state as a whole.

Thus, the creation of a single website for integrated reporting of economic entities at the state level is a prerequisite for the development of the country's economy in line with the requirements of post-industrial society, a guarantee of reliability, timeliness and impartiality of the information disclosed.

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IMPROVEMENT OF ANALYTICAL ACCOUNTING OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS, WHICH ARE IN FINANCIAL LEASING

In financial leasing fixed assets are reflected in the balance sheet of the lessee. One of the terms of the financial lease agreement is the condition of operation and maintenance, modernization of the leased object and providing information on its technical condition. This stipulates that the lessor has the right to exercise control over the operation and the intended use of the leased asset by the lessee. The latter is obliged to operate the leased property in accordance with the terms of this clause of the contract and the seller's instructions.

During operation, there may be a desire to repair, upgrade, and simply make changes to the leased object. It should be remembered that all transactions are carried out only with the consent of the lessor, unlike the loan for which the property is with the lessee.

The terms of repair and maintenance can be defined both in the financial lease agreement and in a separate contract.

Accounting for the costs of repair, modernization, reconstruction and other improvements of fixed assets is regulated by NAS 7 "Fixed assets".

Nowadays, the cost of repairing fixed assets is most often borne by the lessee. This is due to the fact that the lessor after the term of all obligations transfers the ownership of the financial leasing object to the lessee, and therefore the leasing company is not interested in the additional costs of improving the work of "not its" object.

Depreciation in accounting stops for the period of reconstruction, modernization, completion, completion and preservation of fixed assets. There are no reservations about repairs. However, if no fixed assets are used at the time of repairs, it is logical to suspend depreciation on a voluntary basis, as the fixed asset's life is suspended. The decommissioning of the fixed assets is carried out on the basis of documents proving such withdrawal (FA-1 Acceptance and delivery certificate of repaired, reconstructed and modernized objects).

The minimum term for which depreciation will not be charged is one month, since in both calculations, this is done on a monthly basis.

In the accounting of the lessee, repair costs are expenses in the direction of use of the leased object: production (account 23), overhead (account 91), administrative (account 92), sales (account 93), other operating (account 94).

Based on our research, we were proposed to account for costs related to repair and improvement on accounting subaccount 236 “Fixed Assets” for accounting and control of expenses for repair of fixed assets, which were taken into financial leasing, and 236.4 “Expenses for the maintenance of fixed assets that are leased out”. If the amount of repair costs in this accounting account is less than 10% of the residual value of the fixed asset that is leased out, then that amount will be charged to the cost of the products manufactured. If, however, the amount of accounting expense 236.4 “Expenses for the maintenance of financial assets leased out” is greater than 10% of the residual value of the financial assets leased asset, then the entire amount is attributable to the increase in the original cost of the fixed asset.

Costs are recorded for subaccount 236.4 “Expenses for the maintenance of financial assets leased out” for each leased asset, and analytical accounting for the types of fixed assets included in the proposed card.

For example, the residual value of the leased asset was UAH 121500. A total of UAH 12934.6 was spent on repairs of the leasing object during the accounting period. To further determine the direction of the expense sum, let us first determine the limit (10%) of the residual value of the leased asset: $121500 * 10\% = \text{UAH } 12150$.

As the total amount of repair costs for this leased item was UAH 12934.6 and it is more than 10% of the residual (UAH 12,150), so we attribute this amount to the increase in the initial value of the fixed asset leased out by means of an accounting:

Debit 1521 “Acquisitions of fixed assets” - Credit 236.4 “Expenses for the maintenance of fixed assets that are taken into financial leasing” in the amount of 12934.6 UAH.

Dt 104 “Machines and equipment” - Kt 1521 “Purchased fixed assets” for the amount of 12934,6 UAH.

If, for example, the total cost of repairing a fixed asset under finance lease would be less than UAH 19,000, then we would attribute this amount to the cost of the manufactured products by accounting:

Dt 231 “Crop Production” - Kt 236.4 “Expenses for the maintenance of financial assets leased out” for the corresponding amount

The proposed subaccount to reflect the costs of repair and / or upgrading of fixed assets leased under the terms of the financial lease will simplify the accounting of such costs in the accounting and, above all, provide better control over such costs.

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT ASSETS AND EVALUATION OF THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS ACTIVITY

In market conditions, the owner of the enterprise, the manager, the chief accountant direct efforts to organize analytical work in the company. Economic analysis is one of the key levers to achieving the efficient use of current assets. Economic analysis information ensures that managerial decisions are made effectively.

Today, different areas of analysis have been developed. However, you need to combine them. The measures will provide the most complete information when making management decisions. Finding new approaches to analyzing current assets is a relevant topic of research. N.Yu. is engaged in studying the issues of accounting formation and analysis of current assets of the company. Iershova N., Lakhionova L., Mnykh E., Napadovskaya L., Savchuk V., Chumachenko M., Panchenko I., Shipina S., Malinovska O., Bilik M., Shkardun V., Sheremet A. and others. Let us turn to the statistics [1-4].

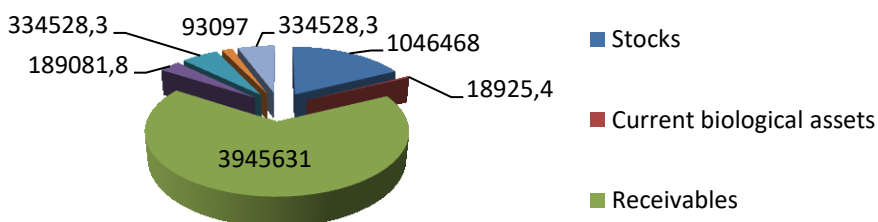


Fig. 1. Structure of current assets of Ukrainian companies in 2017, mln UAH [5]

Current assets are in the process of production, in the process of selling products. Current assets affect the company's financial position and business performance. Business activity is a dynamic process within which management functions are implemented, information is updated, management decisions are made and executed [4]. Increasing business activity is one of the priorities in the company's financial management system.

There are task need to be addressed in order to increase the company's business activity:

- the formation of a sufficient volume of current assets to ensure current solvency;
- optimization of elements of circulating assets aimed at meeting liquidity standards;
- effective use of current assets to ensure the profitability and profitability of an entity;
- formation of sources of financing of current assets taking into account financial stability.
- acceleration of inventory turnover, finished products and accounts receivable;
- evaluation of receivables management policy;
- optimization of the volume of service orders taking into account the influence of external and internal factors of the economic environment.

If you need to complete tasks, then you need to complete a set of actions:

- improving the technological and technological level of production, organizational control systems, equipment upgrades;
- improving the organizational structure, reviewing the powers of each employee of the enterprise;
- improving the competitiveness and quality of the company's products.

We believe that the management of current assets in order to increase business activity of the company should be considered as a segment of the overall financial strategy, aimed at providing the necessary need for current assets and sources of financing. Ensure the stable performance of the business and the financial autonomy of the entity that the listed activities allow.

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CURRENT PROCEDURES OF ACCOUNTING OF TAX LIABILITIES WITH VAT AND THEIR PRESENTATION IN BALANCE: WAYS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT

One of the ways to increase the efficiency of management is to provide users with information that adequately characterizes the impact of the tax system on the company's internal environment. The issue of building up models of tax accounting should be considered separately for each tax, as well as for certain groups of financial and business activities and operations that require special mechanism for accrual and payment of taxes and therefore have an impact on the organization of accounting of the entity and the formation of indicators for its financial statements. From these facts, we believe that there are many unsolved and debatable issues in the field of tax accounting of payments to the budget as a whole and in the context of individual taxes, fees and obligatory payments, such as value added tax and its impact on the reliability of the financial statements, formation of objective information about the financial and tax capacity of a company. The purpose of this study is a critical analysis of the current procedure of reflection of tax liabilities with VAT in the accounting and the development of directions for its improvement.

It should be highlighted that the accounting of calculations for value added tax to the budget we have tax accounting in the "pure form", because the correct use of accounts and the performance of all records, credit and debit turnover on the sub-accounting of the VAT account 64 will correspond to the tax accounting data and tax reporting. But in this case, we see a few problems.

Firstly, in our opinion, the name of the subaccount 643 "Tax liabilities" and its purpose does not correspond to the economic essence of the transactions that are reflected in it. The Plan of Accounts of Assets, Capital, Liabilities and Business Operations of Enterprises and Organizations for accounting of calculations with the budget provides account 64 "Settlements with taxes and payments" and subaccounts to synthetic accounts are allowed to introduce by enterprises on their own, based on the needs of management, control, analysis and reporting. However, it is noted that enterprises that use the Instruction on the application of the Plan of Accounts of Assets, Capital, Liabilities and Business Operations of Enterprises and Organizations may use sub-accounts defined by this Instruction.

In the above-mentioned Instruction the selection of subaccount 643 is given as follows: on subaccount 643 "Tax liabilities" the accounting of the amount of value added tax is carried out which is determined by the amount of received advances (prepayment) for finished goods, goods, other tangible and intangible assets, work, services, which are subject to shipment (performance). It should be noted that the purpose of the introduction of this subaccount is to ensure the principle of double

record when charging tax liabilities with VAT, if the event from the transfer of funds from the buyer or the customer occurred before the shipment of goods or services. Thus, the purpose of subaccount 643, set forth in the Instruction on the application of the Plan of Accounts of Accounting of Assets, Capital, Liabilities and Business Operations of Enterprises and Organizations, corresponds to the specifics of the procedure for calculating the amounts of tax liabilities according to the "first event" rule, but its name does not.

The debit balance of account 643 "Tax liabilities" is the amount of VAT that was accrued under the rule of the first event upon receipt of an advance payment and is accounted for by the date of shipment of goods (products), provision of work or services to decrease revenue from these transactions in future accounting. Therefore, the name of this subaccount should clearly indicate that it is intended for accounting VAT amounts that were included in tax liabilities in previous reporting periods.

Secondly, the procedure of showing the balance of the corresponding amounts does not meet the requirements of ensuring the reliability and appropriateness of the financial statements as a whole and balance, in particular. In the balance sheet these amounts are included in other current assets. However, in our opinion, these essentials can not be considered as assets of an enterprise, because if an asset is the resource that is controlled by the enterprise as a result of past events and is expected to provide increase in future economic benefits, then what future economic benefits we can speak in this case about. In our view, these amounts should be considered as a reduction in upcoming income. Therefore, in the balance sheet these amounts should be deducted from the result of "Revenues of future periods" or displayed in brackets, if the enterprise does not account the future periods' income.

We consider such changes to the current procedure for accounting of calculations with the budget and preparation of financial statements will ensure its authenticity, efficiency and appropriateness. By its essence, the amounts shown in account 643 are part of the regulatory articles, since they only allow accounting of the true amount of VAT due to be paid in the event of the application of the "first event" rule and specify the estimate of future period income that will arise at the moment of shipment of goods (provision of work and services) for which a preliminary payment from buyers was received.

It should be underlined that from the point of view of forming an effective and integral accounting and information system of an enterprise, the influence of the current procedure of calculation with the budget on the indicators of financial reporting is important. We believe that the proposed changes to reflect the value added tax, in particular, clarification of the name of the subaccount used to account for VAT liabilities in order to bring it in line with the economic substance of the transactions reflected on it, and proposals to change the procedure of displaying the balance on these accounts in the balance sheet of the enterprise will ensure compliance with such qualitative characteristics of financial reporting as relevance and reliability and will improve the quality of the balance as the main form of

financial statements.

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ANALYSIS OF SINGLE SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION AND ITS REPORTING

In the economy of the world, wages and contributions to compulsory state social insurance play a crucial role, and Ukraine is no exception. Salary, its level and its contributions are an important component of the state influence on reducing the poverty level of the population and improving the economic efficiency of enterprises in the modern economic system.

The total amount of social insurance contributions in Ukraine is consistent with the practice of most developed countries in the world. In some countries, the premiums are fixed, while in others they depend on the employee's income. However, in our country, the share of employees in payment of insurance premiums is much smaller, which increases the burden on employers [2, p. 47] (Table 1).

Table 1
Insurance load in social insurance systems in the EU and Ukraine,% *

Indicator	Year				
	2009	2016	2017	2018	2019
Germany					
Total premiums paid including:	39,98	39,56	40,21	40,21	39,06
bytheemployer	19,60	19,33	19,43	19,38	19,44
bytheemployee	20,38	20,43	20,78	20,78	19,63
Poland					
Total premiums paid including:	44,11	45,12	45,12	45,12	44,69
bytheemployer	22,60	22,41	22,41	22,41	21,98
bytheemployee	21,51	22,71	22,71	22,71	22,71
Ukraine					
Total premiums paid including:	49,7	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00
bytheemployer	49,7	22,00	22,00	22,00	22,00
bytheemployee	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

*Source: created by the author [3].

In Ukraine, the minimum and maximum size of the SSC accrual and payment base are set at the legislative level, which depend on the minimum wage (MW). The minimum amount of SSCs is defined as 22% of the MW and the maximum amount is 22% of the 15 MW sizes (Fig. 1).

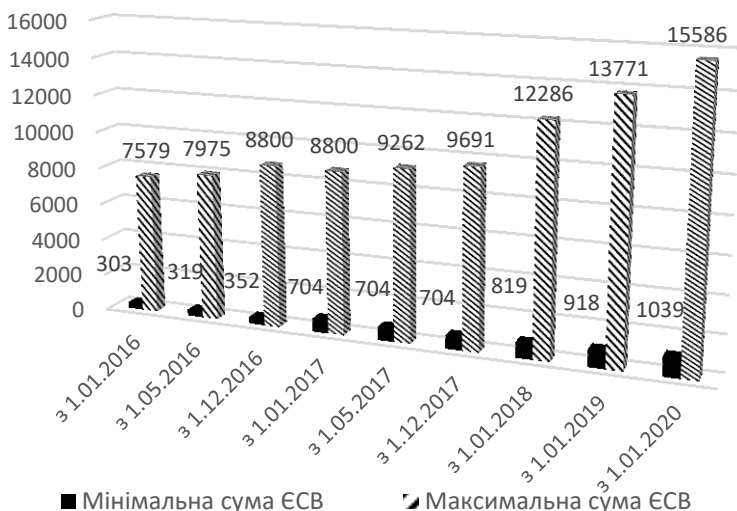


Fig. 1. Dynamics of payment of maximum and minimum amounts of SSCs in 2016-2020, UAH

*Source: created by the author.

In order to improve the collection of compulsory state social insurance contributions, it is necessary to improve the legal provision of social insurance, state supervision and regulation. Given the experience of developed EU countries, special attention is required to distribute the insurance premium between the employee and the employer in the direction of reducing the employer share. In addition, it is necessary to introduce a premium for all categories of workers, depending on their income, and thus be integrated into the European Union social insurance system [1, p. 63].

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE FINANCIAL CONTROL

State financial control is the most important function of public administration which is established by the legislation on the activity and management of all levels and the detection of warnings of errors and abuses, violations of the budgetary and financial authorities.

The main purpose of the state financial control is [1]:

- 1) detection of violations of the principles of legality, efficiency, expediency and economy in the formation and use of the state financial and material resources, deviations from the accepted norms, under the control objects;
- 2) warning of financial offenses;
- 3) bringing the perpetrators to justice and ensuring compensation for the damages caused;
- 4) taking measures to prevent such violations in the future.

The task of the state financial control is to ensure the legality, effectiveness, financial discipline and rationality of the formation, distribution, possession, use and alienation of assets belonging to the state.

Today are used the following types of the state financial control [2]:

- 1) Depending on the time of conduct: previous, current and next;
- 2) By the nature of the relationship between the subject and object: external and internal;
- 3) By forms of implementation:
 - Audits are a way of documenting the shortcomings, expenditures, misappropriations and thefts of assets or property and preventing financial abuse. An act is drawn up according to the results of the audit.
 - Audit is a form of control that is an independent examination of the state of accounting, financial statements and balance sheets.
 - Thematic audits are a form of control of individual parties or thematic issues of financial and economic activity of enterprises and organizations.
 - Chamber audits - a form of financial control that is used by executive authorities to hold and audit reporting indicators.
 - Financial expertise - a form of the state financial control that provides for the study and evaluation of legislative and other legal acts, financial and economic results of the activity, preparation of sound conclusions and suggestions for making decisions on the object of expert research.
 - Service investigation is a form of control over the compliance of employees with enterprises, the organization of official duties, as well as regulatory acts regulating industrial relations.
 - Investigation is a professional act as a form of the control during which the responsible officials are found guilty of committing certain violations related to the appropriation of material, financial and economic activities.

4) Information support:

– Documentary - allows to establish the essence and reliability of economic operation according to the data of the primary documentation, accounting registers and reporting in which it is reflected in accounting, operational and statistical accounting.

– Actual - consists in establishing the true real state of the object by number, weighing, measurement, laboratory analysis, etc.

5) In relation to the owner: intra-departmental and intra-economic.

In Ukraine the functions of the state financial control are exercised by:

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Accounting Chamber - legislative control, accompanying control at all stages: from budget planning to the report on its implementation;

– the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine - at each stage of the budget process;

– the State tax administration - at the stage of revenue collection and budgeting;

– the State Treasury of Ukraine - at the stage of budget execution;

– the State Audit Office - at the stage of expenditures and reporting;

– the other bodies of the central executive power - the specialized control specified by the legislation.

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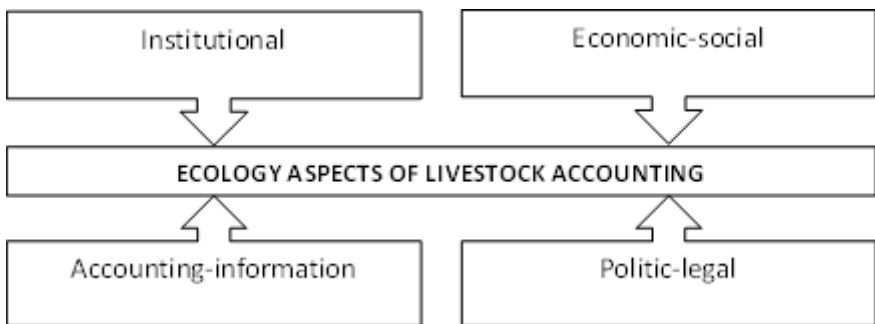
ECONOMIC-SOCIAL ASPECT OF AN ECOLOGY ACCOUNTING OF LIVESTOCK

The safe technologies of agrarian production are applied in connection with the requirements of time and management, control, decision-making at agriculture

enterprises in Ukraine, from the environmental point of view, only now. However, the place of accounting is ambiguous in them. We believe, that this is due to the lack of positive effects of agrarian reform, namely: the formation of the land market in the country; soldering of farm property; introduction of the concept of sustainable development at the request of the world community, etc.

It comts short of the necessary monetary and logistical base in the livestock sector, its has to led complete decline. The meat and dairy market has led to the near destruction of the dairy industry in Ukraine, because its dependence on foreign partners. The meat situation is not the best. State intervention must be immediate! Its not to lose domestic producer and its not to lose own food security today. Its to decrease in the number of livestock in the country directly to leads a deterioration in the fertility of agriculture land.

The analysis found: there are different approaches to interpreting the socio-economic nature of environmental aspects of accounting in the agriculture sector of the economy. They are similar and have only a few differences. The works of physiocrats have set the task of accounting in the expansion of accounting objects. This is: balance sheet generalization of production; identification; consumption of renewable energy assets; natural resource potential. The livestock is meat, breeding, manure (continued use as fertilizer and biogas) and other agriculturale products. That is, assets that are the true wealth of humanity and multiply energy on Earth. Its to taking into account all the components, we tried to determine the main complementary components of the impact on environmental aspects of livestock accounting in modern conditions of management (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Components of influence on ecology aspects of livestock accounting in modern conditions of management *

* *The author's own vision*

From the above scheme it follows - the components of the impact on environmental aspects of livestock accounting is based on such basic elements as: economic-social, politic-legal, institutional, accounting-information. They should provide for the formation of a general, comprehensive accounting and environmental policy of the state, in our opinion. as regards animal husbandry and

the agrarian sector of the country's economy. In our opinion is to leading components of influence – economic-social. The leading measures for these components include:

- It is the measures for the economic stimulation of efficient economic activity of the livestock industry;
- It is a financial support for the implementation and promotion of environmentally sound and efficient production technologies in the livestock sector (formation and allocation of funds;
- It is a program for the insurance of the main herd of animals of their qualitative condition for the unpredictable;
- It is to imposing sanctions for inefficient livestock farming;
- It is to carrying out ecological audit and ecological audit of economic activity of the livestock industry;
- It is a development and a improvement of regional programs for increasing the volume of finished livestock products;
- It is a development of comprehensive measures to improve the socio-economic status of livestock producers;
- It is a creation of methods of accounting, ecological and economic estimation of losses from environmental degradation due to economic activity of the livestock industry, etc.

These approaches are possible only for effective and efficient implementation if a comprehensive program of accounting development in the agriculture sector of the economy is applied, in our opinion. Yes, such a program is - The concept of accounting development in the agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy. It was approved in 2009. It is the result of the introduction of the Concept that will create a comprehensive accounting management system in the agrarian sectors of the economy, organized on the principle of vertical management, integrated into the system of state regulation of accounting and reporting in Ukraine.

We believe that the approach described above will increase the awareness and interest of users of information in environmental issues in animal husbandry.

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ACCOUNTING AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT FOR SETTLEMENTS WITH COMPANY COUNTERPARTIES

A necessary condition for the activities of any enterprise is the establishment of partnerships with suppliers, customers, organizations and other persons. These relations should ensure the continuous supply of material resources, the rhythm of shipping (sales) of products to customers. Analysis of accounting and analytical risks for the indicators formation of assessing settlements with company counterparties should be conducted in several stages: the diagnosis of the probable

bankruptcy risk, the assessment of the consequences of risks and the analysis of the cost effectiveness of anti-risk measures in accounting [1].

The process of acquiring materials by enterprises includes a number of logically interrelated types of work. The main stages of the process of acquiring materials are highlighted: preparation of applications; analysis of applications; selection of suppliers; placing orders; control over the implementation of orders; completion of the acquisition process.

The process of discussing and agreeing on the conditions can go on indefinitely, but key parameters are usually allocated to control the agreement, which usually corresponds to the objectives of the main sections of the contracts and agreements between the participants and their consultants, so that in case of a dispute, return to the search for an alternative solution based on them. Here it is necessary to pay attention to the following points. Firstly, the client base of the consultant should be analyzed for possible buyers or sellers. Secondly, you need to evaluate the experience of the team and the professionalism of the people the consultant is ready to provide. Thirdly, it is necessary to study the geography of the consultant and his ability to provide the necessary services in the target region. Fourth, it is advisable to find out the cost of services: the amount of a fixed fee, the amount of reimbursement of expenses, the percentage for a successful transaction and settlement conditions. Fifth, it is possible to determine the risk of a conflict of interest both with the consultant and with the clients with whom he works.

The supply contract is characterized by the following features:

- special subject composition: only business entities registered as such in the manner prescribed by law can be parties to the contract, one of which is obliged to deliver the goods, and the other to accept and pay for it;
- the contract of supply is an indirect business activity of both parties: the delivery of goods and their acquisition are carried out within the economic activities of not only the supplier but also the buyer, for whom the law establishes the requirement for the special purpose of using the delivery item;
- delivery is carried out within the deadlines set by the parties, that is, it is typically planned in nature, often not inherent in the sale.

In addition to the essential terms of the supply contract, defined as such by applicable law, it is advisable to provide other conditions in the contract that will help to avoid future misunderstandings between the parties. In particular, these are the conditions for making payments, establish the type of payment for the goods (advance payment or sale of goods on credit with a deferred or installment plan) and the form of payments (cash or non-cash), the conditions for the transfer of goods.

Although many managers can be 100% confident in their subordinates, it is not uncommon for the main employees to “parallel business” on the side. This can be a supplier company, a buyer, or another company through which cash flows. Conflict of interest occurs in almost every enterprise.

It can be explicit and hidden. In the event of a clear conflict, information about the founders, available in state registers, is confirmed by the fact that the employee

is simultaneously either the general director or the founder of another company. However, companies are often registered with nominee shareholders or declare nominee directors. In this case, there is a hidden conflict of interest, which is more difficult to detect, and more thorough work is needed, which may include identifying relationships through social networks, as well as through expert sources.

Special technical and analytical methods allow, in a short time, after processing large volumes of corporate information, to identify the presence of risks of dubious schemes with the participation of companies, to present a peculiar cut of existing business risks. Later, each of them will be able to carry out a more detailed investigation. To start the verification, a minimal set of data is needed: about the company's customers, lists of employees (both current and former). For a more detailed analysis, additional information is requested. Then, the obtained information is verified with records from various corporate registers and information databases. Information from various sources is consolidated in one database, capable of quickly adjusting to various types and formats of data.

Settlements with counterparties owed debt directly affects the profitability of the enterprise and determines the discount and credit policy for buyers, ways to accelerate the repayment of debts and reduce bad debts, as well as the choice of conditions of sale that ensure guaranteed flow of funds and is another one of the problems of the enterprise.

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF RECEIVABLES MANAGEMENT

The intensification of competition, the reorientation of new markets for goods and services, the acceleration of European integration processes necessitate the constant search for new, more flexible types of relationships between market participants. One of these is the credit policy of the seller.

On the one hand, it aims to increase sales of goods and services, to form long-term relationships, and to attract new counterparties to cooperation. On the other hand, the aforementioned policy results in additional risks related to the possible delay or non-repayment of receivables, which could result in losses to the vendor and increase of mutual defaults.

The formation of market relations in Ukraine are characterized by a significant slowdown in payment transactions, which causes an increase in accounts receivable. In view of this, the important task of financial management is the effective management of accounts receivable. The purpose of receivables management is to determine its optimal size and to ensure timely debt collection. According to Accounting provisions (standards) 10, accounts receivable are divided into long-term and current receivables. Two criteria are taken into account: maturity and connection with the normal operating cycle. The largest share is accounts receivable for shipped products (over 80% of total accounts receivable). Therefore, the management of receivables at the enterprise is associated with optimization of receivables based on payments for sales. In the West, the level of accounts receivable in the 3% balance sheet asset is considered to be its critical limit.

Businesses have one of the most important functions in the business - to profit and maximize it. In the course of their activity, enterprises enter into settlement relations with suppliers (for materials purchased from them), with buyers and customers (for products sold, works and services performed), with commercial banks (for loans received). Separating settlement relationships related to buyers and customers, we can consider them as receivables, but in some cases, namely, when a virtually interest-free loan to contractors or when the enterprise, selling its products (goods, works, services), does not receive at once payment, that is, crediting of buyers and customers for the products provided to them, and during the period from the moment of realization to the moment of payment, the means of business are in the form of receivables readiness. Debt arrears are also considered deferred payments for the use of rental property, payments on payments to employees, employees of the enterprise, utilities and others provided by the enterprise, individuals and legal entities, the debtor enterprise.

The main and topical issue now is the question of the benefits between the positive and negative effects of accounts receivable on the enterprise as a whole. After all, if you look at the economic activity of enterprises in a realistic way, we can say with certainty that many enterprises are in a difficult state both financially and competitively with respect to other enterprises.

An important factor in accounts receivable is that its level is determined by the company when settling with its customers. If these conditions are stringent, then the volume of sales of goods decreases due to the fact that buyers are not able to buy the goods on credit and accordingly the amount of accounts receivable from customers' accounts is reduced. On the other hand, if the settlement conditions are weakened, then more customers appear, the turnover and the amount of receivables

increase. It is with the help of settlement conditions that we can identify the advantages and disadvantages management of accounts receivable.

The benefits of receivables management can be summarized as follows:

- the volume of sales of goods is increasing and the profit of the enterprise accordingly increases;
- timely collection of receivables has a positive impact on the financial condition of the enterprise, organization, institution;
- accounts receivable make it possible to significantly improve their financial position, and also contribute to a slight expansion of the scope of activity of the enterprise.

The disadvantages of receivables are:

- increase in the amount of bad debts arising from receivables outstanding on time for products, goods, works, services for the previous reporting periods;
- increase in additional financial expenses due to the presence of receivables on the balance sheet;
- occurrence of instability in the work of the enterprise, which depends on purchases, which systematically delay the payments for the shipped products;
- increase in accounts receivable, which leads to deterioration of the liquidity of the enterprise;
- creates the conditions for the occurrence of losses of the receiving enterprise, as part of such capital is withdrawn from circulation of the enterprise and participates in the production and financial activity of the debtor.

In order to manage receivables more effectively in the enterprise, a special financial management policy should be developed and implemented, characterized by the following:

- analysis of receivables of the enterprise for the previous reporting period;
- the formation of principles of credit policy towards customers;
- analysis of production volumes of the enterprise;
- security of own funds;
- determination of the reserve for doubtful debts

Therefore, with the right financial policies, the management of receivables of the enterprise will increase its turnover, improve the quality of debt, increase its volume, which will be useful for the enterprise. To date, the usefulness of accounts receivable is an important factor for the successful development of an enterprise.

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MAKING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS BASED ON INVENTORY RESULTS

A modern management system requires adequate information support to effectively manage the assets and liabilities of the organization. The public sector entity, based on the basic standards of national regulations, independently chooses the directions of development, accounting policy, and accordingly the objective need is to systematize information [1].

In a market economy, it is important for owners of all enterprises to know the real state of the enterprise and the reliable results of its operation.

Inventory provides timely identification of discrepancies between accounting data and actual availability, condition and valuation of assets and liabilities of the enterprise, facilitates the verification of completeness and timeliness of documentation and accounting of business transactions, provides users with complete and truthful information about the reliability of accounting data and metrics .

It is important not only to have information about the state of the enterprise and the results of the inventory of assets and liabilities, but also to make management decisions on the results of the inventory that will improve the current control system in the enterprise.

Making the right decision - the problem is very difficult, because it is not always possible to use previous experience (in particular because of uncertainty about the similarity of situations). It is not always possible to accurately evaluate the outcome of a decision, often there is a large gap between the decision-making processes and the ability to analyze its effectiveness.

Planning, regulatory, guidance, legal, accounting, and other information are required to make a decision. The information carriers for deciding on the results of the inventory are laws, instructions, regulations, regulations, accounting system data, order for inventory, receipts of materially responsible persons, inventory descriptions, comparative information, reports of the members of the inventory committee, inventory records and previous periods. Important sources of information for the head of the company are the results of personal observations, conversations with members of the commission and financially responsible persons.

Submission of the finally formed information about the results of the inventory to the management of the enterprise should be made as soon as such results are output and at the stage of inventory protocol formation.

As for the inventory process itself, it should be noted that it takes several stages [2].

It all starts at the preparatory stage. The place of storage of assets, preparation of the weighing form, as well as the receipt of documents and receipts from responsible persons on the movement of inventory are carried out.

The next stage is technological. The actual availability and status of inventory items are checked. It is a very important stage, because it can find a lot of inaccuracies, check the completeness of funds for targeted funding, as well as future expenses. The audit identifies tangible assets that may have partially lost their original quality or that may be obsolete.

Also mistakes that can be made during paperwork are not excluded. It may cause inaccurate and misleading results in the future. These errors can be either due to arithmetic inaccuracies or incorrect display of documentary data in accounting records.

Obtained data from the inventory allows us to analyze the degree of effective management of the assets of the enterprise, which is to analyze the feasibility of choosing the method of accounting for the receipt and disposal of assets, the reliability of valuation of accounting and control objects, etc. In addition, for example, the inventory determines whether it is necessary to spend the actual amount of material in production, or whether a deliberate override may occur. As a result, information is obtained to accurately determine the real costs of production and the rational use of resources [3].

Properly organized accounting allows you to record data and monitor changes in the economic activity of a public sector entity, to timely report both positive trends and negative phenomena, on the basis of which management decisions are made. Inventory, in turn, monitors the accounting process and controls the correctness of financial and economic performance on the basis of which management decisions are made.

It can be concluded that it is important not only to have information about the state of the enterprise and the results of inventory of assets, equity and calculations, but also to make management decisions on the results of the inventory that will improve the existing inventory methodology and control system of the enterprise as a whole.

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ACCOUNTING POLICY AS THE BASIS OF ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION AT ENTERPRISES

Accounting policy is the organization of the activity of the enterprise, which is applied from the very beginning of its business operations. The constituent elements of accounting policies of the enterprise depend on the accurate presentation of business transactions, and accordingly the information in the financial statements. The order for accounting of business transactions is developed for a long term (at least a year), so it is necessary to treat its development carefully.

Although developing order for an accounting policy is as creative as accounting itself, a number of factors must be considered before drafting an accounting policy that may influence the choice of methods.

In particular: the form of ownership and the legal form of the enterprise (state, private, joint-stock company, limited liability company, etc.); type of activity (trade, industry, construction, etc.); organizational management structure and availability of structural units; number of business operations, volume of activity, sales volume, number of staff, presence of separate units, subsidiaries, etc. ; peculiarities of taxation of activity; current and long-term goal of entrepreneurship (attraction of credit resources, implementation of investment programs, etc.); degree of logistical equipment (computer hardware, software); qualification level of personnel; relationships with financial institutions, etc. [1].

The main task of the order is to resolve issues which have freedom of choice. Therefore, you do not need to duplicate absolutely all accounting rules that are managed by the company in accordance with standards. A well-written order is a laconic and precisely worded list of methods, indicators and accounting principles that the entity chooses at its discretion. The inadvisability of including in the document one-variant norms is also mentioned in the letter of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine dated 21.12.2005 № 31-34000-10-5 / 27793 [2] and Methodical recommendations on accounting policy of sub-mission which were approved by the order of the Ministry of Finance of 27.06.2013. No. 635 "Guidelines for accounting policies of the enterprise" (paragraph 1.3) [3]. In addition, it is in Methodological Recommendations No. 635 that the main elements that should be reflected in the Regulation on accounting policies of the enterprise are specified.

The filling of the order, of course, depends on which standards the company keeps records - national or international. And this, by the way, is not the first issue that is settled in the order.

In general, the importance of accounting policies for the enterprise can not be overestimated. It consists of:

- streamlining the accounting process and accounting liberalization at the enterprise;
- providing accountancy for consistency and consistency;
- formation of methodology for accounting of individual objects, facts and results of activity of the enterprise on the basis of generally accepted principles and rules;
- ensuring comparability of accounting and reporting data;
- providing complete, reliable and impartial information to management in order to effectively manage the activity of the enterprise and determine the strategy for its development in the future;
- improving the efficiency of accounting organization at the enterprise.

Generally, accounting policy is an element of the regulatory accounting system and is formed in accordance with the applicable regulatory documents in the field of accounting and financial reporting. Accounting policy defines not only the organization and methodology of accounting, but also approves measures to optimize economic activity.

By applying an accounting policy appropriate to the needs of the entity, it can significantly influence the results of operations, property and financial condition, indicators of financial stability, liquidity, solvency, investment attractiveness and business activity of the enterprise, to carry out effective financial and tax planning.

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STATE AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS WHICH REGULATES ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IN SPAIN

The International Fiscal Association is the only non-state and supranational international organization dealing with tax matters. IFA is a neutral, independent,

non-lobbying organization and is therefore the only global network of its kind. As a non-profit organization, IFA provides a neutral and independent platform where representatives of all professions and interests can meet and discuss top-level international tax issues. Its tasks are to study and promote international and comparative law on public finances, in particular, international and comparative fiscal legislation and financial, economic aspects of taxation.

The Institute for Accounting and Auditing (ICAC) is Spain's premier official standard-setting body, the public sector agency of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. In the recent past, other authorities have been mandated to issue statutory accounting regulations for companies in certain industries. However, their primary purpose was not to issue accounting standards (in most cases based on ICAO Resolutions and Ordinances) but to monitor and control companies in these areas.

The Spanish Association for Accounting and Business Management (AECA) has played an important role as the issuer of professional accounting standards. The Accounting and Standards Committee (Comisión de Principios y Normas de Contabilidad) has so far issued 24 standards and conceptual frameworks for the major components of the financial statements (AECA, 1999).

Banco de España (Central Bank of Spain) has traditionally controlled the activities of banks and financial institutions. One aspect of this supervision and control function is the legal authority to establish detailed and mandatory accounting rules for Spanish banks, which, however, must comply with the general accounting rules of the Spanish Code of Commerce and other relevant legislation, including the Corporations Act.

The accounting rules of the Central Bank of Spain are issued as rules. The most important rule currently in force is rule 4/1991, the provisions of which have been adapted and further refined as necessary in the following rules. The regulation of accounting in the rules corresponds mainly to the European directives for the operations of banks and other credit and financial institutions for the preparation of individual and consolidated financial statements.

Following the adoption of the Securities Market Act in 1988, Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV) became the authority responsible for overseeing and overseeing all transactions related to the capital markets in Spain. In particular, it oversees and controls stock market operations (stock exchange firms, brokerage and management companies in four stock markets and stock market operations).

CNMV also regulates and controls investment companies (property, unit investments, etc.). A specific aspect of these CNMV supervisory and control functions is the issuance of mandatory accounting standards for the reporting of separate and consolidated financial statements by regulated entities (brokerages, etc.) but not companies listed in the Spanish stock markets.

In addition to the various official bodies that are able to set accounting standards for private companies mentioned above, there is also a Public Audit Agency (Intervención General de la Administración del Estado, IGAE), a department of the Ministry of Finance that performs the same functions for public

sector entities. However, it should be noted that entities registered under private commercial law (eg company law), even if they are wholly or predominantly owned by public sector entities, are still subject to the accounting standards applicable to all private enterprises, ie PGC.

This is a separate area of accounting regulation in Spain that is different from that applicable to all private companies. The regulation of accounting for public sector entities (sometimes public accounting) has special characteristics that require specific and separate regulation. There was a steady stream of regulations that applied to different spheres of state administration: central government, autonomy governments and local governments. IGAE is continuing its ongoing work to develop regulatory approaches in this area.

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ACCOUNTING AND INTERNAL CONTROL IN MANAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

An important means of influencing on the results of the activities of individual production units and management in general in modern conditions is an effective and efficient control system. Control as an economic category is: effective means of preventing, detecting and preventing violations; integral part of economic management, its function, method of implementation of management decisions; source of information about positive and negative phenomena in all areas of production activity.

A cost management organization is a system that allows you to clearly track, analyze and control costs. If control is measurement and information, and management is first and foremost an action, then “the purpose of control is to detect what is happening and the purpose of management is to ensure that the work performed is in line with the priority plans” [2, p. 190]. Based on this, we can conclude that control is a prerequisite for management.

A cost management organization is a system that allows you to clearly track, analyze and control costs. If control is measurement and information, and management is first and foremost an action, then “the purpose of control is to detect what is happening and the purpose of management is to ensure that the work performed is in line with the priority plans” №2, p. 190. Based on this, we can conclude that control is a prerequisite for management..

The choice of the form of internal control and its implementation at the enterprise should be made according to the goal, purpose and method of organization. According to these characteristics, internal control is divided into revision, case review, office investigation and internal audit. In this case, the most effective form of internal control is internal audit, since it is intended to ensure the effective implementation of the functions of the management system, which

involves the control of the reliability of information generated in the management accounting system and the evaluation of the management accounting system itself.

Establishing an internal audit service at an enterprise is one way of implementing an information and control function of management accounting. Stages of internal audit identify the key elements of its organizational model. Domestic and foreign scientists differently define the stages that should be followed in the organization of internal audit. It is common to distinguish the following stages of internal audit organization: determining the purpose of the audit; identification of audit entities, audit planning; development of audit programs; collecting information; verification and evaluation of information; generalization of audit results; developing recommendations to address identified weaknesses.

Properly organized internal control system with the establishment of the internal audit unit allows to identify deficiencies in the activity of the enterprise and to take timely measures to eliminate them. The system of internal control influences the identification and mobilization of all production reserves, contributes to the improvement of efficiency and quality of work, the strengthening of the economy and the improvement of economic processes.

The study of the organization of the internal control system of costs allows to determine the main directions of improvement of the organization of internal control at the enterprises. Successful completion of the tasks set must be based on the following principles, which are of fundamental and methodological importance for the establishment of an internal control system at the enterprise. These are the principles: responsibility, balance of control actions, continuity, interaction and coordination, complexity, delegation of authority, priority, efficiency, integration, control, targeting, preventive control actions and others. Adherence to the above principles allows a competent internal control system to be built regardless of the legal form, size, types and scale of activity of the economic entity.

Internal control should ensure the correct formation of the cost of products (works, services). It is important to periodically check and conduct factor analysis of deviations in actual and planned cost for optimal internal control. An effective method of control is to check the correctness and documentary validity of writing off production costs by items and costing items.

Therefore, the organization of the control process and its implementation in practice requires that a number of requirements be complied with, including: developing a system of targets and a system of standards by line of business; specify the stages of the control process for each individual management object; pre-set allowed deviancy scales for all control objects.

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CERTAIN ASPECTS OF INFORMATION AUDIT IN NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The development of agriculture is accompanied by a complication of the substantive characteristics of the information used by stakeholders to achieve the relevant objectives. At the same time, connections are being transformed both between economic entities and between entire social groups, which use in their own interest information on the activities of individual agricultural enterprises, their associations, territorial and sectoral clusters, etc.

In view of this, there are reasons to state that there are grounds for transforming one of the tools, which makes it possible to ensure a sufficient level of confidence in the meaningful characteristics of the relevant data - the audit.

The preconditions of such information, in our opinion, can be recognized changes in the expectations of its users, requirements of legal regulation, modification of information support of enterprise management systems, industry as a whole, territorial and industry clusters, and, as a consequence - quantitative, cost, vector and procedural changes both in the data itself and in the relevant information flows.

In view of the above, the need for scientific research, the results of which will make it possible to formulate, substantiate at the theoretical level recommendations, the implementation of which in practical activity will contribute to the improvement of the system of process management in the agricultural sector through the mechanism of improvement of the organization and methodology of audit becomes more relevant.

The reason for this, in our opinion, may be at the same time several factors, among which, the most significant influence are the subjective attitude of owners and management of business entities to the information taken into account in making management decisions, inadequate assessment of their potential risks, related to the formalization and resolution of operational, tactical and strategic

tasks of the activity, as well as the lack of an effective mechanism for evaluating the results of the previous functioning and adequate planning of activities industry (including - agricultural) systems within communities.

This has resulted, in particular, from misunderstandings, and at times from overtly ignoring the ability to use the audit tool for the benefit of economic, social and other decision-makers in business, industry and administrative entities.

In particular, this concerns the audit of historical information. Yes, the current legislation provides for a number of requirements for conducting statutory audits of the financial statements of entities whose activities are characterized by a set of parameters. Often, farm management, with the results of a statutory audit, treats them as a formal indication of compliance with applicable law rather than a source of useful information.

On the other hand, the results of the statutory audit should be properly publicized in order to be accessible to interested parties, including the administrative leadership of territorial communities. At the same time, public policy-making information about agricultural enterprises and the results of their independent audit are not taken into account when often making political decisions about activities aimed at developing the respective territories.

Thus, the findings of the study indicate that there is a lack of understanding by stakeholders of the role of the audit in ensuring that information is trusted. That is why, among the decision-makers of agricultural enterprises (primarily their management), they ignore the audit of their own initiative reporting. Referring to the significant value of the costs associated with the pay of auditors, the management of agricultural enterprises refers to their own, often subjective, judgments about both the results of operations and the reasons for their changes.

At the same time, the same business leaders admit that there is another problem - obtaining additional financing for the business entities. In most cases, the owners of the investment resources are interested in obtaining an objective assessment of both the information on the activities of the agricultural enterprises and the processes that accompanied its preparation and disclosure in the appropriate reporting forms.

Against this background, we have reason to point out that there is a problem in Ukraine that can be defined as the lack of a culture of consumption of audit results by users of information that can be used to their advantage.

In our opinion, this problem makes the interests of the owners of the resources used by agricultural enterprises vulnerable. On the one hand, this applies directly to the entity that creates its own assets in the course of its activity, and on the other, to representatives of different social groups.

FINANCIAL REPORTING IN DIGITALISATION

The world is in the midst of a digital transformation that is changing the ways we work and live. Hundreds of millions of data points are shared every minute on the worldwide web alone, and billions upon billions more are shared within and between organizations around the globe. Business has moved well beyond basic and enhanced process automation and is entering an era of cognitive automation. Some researchers are calling this the “Fourth Industrial Revolution.” The impact of digital technologies touches virtually every industry and company on many levels, from strategic planning and marketing to sales management and customer service. Financial reporting is no exceptions.

Regardless of industry, organization size or geographic location, the Forbes Insights and KPMG study finds that as corporate financial reporting continues to evolve; advanced technologies are playing a bigger role than ever before. Further, it is clear that the pace of change and its impact on financial reporting will only accelerate in the future. To stay relevant, companies must constantly look ahead to be prepared for whatever comes over the horizon [2].

Along with other advanced technologies that improve and enhance the financial reporting process and audit, the cloud offers many benefits for managing data. Companies can use the cloud in their financial reporting processes, and many consider it essential to timely and accurate reporting.

At the same time investors are increasingly looking for financial information in real time – they don’t want to wait after the close of an accounting period to see companies’ results. They can log on to their bank accounts or brokerage accounts and get up-to-date information on a daily basis, and they expect the same from companies they invest in. Technology and the cloud can make this happen.

Organizations today are faced with information from all areas of the business – sales, operations, finance, accounts payable, vendors, customers, human resources and more. Just identifying the right digital technologies to capture and organize this vast amount of information is a challenge, but what’s more challenging, and arguably more critical, is developing a strategy for effectively using this data once it has been gathered and analyzed.

Big data, when properly managed, can provide the accounting department with a clearer and more precise view of the organization. With the right information, company executives can drill down on various metrics, gain greater insight into operations, identify and manage potential risks, and also analyze trends that can impact their organization either negatively or positively [2].

But using the cloud does not come without concerns. Some of them are: high costs; unauthorized access to data; cloud vendor or internet outages can leave your data out of reach; third parties are run your financial reporting systems etc.

A lot of companies still use traditional technologies, such as data and analytics, in advanced ways, rather than using advanced technologies. There are certainly many benefits to using technology in financial reporting, but beyond that, it can give a competitive advantage for companies, they will have a better cost position because their financial reporting is more cost effective or they use technology in more advanced and predictive areas, which can help them manage their organization to account for future trends. If an organization is not using technology in these ways, they will miss opportunities to get costs down and revenues up [2].

Digital financial reporting is financial reporting using structured, machine-readable form rather than traditional approaches to financial reporting which were paper-based or electronic versions of paper reports such as HTML, PDF, or a document from a word processor which is only readable by humans [3]. The change from paper, PDF and HTML based reports to eXtensible Business Reporting Language, or XBRL ones is a little bit like the change from film photography to digital photography, or from paper maps to digital maps. The new format allows companies to do all the things that used to be possible, but also opens up a range of new capabilities because the information is clearly defined, platform-independent, testable and digital. Just like digital maps, digital business reports, in XBRL format, simplify the way that people can use, share, analyze and add value to the data. Adopting XBRL as a financial reporting language removes the often arduous and occasionally error-stricken process of manually analyzing large amounts of financial information especially for big corporations [1].

XBRL is a common global mechanism for communicating and sharing data across business systems. It has been adopted for the reporting of accounting, finance, tax, risk as well as being increasingly used for enterprise data management. It is used by the USA Securities and Exchange Commission, the Committee of European Banking Services, as well as the UK's HM Revenue and Customs and Companies House. From 1 January 2020, all European Union issuers are required to use XBRL for filing financial reports. In doing so, European Securities and Markets Authority ESMA will effectively mandate that all consolidated financial statements conforming to the International Financial Reporting Standard be rendered machine-readable [4].

In conclusion, XBRL provides a language in which reporting terms can be authoritatively defined. Those terms can then be used to uniquely represent the contents of financial statements or other kinds of compliance, performance and business reports. XBRL lets reporting information move between organizations rapidly, accurately and digitally.

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THE ORDER OF RECORDING OF AN INDIVIDUAL WHICH WANTS TO ENGAGE IN INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Independent professional activity – participation of an individual in scientific, literary, artistic, educational or teaching activity, medical activity, private notary, lawyers, auditors, accountants, evaluators, engineers or architects, individuals that participate in religious (missionary) activities, or other similar activity under conditions of that particular individual not being a worker or an individual entrepreneur and using workforce that doesn't exceed 4 individuals.

According to paragraphs 14.1.226 n. 14.1 Art. 14 of the Tax Code, an individual pursuing an independent professional activity is considered a self-employed person, provided that he or she is not an employee within the framework of entrepreneurial activity or independent professional activity.

To be taken into account, an individual who intends to pursue independent professional activity, submits in person or through an authorized person to the supervisory authority by the place of his permanent residence an application (for individuals pursuing independent professional activity) for form №5-OPP (hereinafter - the application under form №5-OPP) and a copy of the document confirming the individual's right to pursue independent professional activity.

These documents should be submitted within 10 calendar days after state registration of independent professional activity in the respective authorized agency and receiving a registration certificate or other document (permit, certificate, etc.) confirming the individual's right to pursue independent professional activity.

Original copies of documents are presented when submitting specified documents.

The taking into account of individuals participating in independent professional activity shall be carried out on the day of receipt of the application for form №5-OPP.

If an individual is registered as an entrepreneur and at the same time such person carries out independent professional activity, then it is accounted in the controlling agency as an individual entrepreneur with a sign of pursuing

independent professional activity. In this case, the application for form №5-OPP is marked "Changes" and a copy of the corresponding document.

Certificate of taking in accounting by the form № 34-OPP is sent the next business day from the date of registration.

In this case, the message about tax or tax-related entities or activities that are carried out under form № 20-OPP is submitted to the controlling agency at the taxpayer's main place of registration within 10 business days after its registration, creation or opening.

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ACCOUNTING OUTSOURCING: SHORTCOMINGS AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT

To date, the business environment is extremely dynamic and competitive. Many businesses are looking for alternative tools that will help them not only stay on the market, but also gain an edge over other participants. The efficiency of each enterprise depends to a large extent on how the economic information is presented and processed, as it is further used to make management decisions. Therefore, it is extremely important to have the right accounting records for your business. It should also be noted that the legislation of Ukraine is volatile and ambiguous, has many loopholes and articles that still need improvement. As a result, more and more businesses are turning to outsourcing companies every day.

Accounting outsourcing is a way of ensuring the activity of an enterprise with the transfer of accounting function to a specialized company on a contractual basis. It includes accounting recovery and accounting services, financial reporting, tax optimization and other deductions. That is, accounting outsourcing is a comprehensive accounting support of a company by specialists of a profile third-party organization.

Giving the outsourcing firm the power to do accounting gives the company many benefits. However, as with all activities, accounting outsourcing has standard flaws associated with such an enterprise decision. These include:

- liquidation of outsourcing company. In case of termination of work the firm needs to find a new outsourcing service provider within a short period of time, and as soon as possible to establish with it the process of cooperation or to start keeping records independently;
- the stereotypical thinking of business owners and executives who believe that an accountant should always be near them;
- lack of promptness is possible. When transferring an entire accounting flow to a third party, there is a risk of loss of timeliness of information;
- lack of management accounting. The reporting information provided by the outsourcing service firm to the supervisory authorities does not ensure that all

the tasks that are set out to be accounted for. Yes, in the current mode, the accountant should check the legality of business transactions, control the movement of property of the enterprise and fulfill them to the full extent of all obligations. Outsourcers do not always accomplish these tasks properly;

- control over own resources and part of cases may be lost;
- difficulty in accessing information on the professional competence of the outsourcing firm;
- decrease in the quality of service delivery due to internal problems of outsourcer [1].

However, experts say that it is possible to minimize the number of risks and disadvantages at the stage of contracting between the company and the outsourcing company. Today, there are already a large number of participants in the outsourcing market in Ukraine, among whom it is possible to choose the most reliable and effective company. With this choice, a clear and in-depth analysis of possible options should be made beforehand, reviewing the performance of companies in recent years and developing a long-term cooperation plan.

Therefore, accounting outsourcing, despite some weaknesses, is an effective tool for improving the overall performance of the enterprise. It allows you to significantly reduce costs and concentrate the attention of management on the basic goals and objectives of the enterprise itself. Providing such services in Ukraine is promising in the future.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE TERRITORY

Tourism is one of the spheres of the economy that is clearly tied to the territory where it is being conducted. The natural and other resources of this locality are the basis for it. To effectively manage the development of tourism and determine the necessary investment it is necessary to find out its capabilities within a certain territory.

Numerous works of scientists and practitioners are devoted to problems that arise in the study of tourism potential and its components.

The interest of scientists in this issue increases each year due to the dynamism of tourism development and its importance for the economy of the country and regions. Therefore it is necessary to clarify the conceptual apparatus which concerns tourism activity and tourism potential in particular.

Thus, one can find in scientific works the terms "tourist-recreational potential", "recreational and tourist potential", "tourist potential", "tourist resources" under which identical concepts are often understood.

It is worth to analyze the meaning of the term "potential" before finding out the essence of the concept of "tourist potential".

Potential (from lat. potentia - force) is a collection of all available means, capacities, productive forces, etc. that can be used in any industry, sector, sphere [1].

Potential is the available capabilities, resources, stocks and means that can be used to achieve or carry out something [2, p. 211].

Different terms are understood under the tourist potential in scientific literature, for example: "tourist resources", "tourist fund", "tourist heritage", "tourist attraction", sometimes this concept is identified with "tourist-recreational potential" or "recreational and tourist potential."

In order to find out the difference between these definitions, it is worth mentioning that according to Ukrainian legislation "tourism is a temporary departure of a person from the place of residence for health, cognitive, professional, business or other reasons without carrying out paid activities in the place where the person arrives." [3].

"Recreation is restoration of mental, spiritual and physical abilities of the person in the places of the protected areas and objects outside the permanent place of residence determined by the legislation. Recreation is carried out through general health, cultural and educational rest, tourism, amateur and sport fishing activities... etc." [4].

Thus, recreation includes tourism activities. So, there is no need to expand the concept of "tourist potential", which is wider than recreational, because tourism is divided into such "types as sports; religious; ecological (green); rural; business as well as cultural-cognitive and health-improving" [3], etc.

The existing definitions of "tourist potential" can be called into question if one considers the wording using integrated approach, under which all the components of the term should be taken into account. Such a multi-sided concept can be characterized in the following way.

Potential is only opportunities that can be used to create the necessary conditions, that is, infrastructure, information base, security environment, etc.

The tourist potential of the territory includes such components as technical tourism potential and economic tourism potential. The technical tourist potential is the ability of the territory to attract the maximum number of tourists that can find tourist accommodation or stay at residents' places of a certain region with available

tourist resources, taking into account the possible recreational and psychological pressure on the area. Economic tourism potential is an economically efficient number of tourists who visited a certain region and made it possible to achieve maximum socio-economic effect.

The real tourist potential of the territory is a natural and anthropogenic tourist resources of the territory, as well as a modern developed material and technical base of tourism which makes it possible to attract the maximum number of tourists that can find tourist accommodation or stay at residents' places of a certain region with available tourist resources taking into account permissible recreational and psychological pressure on this area in order to achieve maximum socio-economic effect.

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ACCOUNTING AND ANALYSIS OF FIXED ASSETS OF ENTERPRISE IN THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The importance of fixed assets at the enterprise is constantly growing. Therefore, the value of accounting and control over the use of fixed assets is enhanced. The cost of fixed assets a significant part of the total value of the property of the enterprise is. Thus, fixed assets affect the financial condition of the activity. Accordingly, questions about the accounting for the receipts of fixed

assets, the options for allocating their value to the expenses of the enterprise, disposal, repair, rental, installation are quite influential.

The problems of the formation and use of fixed assets, accounting and analysis in the works of scientists are investigated [1,2]. When evaluating the activities of the enterprise an important place is the analysis of the use of fixed assets. The organization of analytical accounting is reflected in the order on the accounting policy of the enterprise. In addition to synthetic accounts, analytical accounts are opened. Typically, analytical accounting for fixed assets is carried out in the following areas: classification group; inventory object. It is important to increase the level of automation of processing accounting and analytical information on the basis of standard forms of primary documents and standardized creation documents.

Strategic management of fixed assets of the enterprise is management activity. Such activity ensures the achievement of long-term goals and the solution of long-term tasks on the basis of enhancing the development potential and taking into account the environmental impact [1].

Information on fixed assets generated in the system of accounting and analytical support should satisfy specific management needs, depending on the nature and level of decisions made.

It is urgent to form a set of analytical and accounting procedures, the implementation of which contributes to the construction of an effective system for managing fixed assets of enterprises in various industries.

Analysis of the effectiveness of the use of fixed assets is a component of management accounting and allows you to give answers to the following questions. How did the state of fixed assets affect labor productivity and what is the dynamics? What is the degree of equipment utilization? Is the repair of fixed assets required and how economically viable will the additional investments be?

In the strategic management system, analysis of the efficiency of using fixed assets allows you to make strategic decisions. Such solutions investigate the increase or reduction of equipment, the repair, modernization, change in the number of staff and the need for training.

The management needs and the content of the management decisions made by the organization determine the areas in which the analysis will be carried out. An integral part of financial analysis is the analysis of the structure and dynamics of objects and investments. Management analysis includes the assessment of costs associated with the operation of fixed assets, as well as determining the degree of efficiency of use of objects. But to draw a clear line between the two types of analysis is difficult.

The main task of preserving fixed assets is internal control. The solution to the problem requires periodic scheduled inspections. In the control process, it is necessary to identify facts of violation of the rules of storage of material assets, which can lead to theft, shortage, damage and other losses of fixed assets [3, 4].

Directions for improving the efficiency of use of fixed assets should be determined by the existing situation of the enterprise. In this case, external and

internal factors must be taken into account. Improving the efficiency of using fixed assets is an important reserve for increasing the efficiency of the enterprise itself. Strategic management of fixed assets achieving the best results at the level of development that is implies.

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DUE DILIGENCE: ECONOMIC AND PROSPECTS FOR USE IN UKRAINE

Due Diligence is a procedure for forming an objective view of an investment object, which includes investment risks, independent valuation of the investment object and many other factors. Due Diligence aims at comprehensive verification of the legality and commercial attractiveness of the planned transaction or investment project. The completeness of the information provided with this type of review allows investors or business partners to fully appreciate the benefits and disadvantages of collaboration.

The benefits and liabilities of the foreseeable transaction are assessed by analyzing all aspects of the past, present and projected future of business acquired and identifying any potential risks.

Lack of due diligence can cause poor financial results after the change of owner; cause lawsuits, tax and financial audits and other more unpleasant consequences.

The purpose of the Due Diligence is to avoid or minimize existing business risks (economic, legal, tax, political, marketing), in particular:

- Risk of acquisition of an enterprise at an overvalued value;
- Risk of harm (loss) of intangible assets, such as goodwill;
- Risk of being involved to tax, administrative or criminal cases;
- Risk of default by a debtor;
- Risk of loss property and funds; and so on.

Typical Due Diligence Issues:

- Uncertainty around target management's claims on growth;
- Stability of customer base;
- Accelerating time to close;
- Tax and accounting structuring;
- Internal control structure, including Sarbanes Oxley compliance;
- Effect of regulatory matters on a target company's industry;
- Identification and quantification of tax exposures and optimization of related benefits ;
- Employee benefits, information technology systems and risk management practices ;
- Supply chain and manufacturing site inspection;
- Benefit plan funding and liability exposures.

At first glance, due diligence is very similar to an audit. However, due diligence covers more areas of the company and can be focused on in-depth research on certain financial issues. Financial due diligence is a financial check of a business before it is purchased, merged or invested. Before making a contribution, an investor needs to know everything about the company: it is especially important to scrutinize the issues of investment risks, the legality of the company and, of course, the commercial benefits.

Due diligence should identify all the risks that investing in a company entails. Due diligence reports look at the key drivers of the market, sales strategy, customer relationships and outflows, and try to understand if financial trends are sustainable. Due diligence reports pay particular attention to the "quality" or sustainability of the company's earnings. Determines unusual or one-time items of income and expenses, overvalued or undervalued assets and liabilities, inconsistent accounting principles - all used to adjust EBITDA and reflect sustainable income. EBITDA stability is not shown in standard auditing reports. During the audit, only the past financial statements are audited. But investors are more interested in the ability of the company to maintain and maximize future profitability. That is why due

diligence also covers financial projections and key assumptions and assesses how realistic this can be.

Due diligence may go beyond regulated reporting. The Due diligence specialist can also provide potential investors with the results of their internal processes monitoring: conclusions from internal controls, management and accounting teams, accounting systems, and other issues that can help to make an investment decision. Due diligence procedures cover many areas: legal aspects of doing business, information technology, operational, marketing and financial matters.

Due diligence is designed to provide prospective investors with a comprehensive understanding of the company's steady earnings, sales trends, operating expenses, capital requirements, management forecasts, key information and personnel systems. The audit confirms that management has provided truthful and objective information about the financial results and condition of the company in accordance with clearly defined policies and procedures. An audit is just a small scope of Due Diligence.

Due Diligence in Ukraine is more commonly used by foreign companies and the scope of such services is determined by the level of investment in Ukraine. The major customers and consumers of the Due Diligence in Ukraine are representatives of large businesses.

According to KPMG's research, there has been a positive trend in the M&A market over the last three years. Domestic and international players have increasingly shown their willingness to invest further, fuelling the economic recovery.

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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING OF RECEIVABLES AT ENTERPRISES

Establishment of the enterprise management system has been improving every day and this has led to its expansion and introduction of new terms and concepts. One of these terms is "receivables".

The following scholars paid considerable attention to accounts receivable accounting: I. Blank, F. Butynets, I. Vlasov, V. Satur, S. Golov, L. Gorodyanskaya, V. Zavgorodniy, O. Kolesnikov, S. Kuznetsova, O. Lyshilenko, and others.

Accounts receivable is an important asset that must be highly controlled, as it depends on whether the entity will operate sufficiently.

The concept of "accounts receivable" allows you to pay for and deliver goods and services do not coincide in time and this makes it possible to conduct a more flexible policy of the company. Receivables enterprise may arise as a result of the previous supply of goods provided postpay contract and when calculated in advance by the supplier.

The provisions on the concept of "accounts receivable" are set out in Law № 237 "On Approval of the Accounting Provisions (Standard) 10"Accounts Receivable"[1]

Let's look at issues receivables that may arise in the company and try to offer solutions to each of them (Table 1).

Table 1

Problematic issues of receivables of the enterprise

The main problems	Possible solutions
The problem of classification of debt	To amend P (C) BO 10 "Accounts receivable", which would clearly distinguish the concepts of long-term and short-term receivables. Their accounting is now maintained on various accounting accounts, which is not noted in the above standard.. However, it should be noted that current receivables are current assets and non-current assets are non-current assets and are accounted for in different accounts [2].
The problem of estimating receivables	Reference should be made to International Financial Reporting Standards.
The problem of the ratio of accounts receivable and accounts payable	It is necessary to constantly regulate and control these two types, because when one debt exceeds the other, there is a direct threat to the successful operation of the enterprise.
The problem is with the creation of a doubtful debt reserve	To create a reserve of doubtful debts and to determine the procedure for its determination in the accounting policy of the enterprise. The provision for doubtful debts should be formed in the context of each of the debtors, according to the timing of repayment of receivables and depending on the size of the enterprise and the volume of activity. This will allow obtaining information about the amounts of receivables that are considered doubtful; on amounts of written off receivables within and above the reserve of doubtful debts; on amounts previously owed [3]

Grouped by authors according to [2]

It is clear from these observations that receivables are becoming quite large, it is necessary to find a solution to each issue and avoid difficulties.

From these facts, one may conclude that we can conclude that receivables are a convenient and necessary tool for conducting financial transactions at an enterprise. The most important thing is to control the receivables of each company.

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THE CONCEPT OF THE PROCESS OF DUE DILIGENCE AS A KEY INSTRUMENT OF AUDIT AND CONSULTING SERVICES

In the context of attracting external resources, increasing business efficiency, and tightly limiting internal financial resources, due diligence is a potentially interesting tool for addressing the above issues. Particular attention in the Due Diligence process is given to increasing the competitiveness of institutions, since the functioning of a large number of enterprises in Ukraine that do not have a special status in fragile economic conditions are unprofitable due to inefficient activity or under-financing. The implementation of the due diligence process enables a deeper strategic analysis of the company's operations and highlights the potential and shortcomings of the organization to further plan the company's most effective operations.

The value of due diligence is to accomplish a number of important tasks: building trust in the company, its future plans, strategy, minimizing the potential for abuse and fraud on both sides of the transaction by manipulating the financial and non-financial performance of the company and forming a fair value while

maximizing value, promoting competitiveness through a broad analysis of the company's activities.

Due diligence is a process of comprehensive assessment of an enterprise, its activities, its strategy, and not just its financial statements. In practice, also due diligence is divided into «hard» and «soft» forms. In traditional mergers and acquisitions, the acquiring firm engages in risk analysts who perform due diligence by examining costs, benefits, structures, assets and liabilities, or better known as rigorous scrutiny. However, mergers and acquisitions are increasingly subject to the study of company culture, management and other human elements, otherwise known as soft scrutiny.

The due diligence process plays an important role in shaping the competitiveness of an enterprise through the possible attraction of investments and the development of a plan for restructuring part-time activities in order to find the best deal in the market. First, it is the creation (calculation) of an optimal investment proposal, which involves the involvement of a lender or private equity investor as a partner of the transaction, as well as the calculation and forecast of the optimal use of the attraction. Secondly, it is an opportunity to identify the potential direction of activity, which can increase the value of the company and bring it additional profits by optimizing the potential of merged companies by comparing their strategies, market positioning and financial relationships.

A robust due diligence program identifies the potential risks of engaging a party to the transaction. Due to due diligence, a company may refuse to engage outside consultants or develop and implement a number of risk mitigation strategies. After all, the company's due diligence system also addresses the legal risks of third-party involvement. In this context, the party involved could potentially be associated with unlawful acts, which could cause significant damage to the company's reputation and further business.

When a company is confronted with an investigation into corruption, the company often relies on sound and thorough mitigation strategies to counter any allegation that it has «knowingly» engaged third parties to promote bribery. The firm's lawyers rely on due diligence, monitoring and auditing to show that the company's actions were contrary to the finding of intentional misconduct. Although the above case is a valid argument for implementing a robust due diligence program, the problem can be much wider. Legal risks are just one of the types of serious risks. Another category of risks relates to reputational risks.

Due diligence information, especially its conduct, goes beyond easily accessible information and superficial data analysis. Due diligence includes a deep critical analysis of data and a deep understanding of how it relates to the target business, the industry and the markets in which the business is conducted.

In Ukraine, today, only the necessary resources are available for a thorough analysis of the enterprise. It is also worth noting that the peculiarity of national resources is their private component, as most of them have a private owner, which adds new risks for analysis. Of particular difficulty is obtaining information from offshore tax zones because of the secrecy of the laws in these jurisdictions. Such

areas are known for their privacy and inability to obtain information about their customers.

Thus, an important means of protecting the reputation of the company is to ensure that the entities with which the company interacts have a comparable obligation as to the legality of their activities, ethics and integrity. It is here that the due diligence provides an important test of the company. Due diligence has a broader purpose, not only to manage legal and financial risks – companies conduct due diligence to protect and promote their culture and brand.

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ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY BASES OF CALCULATION WITH TAXES AND FEES

The tax accounting had been closely connecting with driving taxpayers accounting and calculations of the budget for taxes and fees budgets in the activity for the last ten years. The concept of tax accounting emerged in 1997 with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Value Added Tax" and "On corporate income taxation", in which they were indicated the rules of tax accounting that were different from accounting, and the establishment of tax reporting.

It means that tax accounting was introduced in the last ten years of XX century, which is commonly considered like subsystem financial accounting, as a result of the introduction of tax legislation in Ukraine.

The laws listed earlier introduced the concept tax accounting, but of the different reasons the point doesn't have meaning in laws. If we are talking about tax accounting we can understand that it can be a fact and the current laws describe the rules of tax accounting, but there is still no clear and specific definition of the concept under discussion in regulatory legal documents. Returning to the idea of the above definition, I want to note that the regulatory documents introduced a large number of economic mechanisms of state regulation, which was based on tax information, not accounting information, and tax accounting methods.

As you can see, when was introduced the rules and managed algorithms for collecting individual taxes and fees contributed to the consistency of the requirements of the Ukrainian legal framework on accounting for targeted taxation with the rules of financial accounting for calculations with the budget for taxes and fees.

Regarding the legislative and regulatory framework for taxation and tax reporting of business entities, it is quite dynamic, but still quite cumbersome. The legislative and regulatory framework includes the Tax code of Ukraine and related laws, orders of the State tax service of Ukraine (STS) and the State Treasury service of Ukraine, the State customs service, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine,

decrees of the President of Ukraine, decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and so on. It contains about 200 acts.

The current Tax Code of Ukraine is a law that combines various regulations, laws, etc., which should be a clear, harmoniously linked and complex unique document and put into effect the legal basis for the implementation of tax reform in Ukraine, and most importantly, increase the competitiveness of domestic tax system.

Speaking about the structure of the regulatory and legal regulation of accounting and reporting in taxation of an enterprise in Ukraine, it is necessary to mention that it has 5 levels, which include:

- Laws of Ukraine on taxation and economic activity are presented at the first level;

- At the second level, decrees of the President of Ukraine, decrees and decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine regulating tax rules in Ukraine are noted;

- The third level shows the orders of the State Tax Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, the State Customs Service of Ukraine and the State Treasury Service of Ukraine;

- At the fourth level Tax clarifications, instructions, guidelines on organization and methods of accounting and reporting in taxation;

- At the fifth level the orders (orders) of the enterprise (organization) on accounting and tax policy, the provisions on the procedure of organization of accounting and tax reporting are presented.

Taxes have always played a significant role in the life of the country, because taxes can be considered as the most important source of income to the treasury, without which it is impossible to imagine the life of the country. Taxes are an obligatory collection of funds from individuals and legal entities, introduced by the state with a certain amount of them, terms of payment to the budget of various units and state trust funds.

Public taxation is possible only when all taxation functions work in unity. Using such an instrument, the state should optimally take into account the interests of the three parties: the state; taxpayers; specific citizens.

So, we can conclude that the problems of calculating the budget calculations in Ukraine have a lot in common with other countries in the world. In most countries of the world, financial statements are separate from taxation. This can be understood - when drawing up balance sheets and calculating payments to the budget, businesses pursue different goals. In the first case, financial workers are trying to profitably file an enterprise in order to attract investment. In the second, they are willing to show a minimum income to pay less in taxes. It is best to consider legislation that would allow you to build records so that the company is able to realistically reflect its financial condition and not pay huge taxes.

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ACCOUNTING FOR CASH TRANSACTIONS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Specificity of commercial banks transactions with cash management services clients is that despite the intensive development of advanced payment technologies and modes of payment, a large share of financial support economic turnover of businesses continues to account for the cash. In this regard, banks are seeking to provide comprehensive banking services must ensure quality performance of all necessary operations with cash servicing of individuals and legal entities.

Cash services - a combination of banking acceptance of cash from customers and credited to the relevant bank accounts and issuing of client accounts through the bank cash in accordance with the Client for the purposes provided by law.

Organization of cash commercial banks regulated by the National Bank of Ukraine by its Regulations on cash transactions in banks of Ukraine 14.08.2003 year. This instruction defines the procedures and requirements of banks, their branches and cash transactions in local and foreign currencies, regulates the relationship between banks with local branches of the National Bank, other banks and customers on these issues.

Service Transactions cash customer sales made through operating cash banks.

To store cash accounting forms and other valuables and documents in a banking institution is given a special room - monetary repository. In the storage should be separate safes, metal cabinets, shelves and cart that locked with a key official responsible for the safety of cash and valuables in a bank vault.

Accounting taken in the vault cash notes, coins and other valuables is in the book of operating cash withdrawal. In the book of records held values of total balances on each account for each business day until closing cash repository.

Accounting forms are accounted for off-balance sheet №9821 "forms of strict accountability" in the conditional assessment for each book or sheet.

The instrument of surrender duplicate keys for storing another banking institution together with copies of the description and cover letter is kept in the safe of the head and recorded in off-balance sheet №9819 "other valuables and documents."

Accounting for cash in local and foreign currencies and checks carried out on the accounts of the first class section 10 "Treasury and interbank transactions" Chart of Accounts for banks in Ukraine.

After the end of the trading day the bank employee who has transfer, creates and publishes consolidated register of transfers received and compares it with data of actual cash balance on hand. The total amount received cash register according to the consolidated income consists of cash order, which, together with the registry and statements attached to cash instruments of the day.

All the cash that was received before the end of the trading day shall be canceled to the operating fund and reflected in the debit account №1001

"banknotes and coins in the Bank" or №1002 "Banknotes and coins on hand outlets' respective accounts and credit balance on institutions bank, which counted the cash.

Cash, issued by the bank from the fund should be reflected in the debit of the invoices for the balance of the bank from which it debited and credited №1001 "banknotes and coins in the Bank" or number 1002 "Banknotes and coins on hand outlets."

To control the proper use of funds and to improve the organization of cash, cash transactions in banks subject to revision.

Discovered surplus money shown in the debit account №1001 "banknotes and coins in the bank office" and credited №3619 "Other payables for the business of the Bank." When assigning the identified surplus money into the account the bank's income account is debited №3619 "Other payables for business activities of the bank" and credited by №6399 "Other operating income".

All of lack of money identified by the audit, regardless of their amount are charged to those responsible. This account is debited №3552 "shortages and other charges on bank employees' analytical account of the employee, whose lack of revealed and credited by №1001" banknotes and coins in the bank office. " Repayment of employee cash shortage will be reflected in the debit account №1001 "banknotes and coins in the bank office" and credited №3552 "shortages and other charges for bank employees."

Acts revisions over the past 12 months and a special registration book monthly revisions are stored in the chief accountant of the bank.

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DEPOSITS OF ASSETS OF FIXED ASSETS IN QUARANTINE MEASURES

Depreciation is the systematic distribution of the value of a fixed asset that is being amortized over the useful life of the asset. Amortized cost is the initial or revalued value of non-current assets minus their liquidation value. Useful life (operation) - the expected period of time during which the non-current assets will be used by the enterprise or with their use will be produced (performed) the expected volume of products (works, services) by the enterprise [4]. Depreciation is accrued over the life of the entity, which is established by the enterprise when it is recognized as an asset (when credited to the balance sheet), and is suspended for the period of its reconstruction, modernization, completion, refurbishment and

preservation. If an item of property, plant and equipment has been decommissioned for repair, the depreciation charge should not be suspended.

Accrued depreciation amounts are attributable to the relevant cost items (production, general and administrative costs, sales costs, operating costs). When you use an item for different purposes, the depreciation charge is attributable to one of the following costs:

- reflect the full amount of depreciation accrued at the expense where the asset is used to a greater extent;

- allocate depreciation amounts to the parts that are attributable to the use of the item of property, plant and equipment (the allocation base is determined independently).

The monthly depreciation charge must be documented, ie reflected in the primary documents: Calculation of depreciation of property, plant and equipment (except for other tangible fixed assets) and Calculation of depreciation of other fixed assets (Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine dated september 13, 2016 № 818).

Recent events in Ukraine have given rise to many problems of accounting and economic nature regarding the use of fixed assets, in particular the depreciation charge in the event of a quarantine forced downtime. Thus, according to the current legislation (paragraph 23 of Accounting Regulation 7), the assets of fixed assets that are not used by the enterprise through quarantine must be depreciated. Depreciation is stopped accruing (paragraph 29 of Regulation 7; paragraph 27 of the Methodological Guidelines for Accounting for Fixed Assets [1]), starting with the month following the month of disposal of an item of a fixed asset, transferring it to reconstruction, modernization, completion, refurbishment, conservation.

International Accounting Standard 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment” [2] determines that the depreciation of an asset is derecognized one from two days earlier: the date from which the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a liquidation group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations [3], or on the date from which it is derecognised. It is further made clear that depreciation is not stopped accruing when the asset is not being used or is de-active until the asset is fully depreciated. In addition, International Standard 16 specifies that “the useful life of an asset should cover all the time it is fit for use, whether or not it is used during that time”. That is, regardless of use (non-use), it is advisable to depreciate an asset with a finite useful life so that the financial statements reflect the asset's useful life of the asset that occurs while the asset is being held.

Therefore, the assets of fixed assets that do not work (downtime) due to the introduction of quarantine, in accounting, still need to be depreciated. In spite of the quarantine period, such objects are technically and commercially aged, as well as morally and physically worn. However, one thing to keep in mind is that if an entity applies the production method of depreciation (depreciation) to such assets, the depreciation charge would then be zero. This is due to the fact that, by this

method, the amount of accrued depreciation directly depends on the volume of products produced using a particular fixed asset for a month. Therefore, if the products were not produced, then the depreciation on the property, plant and equipment of the property, plant and equipment would be zero.

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STATE AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPING CALCULATIONS WITH SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTOR

In the course of business activities, the company interacts with various contractors that provide services, supply materials or goods, perform contracting. This results in payments to suppliers and contractors. An important point is to obtain reliable information about the amount of debt of the enterprise. For this purpose accountant controls over the correctness of accounting in the accounting of payments for transactions with suppliers and contractors. The financial position of any enterprise depends on accounting for payments to suppliers and contractors, as such, payments may result in accounts receivable or payable, which the enterprise needs to monitor to avoid long-term or bad debt.

All vendors and contractors should control the verification of payments from suppliers and contractors. The accountant must have a good understanding not only of the accounting records, but also of civil law and client work, in order to record offenses in a timely manner and be able to correct them. In the present conditions of economic activity of the enterprise there can be such negative factors as frauds, imperfect keeping of accounting of transactions, abuse of office which

can become the reasons of disturbance of financial activity. Therefore, it is important to conduct regular audits of payments with contractors and suppliers.

Suppliers are natural or legal persons who supply goods or provide services, perform works, and contractors are specialized enterprises that perform construction works. Their calculations occupy an important place in the occurrence of liabilities, and are also one of the components of the property condition of the enterprise due to cash flows. The main purpose of accounting for payments to suppliers and contractors is to inform managers in a timely manner when obligations are met by both contractors and the enterprise itself. Accounts payable for goods, works, services can be both positive and negative. There is an opportunity to use the cash of other enterprises and at first glance this seems to be a positive thing, but if the amount of payables is large, then the solvency of economic entities may be reduced. Some businesses may not work with businesses with large accounts payable because they understand that this is their own income, and debt may become long-term or generally unprofitable. Of course, when possible, better to monitor your reputation and pay off debt on time.

Thus, to improve the accounting of the company with suppliers and contractors, it is necessary to:

1. Develop a business plan for enterprise accounts detailing subaccounts of account 63 by type of settlement currency, economic segments, groups of suppliers.
2. To develop job descriptions of the accountant on conducting settlement operations on accounts payable for goods, works, services.
3. In order for account to balances in suppliers' accounts, it is necessary to keep the Register of Company Documents before payment to suppliers, which will help to increase the efficiency of accounting work.
4. In order to increase control over the accounting of liabilities at the enterprise, it is necessary to use an analytical table that will allow to control the accounts payable for each supplier and contractor and the terms of its repayment or delay.

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ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE AS AN INTEGRAL ELEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

In the last century, accounting, which in a simplified sense can be described as accounting for expenses and income to determine the financial result, was carried out exclusively by the efforts of an accountant by making entries in books and

registers. With the advent of the first computers, accounting automation was developed. The accounting automation is the introduction and use of electronic computers to improve accounting efficiency and relieve the accountant of routine counting work.

Today, the concept of accounting automation is already perceived as something outdated, because accounting software has become more complicated functionally. In this regard, accounting software has become an integral element of the accounting system of any enterprise, and has also led to the emergence of new forms of accounting – computer form, and cloud-computer form.

As Mykola Pavlyukovets notes, a conceptually new accounting system is a cloud-computer form of accounting, which is based on the following main differences from the existing traditional form: the completely non-documentary form of accounting and valuation of assets; the implementation of XBRL taxonomies in the accounting and appraisal process, storage of accounting information outside the enterprise using Saas, Daas business models; the simultaneous use of accounting information by many users from anywhere in the world using cloud-computer technology [1, p. 68].

The rapid development of accounting software indicates that automated accounting is becoming “cloudy”, because more and more enterprises in all areas are beginning to use cloud technologies and services. The accounting software market will experience a higher level of growth in the years ahead, according to a report by Fortune Business Insights. All over the world, there is a strong demand for software platforms to manage spreadsheets and have a better understanding of tax management. During the forecast period of 2019 to 2024, the market will grow at a CAGR of 8.5%, with North America seen at the forefront. The adoption of modern technologies in the Asia Pacific will also drive the growth of accounting software companies. [2].

Thus, it can be argued that the modern accounting system of the enterprise, in comparison with the traditional one, was supplemented by another element, which is accounting software.

Of course, the software has an impact on other components of the accounting system. First of all, the qualification requirements for the accountancy profession are changing. Now the accountant should have digital literacy. And the matter is not only in the ability to use different software, a much more important aspect is the security of accounting data, which also depends on the digital literacy of the user of the software product. The case with the Equifax American credit bureau is indicative. The Equifax data breach, which exposed the sensitive personal information of nearly 146 million Americans, happened because of a mistake by a single employee. As a result, the company suffered significant financial losses [3].

Information technology is also changing employers' approach to choosing an accountant. A significant advantage in hiring is given to young specialists who are able to quickly learn new technologies. Conservatism is becoming unacceptable in the work of an accountant, who now must constantly improve his skills. For

example, knowledge of the 1C accounting program has long been a familiar requirement of any accountant job.

Along with a positive impact on the effectiveness of accounting, software has become a source of new data security risks. We are talking about unauthorized third-party access to financial information through “bugs” in the software. An example that is still remembered is the spread of the NotPetya virus, which was built into the update to the M.E.Doc – Ukrainian software for reporting to regulatory authorities and exchanging legally relevant primary documents between contractors in electronic form.

In 2017, malware known as NotPetya targeted accounting software called M.E.Doc which was used throughout the Ukraine. From there, the attack spread around the globe, ultimately crippling operations at AP Moller-Maersk A/S and a number of other companies. Total damages from NotPetya are thought to run to a reported \$10 billion [4].

Thus, today the software has become integral element of the enterprise accounting system, the rapid implementation of which has led to the following changes: the efficiency of data processing has increased and the analyticity of accounting information has deepened significantly; the qualification requirements for the profession of an accountant have changed; the new source of accounting data security risk has emerged.

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RELEVANCE OF THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE ACTIVITY OF ANY ORGANIZATION

Today, in the process of widespread entrepreneurial activity in the market, the profession of accountant is very relevant and necessary. If earlier it was not very prestigious, and knowledge of the basics was sufficient for accounting at the enterprise, now the specialist in this field should have deep knowledge in several related fields. With regard to the activities of an accountant, he must have special skills in tax legislation, Microsoft Office suite, be able to use the special programs, know all modern accounting methods and be up to date with all updates.

A qualified accountant for professional self-realization should:

- 1) has experience in accounting of different types of enterprises;
- 2) has a thorough knowledge of the basics of accounting;
- 3) knows how to optimize your tax base;
- 4) has desires and specific goals for self-fulfillment in this field, as in any other.

In the 21st century the opportunity to master the basics of accounting is accessible to all. For example, tutorials on the Internet, courses, and widespread educational platforms - Prometheus, Coursera, VUM and others are outlined. Coursera's website lists the latest courses from universities around the world that everybody can view.

Another way to deepen your accounting knowledge is through specialized courses for accountants. They are suitable for both those who have the basics and beginners.

At any enterprise, every responsible executive must know the basics of financial reporting to monitor the work of subordinates, stay up to date with the latest innovations and understand the financial results of the firm from the first accountant's mouth.

Accounting organization in various institutions, organizations and enterprises is a system of methods that ensure its proper functioning and progressive development. In the abovementioned institutions it is maintained continuously from the moment of registration of the legal entity to the moment of liquidation.

Accounting is sometimes handled directly by the manager. In particular, in some organizations, it combines the role of an accountant.

In order to rationally keep records at the enterprise, it is necessary to:

- 1) know clearly the structure, technology and method of organization of production activity;
- 2) determine the method of organization of the accounting apparatus and the work of subordinates;

3) effectively organize the accounting process, which includes determining the amount of accounting work;

4) make sure that the accounting staff have a thorough knowledge of the legal and regulatory bases of accounting.

The whole accounting process consists of 3 stages of its organization:

1. Documentation and evaluation of economic phenomena and processes.
2. Registration of business transactions in accounting accounts and registers.
3. Generalization of current accounting data in the financial statements.

Each stage of the accounting process provides for an independent organization by the executive body of the following measures:

- determination of the list of accounting phenomena and processes;
- definition of accounting nomenclature;
- choosing the form of display of accounting nomenclature;
- selection of material storage media, their movement and storage.

Generally, accounting objects are divided into:

- 1) the objects of the accounting process: capital, nomenclature, workflow;
- 2) work of workers: linear apparatus, accounting;
- 3) ensuring: legal, technical, organizational, informational, working conditions;
- 4) trends and prospects for further development.

The important factors of organization of accounting process at the enterprise include:

- size and volume of economic activity;
- ownership;
- activity;
- the nature of the activity.

Depending on the method of conducting is determined by the complexity of accounting, knowledge of the relevant intricacies of individual areas, high competence of employees in this field, control over their activities, regular submission of reports in a clear for all forms.

Therefore, any business whose purpose is successful activity and high efficiency can not do without properly qualified accounting. Therefore, for at least a few years, the profession of accountant will remain relevant and with prospects for further development.

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TAX ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL

Fulfillment of tax obligations is usually related to the divergence of interests of taxpayers and compulsory fees, who do their best to pay at least possible amount of tax, and the state that is interested in maximizing tax revenues.

Because of this, controls are required at all stages of tax payments. But in general, each state regulatory body and government is characterized by a wide range of control mechanisms.

When we analyze tax controls, it is imperative to focus on the structure of tax responsibilities, namely the separation of those elements that are extremely important to ensure the most effective performance of control functions by authorized state bodies. The most common tax liability design consists of three elements, such as: tax accounting obligations, tax or collection obligations, tax reporting obligations.

Absolutely all elements are closely related to each other and have the same purpose which is timely receipt of all necessary amounts of tax or collection in the budget or extra-budgetary state trust fund. At the same time, when we give the proper performance of the tax liability, we can assume that each of these elements has a corresponding eponymous stage [1].

Tax control uses information that is typically based on two major stages of tax compliance - accounting for tax entities and filing tax returns. It should be noted that the stages of taxpayer credentials formation and tax reporting are very interconnected. Namely, through tax reporting grounds and the sources of data which are used in these financial statements.

Tax control is considered to be the one of the ways of exercising tax control, although some scholars say that it is a type of accounting. But although there is no definition of the term "tax accounting" in the legislation of Ukraine, it is still used in the laws, and therefore has the right to legal existence.

The term "tax accounting" describes precisely the process of fixing, that is, an image of the accrued components and components of the tax base, the amounts of the tax itself, the tax liability and the amount which was paid. In a way, actions of this nature can be described as "accounting".

Tax accounting is characterized by features that describe exactly accounting processes and everything which is related to them. For example, documenting transactions, displaying transactions that are already subject to taxation and the results of the calculations in all required accounting registers, the estimated summarization of data not only on the object and base of taxation, but also on tax liabilities, and are reflected in the accounts of accounting.

Differences in accounting and taxation indicate the priority of tax accounting during the necessary control measures. This can be confirmed by the fact that tax reports are tax reports.

According to the Regulations on the Organization of Accounting and Reporting in the Banks of Ukraine, those changes that occur in taxation don't affect the accounting, and the necessary tax information is used to prepare tax reports. In this case, tax records and tax reports are edited by the payer on the basis of the relevant financial statements. In this case, financial statements are an extremely valuable source of information when carrying out certain control measures. When we give the existence of different forms and types of tax accounting, there is reason to argue that the control measures are used only payer's credentials [2].

The current tax legislation of Ukraine defines tax control as a system of measures, which are necessarily applied by the relevant government agencies in order to check the correctness of the calculation, full and timely payment of all necessary taxes and fees. And on the part of the state - compliance with all relevant laws on the regulation of cash flows, conducting the necessary cash transactions, patenting, licensing [3].

Therefore, if we summarize all of the above, we can conclude that tax control should be considered as a special type of state control over finances, which is usually carried out at the stage of creation of state monetary funds by authorized government agencies. It aims directly at ensuring that taxpayers and tax agents comply with tax laws, as well as verifying the correctness of their calculation and payment, including the detection and prevention of offenses, and the mandatory prosecution of perpetrators.

But the tax registration process is responsible for the tax fixing process. It controls the dates and amounts of budget tax refunds.

Tax accounting shows all taxes and liabilities accrued to the payer and then the amount that was paid or not paid as a result. It then draws up tax reports that are carefully monitored by the relevant authorities, as well as compiled and filed with the same authorities.

Therefore, it is safe to say that tax accounting is an integral part of tax control.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TAX ACCOUNTING IN AN INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

To date, in the context of increased competition in the economic market, Ukraine has adopted a course of innovative development. As a result, new business trends and digital technologies are claimed in the country. For their successful functioning, it is necessary to introduce an effective tax accounting system, which is the main component of economic and legal relations. The purpose of modern tax accounting is to maximize profits by minimizing tax payments and reducing tax burden due to the development of innovative processes.

The Ukrainian economy is not in place, as the emergence of a virtual currency - cryptocurrency. The main idea in the inception of this currency is that the state does not control the process of its spread the way its operations are opened. When generating revenue in virtual currency, it is important to identify sources of revenue, because cryptocurrency sales are considered as "foreign income" as the trading operation and the profit making process are far beyond Ukraine. Currently, in most countries this currency is seen as a fast payment system, money transfer and a reliable means of exchange [2, c. 23].

The introduction of cryptocurrency in Ukraine as a means of conducting virtual money transactions helped to amend the Tax Code of Ukraine. Draft laws on taxation, accounting and regulation of the cryptocurrency market have been developed. They are being improved by an international group of analysts with the involvement of financial market regulators.

One of the most important factors that directly affects the development of cryptocurrency in Ukraine is the introduction of accounting and taxation of virtual currency transactions. There is no reason to believe that cryptocurrency is not a recognized currency, so the purchase and sale of cryptocurrency is subject to tax. Virtual currency transactions should be regarded as a profit-making activity, which is, in fact, an entrepreneurial activity. In general, more than 100 companies in Ukraine accept cryptocurrency goods and services, which promote to improve tax accounting [4, c. 345].

The provisions of Art. 165.1 of the Tax Code of Ukraine contains information on non-taxable income. Since, Art. 165.1. PKU does not exempt cryptocurrency buying and selling transactions from taxation; such transactions are subject to taxation if they receive income from them.

As of 2020, two draft laws have been registered with the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The first is the draft Law of Ukraine "On the Circulation of Cryptocurrency in Ukraine" No. 7183 of 06.10.2017, which states that the digital currency is a "way of exchange" (exchange), and therefore it is recognized as a commodity. The second is the draft Law of Ukraine "On stimulation of the

cryptocurrency market and their derivatives in Ukraine” No. 7183 - 1 dated 10.10.2017 defines virtual currency as a financial asset [3].

It is worth noting that the issue of determining the tax base for cryptocurrency buying and selling remains controversial and relevant when regulating tax legislation in Ukraine. If you consider cryptocurrency an asset (commodity), the sale and purchase transactions will be subject to value added tax, which has many difficulties because of the unsettled nature of cryptocurrencies. Turning to international experience, most of the world's leading law-makers have defined the legal nature of digital currency and treat it primarily as property or a financial asset [4, c. 346].

The development of tax accounting in Ukraine is directly dependent on the evolution of economic relations, both within and outside the country. The efficiency and appropriateness of the tax system depends on its adaptation to the objective circumstances that arise in society. The digital economy, as a new phenomenon, requires rapid regulation of public authorities, including taxation, on its relations. Therefore, the main purpose of the tax system is to develop and implement legal rules and measures aimed at taxing transactions with virtual currency to expand the tax base and ensure the receipt of additional funds to the state budget [1, c. 45].

As a conclusion, it should be noted that in order to regulate the relations in the field of tax accounting of cryptocurrency and transactions with it, it is necessary first to define at the legislative level the legal properties of digital currency and to determine the method of accounting for transactions with virtual money. Also, the last but one of the main factors that influence and contribute to the development of cryptocurrency in Ukraine is the improvement of the current Tax Code, namely the development of a tax base, determination of tax rates and payment order.

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FEATURES OF THE TRANSITION PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTING ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

The urgent need to integrate Ukraine into the global economic space was the transition of business to the accounting system by international standards.

In May 2011, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" defined the scope and procedure for the application of International Financial Reporting Standards. According to the requirements of the law, entities have been identified, which have been gradually transitioning to the preparation of financial statements and consolidated financial statements in accordance with international standards [1].

However, the process of implementing this system must deal with a whole range of issues during the transition period. Extending the disclosure requirements in financial statements requires significant methodological resources to make changes to the enterprise database system. Failure to consider the features of the transition period, the implementation of international standards can lead to poor reporting and, consequently, negative consequences for the enterprise.

In the process of transition to reporting according to international standards, there are three periods. (Fig 1)



Fig1 Periods of the transition process to reporting according to IFRS

The difficulty of the preparatory period is that the procedures of this period are not governed by any of the existing standards. The beginning of the preparation period must begin with the dates preceding the date of transition to the preparation of financial statements by international standards. The duration of this period is unlimited and is determined by the specific activity of the enterprise [2].

There are 3 options for implementation of preparatory period. (Fig 2)

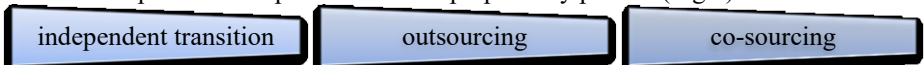


Fig 2. Types of implementation of preparatory period

In the first embodiment, skilled staff members independently develop the transformation documentation. This is the least costly option for the transition to IFRS.

If the company chooses outsourcing, then all the preparatory procedures will be performed by the auditors. However, the responsibility for the reliability of such reporting lies with the management of the enterprise [3].

When choosing co-sourcing, the procedures will be performed by both full-time specialists and specialists of an audit or consulting firm.

Regardless of the option of transitioning an entity to IFRS reporting, the chief accountant of the entity or the transformation committee is the coordinator of the

process. The transformation commission should include the head of the enterprise, the chief financial officer, the chief accountant, employees competent in the sphere of economy, finance, law, production. An important issue in the preparation period is the development and approval of accounting policies of the company. This document describes alternative accounting solutions.

An obligatory preparation for the preparatory phase is an inventory of assets, elements of capital and liabilities. The results of the transition inventory will serve as the basis for the transformation of input balances at the transition date.

Important at the preparatory stage of the transition to IFRS reporting is the analysis of errors in IFRS accounting, considering differences in recognition of individual items in taxation [3]. The most common mistakes are the differences in the presentation of individual items of reporting, namely: the absence of accounts showing advances received and advances issued; not creating reserves for future expenses, doubtful debts, depreciation of inventories; accounting for assets that do not meet the recognition criteria, etc.

Transition and first reporting period of the transition to IFRS reporting is governed by IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards". The mentioned stages of transition last two years (two annual reporting periods). The date that distinguishes between preparation and transition is the date of transition to IFRS reporting [2].

According to IFRS 1, such a date is the date of the earliest period for which an entity presents complete comparative information under IFRS in its first reporting.

Thus, the beginning of the transition is determined by the date of transition to IFRS reporting and the end of the transition is the beginning of the first reporting period.

In accordance with IFRS 1 the first reporting period is the last reporting period covered by the first financial statements of an entity prepared under IFRSs. If the date of transition to the preparation of financial statements was January 1, 2020, then the whole of 2019 is the period of formation of full comparative information for the first IFRS financial statements and the first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS will be 2020 reporting year.

Consequently, the transition of enterprises to the preparation of financial statements by international standards is a complex process. However, IFRSs make it possible to provide information about an entity's activities in a user-friendly manner, regardless of nationality and place of residence. Thus, a domestic enterprise may attract additional foreign investors.

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STOCKTAKING OF INVENTORIES ON AVIATION ENTERPRISE: ORGANIZATION OF THE PROCESS AND DOCUMENTATION

Stocktaking of inventories on aviation enterprise is an obligatory process, which requires the transfer, measurement and weighing of current assets and is carried out in accordance with the Regulations on stocktaking of assets and liabilities dated 02.09.2014 № 879, approved by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine. According to the legislative document, such stocktaking must be made at least once a year.

Inventories are the working capital of an airline. It is characterized by constant movement from warehouse to production, from production to warehouse, from warehouse to sale, etc. That is why stocktaking of inventories must be given special attention.

Stocktaking of inventories – is a radical control over a given group of current assets, which are in the warehouses of an aviation company and requires constant monitoring of their movement. Selective or scheduled stocktaking helps the company to monitor the flow of inventories, monitor shortages and surpluses from time to time and most importantly – to respond to them in a timely manner and to identify the causes of appearance such situations.

The received inventory data are verified with accounting data, compared, analyzed, and then the final results are documented, which is signed by the inventory commission and approved by the head of the aviation enterprise within 5 working days after the completion of the stocktaking. It should be noted, that inventory materials (descriptions, acts) are issued at least in duplicate.

Inventory documentation at the airline requires making an order on the inventory commission, order on the stocktaking itself and an order on inventory description. The compared reports and minutes of the meeting inventories committee are additionally formed.

The stocktaking is carried out at the actual storage sites and materially responsible persons. As noted above, inventory description is the based document, which compiles the results of stocktaking. The methodology for making this document involves separate entries for each stock group, their type and name, so a separate line is assigned to each stock item.

If the results of the stocktaking revealed excess, deficiency, damage or theft – the inventory commission will draw up additional acts of results. These acts will state the reasons, the extent and nature of spoilage of the stocks as well as the disturbers, who committed such spoilage.

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FEATURES OF ASSET AUDIT ORGANIZATION OF SMALL ENTERPRISES

The economies of many developed countries have small businesses as their basis of development, and their gross domestic product in some countries is the lion's share. Forming a competitive economy with a developed private sector is the strategic course of Ukraine's economic policy at the moment. An important prerequisite for the formation and development of small businesses is the effective market restructuring and implementation of the economic growth strategy.

In order to improve the situation, increase profitability and maintain the competitiveness of domestic small businesses, it is necessary to obtain information and an independent opinion on the reliability of the financial statements, which can be achieved if conducted in small enterprises. After all, the audit involves exploring all the branches of the audited entity's financial and business activities and expressing the auditor's professional opinion on the reliability and quality of the financial statements, providing guidance on improving accounting and making effective management decisions can significantly improve the performance of the entity. Therefore, audits are very important in solving internal problems.

The audit rules of domestic small businesses are the Law of Ukraine "On Audit Activities", International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) taking into account the characteristics of small businesses, International Auditing Practice Regulations (PMPA) 1005 "Features of Auditing of Small Enterprises" 1005 The special considerations in the audit of small entities) and the like.

There is a great deal of debate now about the need to audit small businesses, since small businesses are not subject to statutory audit. On the one hand, small business is significantly different from large organizations and therefore should not be subject to the same rules. But, if there is no audit, it can lead to a decrease in the quality of the reporting, the information it receives and the deterioration of financial management.

Small business audits are only required if they are: investing and lending, winding up, and reporting. An important criterion for conducting an audit in a small business is the ratio between the cost of the audit and the information benefits of the consequences of conducting it. An audit that determines the

accounting status of a small business establishes compliance with the accounting methodology used in the enterprise, current small business law, the identification of errors or irregularities and their degree of impact on the reliability of the financial statements.

Conducting an audit of small businesses aims to determine the assessment of the organization of accounting, confirm the legality of business transactions, determine the compliance of accounting methods used in the enterprise, current legislation on small businesses, identify any errors or violations and their degree of impact on the reliability of accounting. The main task of accounting is to ensure the preservation of the assets of the enterprise, ie its assets. The correctness of the formation and use of assets depends on the competitiveness, financial stability, solvency and place of the firm in the market. When auditing the financial and economic activity of a small business entity, it is advisable to pay close attention to the specifics of the asset audit. Before conducting the audit, it is necessary to define the circle of objects to be audited, as well as which are the most characteristic of abuses and violations by employees of the enterprise and administration.

The small business sector is an integral part of any developed economic system without which the economy and society cannot function and develop properly. Small business documentation is simplified and the audit itself is not as complex and requires fewer assistants than a large entity. In general, it can be said that the audit of the assets of small businesses is contradictory, on the one hand, simple in nature of the procedure, and, on the other, you need to know and take into account all the specifics of the enterprise. The transition to the International Standards of Quality Control, Audit, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services has taken domestic audits to a new level. Further research should focus on developing ways to assess the risks of material misstatement in the audit of small business assets, the plan for auditing assets with a list of substantive audit procedures, and the forms of auditor's working documents to verify the assets of a small business.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE ENTERPRISE FINANCIAL RESULTS

The problems of improving the financial state of an enterprise in Ukraine require the development of methodological and practical recommendations for

improving financial work at enterprises, thereby minimizing the risks of the enterprise and increasing the efficiency of its activities. The urgency of this problem is that it is necessary to improve the efficiency of revenue and expense management, which is a complex process in the current environment.

The financial condition of an enterprise is a general concept that makes it clear that all components of an entity's financial relationships must interact, reflect the availability, location, and use of financial resources. Information that can be obtained from the analysis of the financial position of an enterprise makes it possible to evaluate it to other market actors. An overall assessment of an entity's financial position determines the economic potential of the entity, determines its place in competitive market conditions. Further studies of the elements lead to an improvement in the financial condition of the organization, problem solving, and overall analysis.

There are two main ways to improve your financial position - to increase your business results (an enterprise should generate more revenue) and to manage your business results logically. Indicators of the financial condition of an organization should be such that all organizations working with the enterprise can receive, answer to the question about the level of reliability of the enterprise financially, that is, whether their cooperation will be beneficial for each other. Overall assessment of the financial condition of an enterprise determines its economic potential, provides a definition of its position in terms of market competition. The basis for the creation of the necessary basis for decision-making is the assessment of the property and financial and economic status of the organization.

Improvement of the liquidity of the company is realized through an operational mechanism of financial stabilization - a system of measures aimed at reducing financial liabilities and increasing monetary assets. In the conditions of high competitiveness, the development of the enterprise product marketing policy is required.

An important step in improving the financial condition is its forecasting and monitoring, because to effectively influence the formation of indicators of economic and financial activity, it is necessary to take into account information about the state of the organization, as well as changes that occur in it. The economic stability of the enterprise, in our opinion, implies constant control of the external and internal state of the enterprise, by factors for reducing the external vulnerability of the enterprise, developing plans for solving problem situations, implementing specific measures to ensure them, creating plans for crisis management, applying extraordinary solutions in getting out of control, directing the actions of all participants in the work to implement the plan.

An important aspect to improve the financial position of the company is the growth of cash equivalents in the account of the enterprise, which will increase the absolute liquidity and the company will be able to take long and short-term loans to the bank to finance their activities, which issue only to enterprises in which this ratio is consistent. Increase in funds can be ensured by the realization of unnecessary production and non-productive funds and the possibility of leasing

them. The main task of assessing the financial condition of the enterprise is the timely identification and elimination of deficiencies in financial activity, making effective decisions to improve the financial condition of the enterprise and prevent its bankruptcy. Increasing sales revenue is part of these decisions. That is, the amount of revenue depends on the volume of sales of products and its prices. In order to increase the sales of products, it is necessary to adjust the sales activity of the enterprise.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL HOTELS IN ACCORDANCE TO IFRS (BASIS ON HILTON AND RADISSON HOTEL CHAINS)

The annual financial statements are prepared on the basis of data for the reporting year. Presented in quarter1 of the following reporting year. Each international hotel chain reports the company's financial results every quarter. Each quarter is compared with aggregate data for the previous quarters since the beginning of the reporting year and for the same period in the previous reporting year. The 4th quarter report also includes the company's annual financial statement.

In general, the structure of the annual report includes a brief description of changes in profits, sales, quantities of enterprises and subsidiaries in a given corporation (hotel brands, etc.), as well as the progress and development achieved during the year, also balance sheet and liquidity, adoption of new Accounting Standard (if there is such a need) and forecast for the future reporting period.

Comparisons and Features of the Hilton and Radisson International Hotel Chains Reports (includes data for the 4th quarter and the reporting year and a comparison of the last reporting year (2019) with the previous (2018)):

«Hilton Hotels & Resorts»

«Hilton Reports Fourth Quarter and Full Year Results» includes 18 pages, which provides following information:

- Consolidated Statements of Operations
- Comparable and Currency Neutral System-Wide Hotel Operating Statistics
- Property Summary includes data (as of December 31, 2019) about Properties and Rooms in different categories
- Capital Expenditures and Contract Acquisition Costs
- Non-GAAP Financial Measures Reconciliations, separated in 5 parts (net income and diluted EPS, adjusted for special items, adjusted EBITDA and

adjusted EBITDA margin, net debt and net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio, outlook: net income and diluted EPS, adjusted for special items forecasted 2020, outlook: adjusted EBITDA forecasted 2020)

- Definitions - this section explains the basic concepts used in this report «Radisson Hotel Group»

«Radisson Year-end financial report» includes 28 pages, which provides following information:

- RevPAR Development Q4
- Income Statement
- Q4 Comments by region includes income statement separated by regions
- Cash Flow and Liquidity
- Material Risks and Uncertainties
- Auditor's Review
- About Radisson Hospitality AB (publ)
- Consolidated Statements
- Balance Sheet Statements
- Parent Company section
- Revenue analyses
- Reconciliation of Profit/Loss for the Period
- Quarterly Key Figures
- Hotel and Room section
- Definitions

Basis of preparation

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 Interim Financial Reporting. The report has been prepared using accounting principles consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Disclosures in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting are presented either in notes or elsewhere in the report.

The report for the Parent Company has been prepared in accordance with Swedish Annual Accounts Act and Recommendation RFR 2, Accounting for Legal Entities, issued by Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council. The Parent Company applies the exception rule in RFR 2 and reports all leases as operational in the income statement. The same accounting policies, presentation and methods of computation have been followed in this report as were applied in the company's 2018 Annual Report, except for the application of the new standard IFRS 16 Leases as from January 1, 2019. On December 31, 2019, Radisson had financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to MEUR 5.2 (5.5).

Conclusion:

The Radisson Annual Report is much more complete and clearly distributed, with more statistics and financial data in different directions. There is also a clear Balance Sheet, each financial item is drafted and analyzed.

Explanations and notes are added to all parts of the report. It also provides the basis for the report, all international documents and regulations. All data and forms have been edited in accordance with IAS 34 and IFRS 16.

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FORENZIK

The word forensic comes from the Latin *forēnsis*. Its etymology originates in ancient Rome, where in the course of a dispute the prosecutor and the accused had to give a number of arguments in support of their position. Priority was given to those whose arguments were most convincing.

In the modern sense, forensic is the development of a set of measures for a control system. On the one hand, these measures are aimed at avoiding the commission of unlawful acts carried out by company officials (management), as well as at preventing the abuse of official position. On the other hand, they are aimed at investigating the facts of fraud, as a result of which the company's reputation was damaged or this entailed significant financial losses.

In the broad sense, the term “Forensic” refers to the identification, analysis and resolution of situations where there are disagreements between the parties on financial, commercial, legal and other issues containing significant economic risks, or when the actions of employees or organizations do not comply with legislative or other normative acts, principles and standards.

Forensic scans a company: its internal processes, activities, financial results. Absolutely everything falls under the research scope. The main goal of the forensic procedure is to ensure the safety of the company. Make sure that all its resources and assets are used strictly for the purpose and under the control of the owner, and not behind him. This is a very important aspect, in fact. The owner cannot personally control the work of all employees. Unable to monitor financial movements 24 hours a day in the process of sales, purchases and other things, in order to be sure that everything is happening honestly.

It should be noted that for the most part, the following factors are the main factor in the atrocities committed by company employees in enterprises and in the large corporate segment:

1. The lack of a system of internal control of abuse in the enterprise;
2. Lack of a system for reporting facts of unscrupulous actions;
3. Lack of practice of conducting an annual audit of financial statements;
4. Not involvement of the owner of the enterprise in the operational management of the company;
5. The presence of a weak motivational policy and low salaries in the enterprise;
6. Creation of a code of corporate ethics (system of intolerance to unscrupulous facts of illegal actions); in particular, in recent years, based on statistics, the main factor in the occurrence of fraudulent actions has become the possibility of theft.

According to various estimates, the most common crime from which companies suffer is the misappropriation of property (theft). The next most common is corruption and bribery with a rate of thirty percent. According to the theory, if intrinsic motivation occurs in one place at the same time, the possibility and external factors, the probability of committing a crime that was discussed above, is 100% likely. Most likely, such a figure should be voiced when analyzing the risks of fraud. And if half of the crimes in this area do not fall into the statistics of studies conducted by the big audit four, it is only because they were either kept silent or the crimes were not identified.

That is, “forensic” is an integral part of internal corporate monitoring and with this tool you can make a list of problems that can be solved. The forensic program for the most part is aimed at combating problems such as: misappropriation of assets, frauds with financial statements, corruption.

The list of problems can be expanded depending on the situation and the needs of the owner. Not infrequently, companies need to verify the expenditure of funds during the implementation of construction work, assess the effectiveness of the use of company assets, the correctness of tenders and centralized procurement.

The control and regular check of the business ensures minimization of losses for large corporate structures whose owners are not directly involved in the management of the company.

It should be noted that fraud is especially susceptible to those organizations where there is no complex of measures aimed at combating fraud, namely the developed internal policy of the company of internal control systems.

The forensic procedure, especially if it is carried out regularly, and not once every 10 years, will allow you to always be aware of everything and timely eliminate the negative consequences if the fact of misuse of corporate funds is nevertheless revealed.

It is important to note that forensic services can be provided in various forms and be part of other services, for example, due diligence, an investigation aimed at identifying the causes of bankruptcy (bankruptcy fraud). Along with the concept of forensic accounting, there is also the term forensic audit, which usually refers to

the study and assessment of the financial information of a business entity, the results of which can be used as evidence in court. Obviously, there is no fundamental difference between these terms (forensic accounting and forensic audit), since the results of forensic accounting can also serve as evidence in litigations.

To do this, there are methods to combat corporate fraud. One of them is WBS (whistle blowing system - feedback system). It is considered one of the most effective. With its help, they were able to establish a multi-million dollar fraud scheme in the commercial department of one of the largest Ukrainian companies.

But not single scammers! Forensic also allows you to effectively perform other tasks. For example, with its help you can: solve corporate disputes between shareholders or top managers. Forensic will allow to resolve the situation in the order of pre-trial regulation - mediation (although, unfortunately, not always) and with minimal damage to personal interests; increase business efficiency; ensure the safety of investments; gather evidence for litigation.

In general, forensic is a great opportunity to test the professional suitability of company managers and identify unreliable entities within the company.

In conclusion, I want to note that the Forensic product is primarily intended for those perfectionist owners who are not ready to put up with an alternative in business, but choose the Kaizen path - the path to continuous improvement of their company.

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ACCOUNTING POLICY AS AN OBJECTIVE FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

The modern development of the world economy is marked by a number of trends, which, in turn, directly affect the development of the accounting system.

Firstly, the modern world economy is characterized by an increasing role of scientific and technological progress, informatization and computerization. The use of the latest information technologies has become a determining factor in the development of the international accounting system. The use of computer accounting programs allows you to increase the efficiency of accounting, increase the level of detail, strengthen control over the accuracy and reliability of accounting information at all stages of its processing.

Secondly, environmental problems are aggravated, since environmental problems today are dominant in socio-economic life, and their solution, first of all, requires environmentally conscious management of business processes. Accounting as the main information system of an enterprise should ensure the

creation of information and its management for making economic decisions that would guarantee the existence of the enterprise in the long term, which provides for the reduction and prevention of environmental risks. The introduction of environmentally-friendly accounting in enterprises requires the formation of new thinking among managers and accountants, the ability to form the optimal accounting and analytical system of the enterprise.

Thirdly, one of the main characteristics of the modern world economy is the internationalization and globalization of the world economy.

The constant development of economic relations, carried out under the influence of the above factors, necessitates the permanent reform of the domestic accounting system, its constant synchronization with changes in business conditions. The consequence of the introduction of changes is the attraction of a significant number of qualitatively new concepts and phenomena from foreign practice, one of which is the accounting policy. Market relations determine the advisory nature of numerous provisions of the regulatory framework and the existence of various options for action depending on the specific conditions of the enterprise and the influence of external factors.

The first regulatory document that governed the registration of accounting policies was the Accounting Policies for Companies whose shares are listed on stock markets, developed in 1934 by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Officially, the concept of “accounting policy” (accounting policy) in international accounting practice was introduced by the International Accounting Standard 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policy” in 1975, according to the first edition of the International Accounting Standard 1 “Disclosure of accounting policies”, accounting policies - these are certain principles, foundations, agreements, rules and practices adopted by the enterprise for the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

The emergence of the concept of “accounting policy” in the accounting of post-Soviet countries and its official consolidation is associated with the processes of reforming accounting in accordance with international standards. In Ukraine, the need to develop an accounting policy for a particular enterprise and create an internal regulatory document on accounting policies arose in connection with the enactment of the Law “On Accounting and Financial Reporting” and the Regulations (standards) of accounting.

General rules for the construction and maintenance of accounting are established centrally - at the state level, however, they are specified at the enterprise depending on the conditions of work, staff qualifications, technical support, industry, etc., dictates the need to develop an accounting policy. It is a tool combining state regulation and a certain independence of the enterprise in matters of accounting.

The formation and application of accounting policies is based on the fact that legislation provides for the use of alternative accounting options, and the role of an accountant in an enterprise changes from a simple registrar of business transactions to an active participant in their implementation. The experience of countries with

developed economies indicates that skillfully formed accounting policies are an important component of the general mechanism for managing the economic activities of enterprises.

Thus, the reasons for the emergence and development of accounting policies in domestic accounting related to:

- the expansion of activities and legal forms of doing business in a market economy;
- the transition of Ukraine to national accounting standards, are based on international accounting and reporting standards;
- the provision in legislative acts of alternative options for organizing and conducting accounting;
- a change in the role of the accountant in the economic life of the enterprise from a simple registrar of business operations to its active participant.

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IFRS IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE: BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS

In many countries International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have become part common practice. Ukraine is also taking steps to make the use of IFRS generally accepted. However, different problems arise during the IFRS adaptation process. The proposed article is dedicated to exploring the benefits and specific problems arising during the implementation of IFRS in Ukraine.

Intensification of the European integration processes in Ukraine, deepening of international cooperation of the national economic entities, activation of capital movement on financial markets, the need to strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises on the foreign markets cause a necessity to implementation IFRS on ukrainian enterprises [2].

The process of harmonization of the system of accounting and financial reporting with the international standards is associated with a number of problems that arise at different stages of implementation, not allowing to properly realize innovative development of the national economy and international investment projects. Therefore, the study of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the process of their implementation in Ukraine require the attention of all participants of the national economy who want to attract investments and improve the competitiveness of domestic companies.

Benefits of IFRS implementation presented in figure 1.

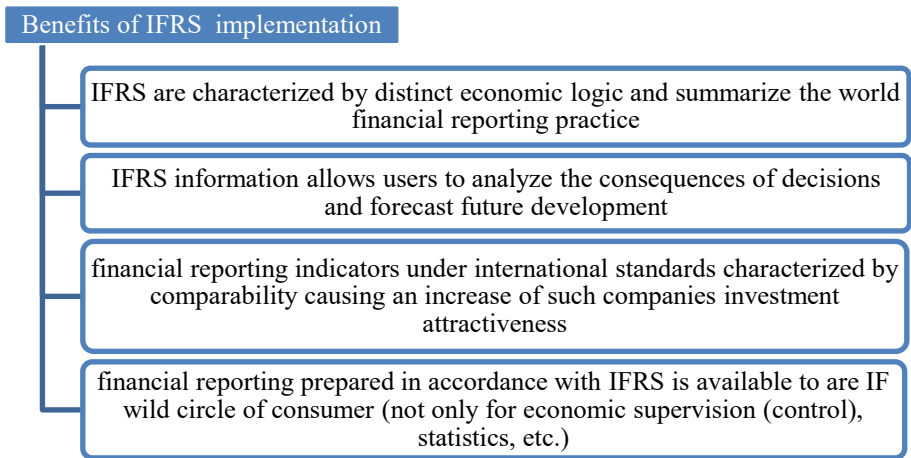


Fig. 1 Benefits of IFRS implementation [3]

Financial reporting is like a visiting card of a company. It makes it possible to draw conclusions about the financial position of a company, its performance and development prospects. The presence of an open and transparent financial reporting is a prerequisite for entering external markets and cooperation with foreign companies. It helps attract investments and facilitate access to international capital markets.

The preparation of financial statements and adjustment of information according to the data of statistical reports can be carried out according to two methods:

- 1) adjustment (transformation) of financial reporting;
- 2) parallel accounting under the national and international standards [2].

But the introduction of IFRS in Ukraine has many challenges that businesses need to struggle with. They are shown in figure 2.

Instruments to solve these problems should include:

- A. development of standards, procedures and guidelines of IFRS implementation;
- B. ensuring cooperation between the domestic specialists and experts from the IASB;
- C. improvement of accountants' skills and raising the awareness of other users of financial statements about the international standards [2].

So, we see that businesses may face problems when deciding to implementation IFRS. However, it also has many advantages. Therefore, with right management and use of the company necessary tools the transition to IFRS can be greatly facilitated.

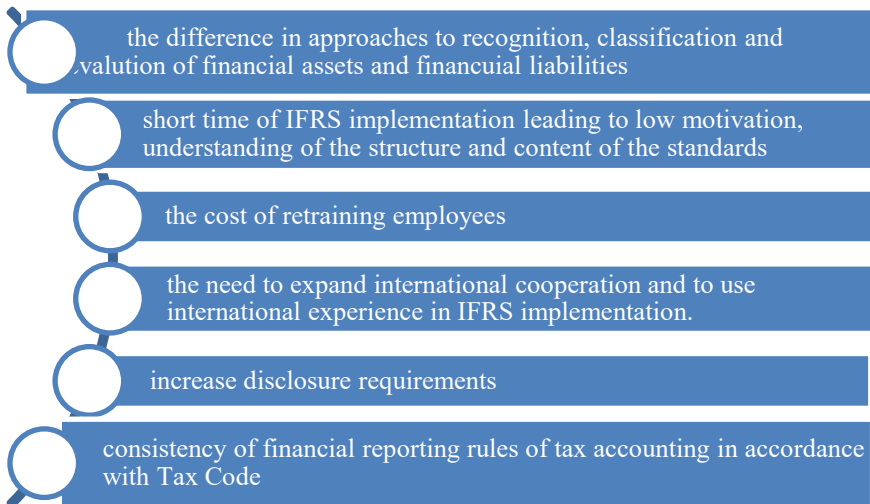


Fig. 2 Problems of IFRS implementation

Thus, International Financial Reporting Standards could become a tool for improving transparency and efficiency, which in turn would allow Ukraine to attract foreign investment and loans and access to international markets.

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BITCOIN CRYPTOCURRENCY ACCOUNTING ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

One of the most important features of the globalization tendencies of our time is the dynamic development of all spheres of society, in particular, various innovative technologies. Today, we can observe the volatility of national

currencies, the usage of virtual payment methods, which lead to the use of new types of payment and the use of digital currency, the issue and accounting of which are based on asymmetric encryption and the use of various cryptographic methods of protection. This financial innovation has become cryptocurrency, and one of the most common virtual currencies today is bitcoin.

The main purpose is to distinguish features of bitcoin cryptocurrency accounting on international level.

The expansion of information technology capabilities requires making adequate changes to the financial and credit facility, where the system of non-cash payments is an important component. Recently, more and more people are meeting the desired criteria of a relatively new financial market tool - cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrency is a type of digital currency, the accounting of internal settlement units of which is provided by a decentralized payment system that works in a fully automatic mode.

The cryptocurrency Bitcoin works through blockchain (distributed transaction database). Bitcoin is thought to be unaffected by inflation as its maximum number is limited and no additional issue is possible. On the official site "Bitcoin" is treated as innovative payment system and a new kind of money that works without central government or banks, and the processing of transactions and the issuance of bitcoins is performed collectively by members of the Internet [1].

The first cryptocurrency transaction was a financial transaction made on Bitcoin on January 12, 2009. Satoshi Nakamoto sent 10 Bitcoins to Hal Finney, a computer specialist. This transaction is also known as block 170 (the block number in which it was recorded). The first cryptocurrency exchange for real goods took place on May 22, 2010 in Florida, when programmer Laszlo Hanyecz traded 10,000 Bitcoins for 2 pizzas.

Nowadays, the popularity of cryptocurrency is increasing, but some countries are refusing and even prohibiting its use. USA has officially recognized the electronic currency bitcoin. The rise in the virtual money rate has greatly increased investors' interest. So they decided to initiate sales regulation at the official level [2]. The most progressive in this regard is Japan, which in April 2017 recognized bitcoin as a legal tender at the Yen. UK makes it easy to buy digital currencies by providing a number of different payment methods which are convenient to people. Australian and European Union governments have also adopted cryptocurrencies as a legal form of payment. In addition, leading investment banks have become interested in cryptocurrency opportunities. Due to the fact that the price of bitcoin is volatile, that is, a rapidly changing one, the only method of accounting for it after recognition is the revaluation accounting.

In accordance with Clause 19 of IAS 8 Intangible Assets, an entity may reevaluate an intangible digital asset at fair value at the balance sheet date of those intangible assets for which there is an active market. Therefore, in this case, it is needed to re-evaluate such an asset at each reporting date by creating an accounting statement that must include a reference to the price of such an asset from the official crypto-coin exchange.

In the process of using bitcoins, users in Ukraine are increasingly recognizing their effectiveness. Researchers note that Ukraine is in the top 10 countries in the number of cryptocurrency users. The National Bank determines that it has no grounds and guarantees that something is hidden behind this currency. There is no law in Ukraine regulating cryptocurrency transactions. «According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine " On NBU ", monetary surrogate - any documents in the form of banknotes that are different from the currency of Ukraine, issued in circulation not by the National Bank of Ukraine and made for the purpose of making payments in economic circulation, except for currency values. Bitcoin is still a niche payment option, but development can continue in one of two ways. In the former case, it has the potential to become an analogue of the main currency, which will be widely used for buying or selling and accumulating, without the need for exchange for national currency in a particular region. The second avenue for possible development is to use this protocol as a globally recognized electronic currency that can be used to make payments in any country [3].

To sum up, bitcoin is a substantially protected currency supported by a-peer network, digital signatures authorize all transactions, ownership of digital currency is transmitted by transaction networks, and the order of all transactions is stored in a blockchain. In our opinion, the rate of bitcoin and most cryptocurrencies is greatly increased, and their value is only amplified by the demand and interest of the players themselves. As soon as demand changes and everyone decides that cryptocurrency is not a required asset then their value will immediately lose its price. However, the issues of regulation of accounting for cryptocurrency circulation in Ukraine are not regulated at the legislative level. This situation is exacerbating the disclosure of bitcoin transactions.

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ALTERNATIVE PARADIGM OF ACCOUNTING SCIENCE

Fundamental changes in the system of socially-economic relations of postindustrial society cause the necessity of profound investigation of modern condition of the science about accounting. Economic science is in progress under the influence of public development and requires from the system of accounting taking into consideration achievements of other sciences, borrowing and developing new methods of creating information.

There is the necessity to define a new content of accounting theory and the development of its methods and instruments, emphasize new types of accounting and objects of observation to get information in the system of reporting for different groups of users. However, the existing theory of accounting as the base of the development of accounting system is too conservative and imperfect, it does not take into consideration modern conditions of functioning of economic subjects, it does not use the latest achievements of science, it almost does not differ from the theory of the nineteenth century.

The absence of proper theoretical grounds of accounting as a science causes the slowdown of innovative approaches to accounting system, makes accounting as “technical operations”, veils the purpose and subject of the science, prevents improvement of its methods. An alternative paradigm of the development of accounting should be formed in the light of the philosophy of the science and research methods including social, ecological and economic processes and their problems. Institutional and social aspects, professional ethics, culture, human resources and intellectual capital, changes of prices, transactional and insider operations, global processes and processes of standardization and not traditional objects of accounting should be taken into consideration in formation of accounting theory.

Modern achievements of economic theory state that the economy of the 21st century is based on the knowledge and innovations, which are materialized in the form of new high effective scientific technologies and products. The analysis of the concept of “the economy of knowledge” and the definition of its main postulates need to be profoundly investigated taking into consideration the interconnection with modern economic concepts.

The theory of accounting adapting to new standards of “the new economy” should be changed. The concept of information and information resources from the position of semantic and content aspect should be reinterpreted. Informational constraint, ineffective use of technology, disbalance concerning receiving information not including its value, what causes difficulties to manage it can be observed in modern accounting system. In accounting, the concept of information should be adapted to economic activity of business entity and therefore, we suggest

considering information (knowledge), which is strategic and involved in productive-commercial activity, taking decisions and study as information resources [1].

The essence of adequate theory of accounting to get new knowledge, hypotheses, theories and further implementation depends on the development of the alternative theory of accounting, which will promote the development of the science of accounting, remove all discrepancies and contradictions between tasks and methods of accounting systems, their role and meaning for information support of management.

The problems of the development of the theory of accounting were investigated in the light of philosophy of the science and the research methods taking into consideration historical and social processes. Accounting as the science about methods of creating information and information support of all users taking into consideration the latest findings of systems science, cybernetics, management, informatics, mathematics, philosophy, logics, psychology etc was represented in the article.

Accounting is the science, which is formed under the influence of social and economic factors and satisfies the need of society in information about economic and other activity of business entity. Accounting has some impact on society. Therefore, the urgent problem is to form alternative paradigm taking into consideration scientific approaches to the method of accounting science in the light of philosophy of science – induction and deduction, falsification, paradigm and philosophical approaches of K. Popper, T. Kuhn, I. Lakatos, P. Feyerabend, L. Wittgenstein, N. Wiener, S. Beer, B. Gates and other authors.

To present accounting as a science with the profound theoretical base, the methods and principles of building accounting as a system should be developed. Conceptual models of all subsystems of accounting (financial, management, strategic) should be formed; the essence of the main institutions in accounting should be revealed; the ways of solving problems should be grounded; the content of the theory of accounting taking into consideration the modern philosophy of postindustrial society should be improved.

The prospects of further investigations are the following: to find possibilities to develop accounting as a science under the conditions of information society and within the context of knowledge implementation into practice by subjects of business entities using the relevant information, which corresponds to economic realities and taking into consideration the effectiveness of taking management decisions.

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"EXPECTATIONS GAP" AND THE WHOLE COMPLEX OF ENGAGEMENTS, PROVIDED BY CERTIFIED AUDITORS

In professional literature on audit there is often used the term "differences in expectations" or "expectations gap" which means: (1) the discrepancy between the audit information provided by auditors and the expectations of users of financial statements; (2) the discrepancy between public opinion about the essence of the audit and the possibilities of a real audit process, limited to a certain scope. The need to identify the causes of this gap and ways of elimination in the sphere of auditing is an extremely topical scientific problem.

Auditors work within the framework of legislation, according to particular International Standards on Auditing (ISA), which require them to express their opinion on whether the financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the applicable conceptual framework. The ISA 200 "Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing" emphasizes that the auditor's opinion only enhances the degree of confidence of intended users in the financial statements (paragraph 3). These provisions of International Standards quite vaguely define the requirements for auditors and generally do not meet the expectations of users. This is the very case, according to R. Adams, when the gap (i.e. differences, discrepancy) in the viewpoints arises: the auditors consider their goal in collecting reliable evidence and expressing their opinion on the financial statements and refer the detection of errors to the by-product of the audit, and users of the audit report consider that the duty of the auditor consists, first of all, in the identification of errors (intentional or accidental), and also in the preparation of such audit tests that will ensure the detection of abuses and inconsistencies [Adams, 1995, p. 379]. This problem has not been resolved yet. Users believe that auditors have to identify all errors, frauds or misstatements in the financial statements. But in the International Standards on Auditing this duty is limited to terms "reasonable assurance" and "material misstatements". There is an important aspect which should be noted: the problem of the "expectations gap" is mainly considered in relation to the audit of financial statements or audit engagements. But at the current stage of development of audit activity, it is necessary to take into account the significant transformations that took place in the structure of international standards (the introduction of the concept of "assurance engagement") and the types of engagements performed by certified auditors. Therefore, the issue

of "expectations gap" is less considered in relation to other engagements considering their specific nature. In addition, it is important to investigate the "expectations gap" problem, given the set of engagements that: (1) are currently governed by the International Standards on Quality Control, audit, review, other assurance and related services issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standard Board (IAASB), International Federation of Accounting (IFAC), include: audit of historical financial information; review of historical financial information; assurance engagements other than audit or review of historical financial information; related services; (2) are not governed by Standards of IAASB: different types of consulting/advisory services; other services.

If we consider the complexity of engagements, provided by certified auditors, in general, then the significant impact is the lack and shortcomings of clarity in users understanding the nature of different types of engagements and the lack of clear recommendations on the delineation and identification of audit, review and other assurance engagements, related and consulting services.

The lack of understanding among users of the differences among different types of engagements, provided by certified auditors, very often leads to the formation of wrong expectations of users and their dissatisfaction with the results of the auditor's work.

It is also necessary to draw attention to the shortcoming of using of the term which would summarize all services provided by the auditor. The term "audit services" is used in the Ukrainian legislation and regulations. The same term is sometimes used in foreign publications, in particular [Tritschler, 2014]. But its application does not allow users to immediately perceive the difference between the engagements performed by the auditor and regulated by the International Standards of the IAASB. Therefore, in the title of the article we deliberately have used the term "engagements, provided by certified auditors".

In the context of these proposals, it is advisable to draw attention to the developments of other countries and international organizations. In particular, the Federation of European Accountants has been offered Survey on the Provision of Alternative Assurance and Related Services across Europe which analyzes the differences between different services. In November 2015, the Australian government (the Department of Finance) issued guidance on the delimitation of the concepts of "audit and assurance" (Resource Management Guide No. 210 Clarification of the Terms "Audit" and "Assurance"), the purpose of which was to provide detailed recommendations for users about the elements. They provide the analysis of the various situations and issues arising from the use of the terms "audit" and "assurance" and suggestions on how to avoid them. They contain only a few examples, but qualitative bases can be used to develop recommendations for choosing the optimal type of engagement for a particular user, considering his/her information needs and expectations.

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SOME ISSUES OF USE OF DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN BANK

One of the consequences of the positive changes in currency regulation in Ukraine, is the abolition of the obligatory sale by banks of a part of foreign exchange earnings of domestic subjects of foreign economic activity. To date, the latter, under current legislation, can freely dispose of all the amount of foreign currency that comes from non-residents as a result of transactions, including the export of goods, works, services. At the same time, the rules for transferring foreign exchange earnings to current accounts of bank customers have not changed: the currency is credited to the client's current account through the bank's distribution account. Therefore, a distribution account is a transit account, that is, an account used to account for payments on time before transferring them to a customer's current account.

The necessity of using a distributive account is determined by the current regulatory acts of the National Bank of Ukraine. In particular, the Regulation on Measures to Protect and Determine the Procedure for Performing Individual Transactions in Foreign Currency stipulates that a bank is obliged to transfer funds to a client's current account without assignment no later than the next banking day after the day of their transfer to the distributive account. [1] This requirement does not apply to funds that are subject to sale in the foreign exchange market in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

For today, foreign currency sales from a distribution account are compulsory:

- repayments to a resident's address (since the mutual obligations have been partially or completely not fulfilled) in foreign currency purchased and transferred in favor of the non-resident;
- repayments by a non-resident to a resident client of funds in foreign currency, which were transferred to the non-resident at the expense of the received loan in foreign currency, if the resident fulfilled obligations under the loan agreement in full or in part due to the purchased foreign currency or if, at the time of the repayment, the resident purchased foreign currency for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations under the loan agreement but did not transfer it from the current purpose account.

The list of transactions for which foreign currency is credited directly to the current accounts of economic entities (without prior transfer to a distribution account) is rather limited and relates, in particular, to foreign currency purchases; reimbursement of business trips abroad; obtaining a loan from a bank / non-bank financial institution; with transfer of funds from own current / deposit account; with humanitarian assistance; crediting funds recovered from own conditional storage (escrow) account and from a joint investment account; to transfer funds to the state and local budgets in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine; on placement of subordinated debt / repayment of these funds in the banks of Ukraine in accordance with the agreement.

The currency is sold directly from the client's current account by the bank for the purchased foreign currency in case of violation by the resident clients of its terms of use (at present - within ten working days after the day of its transfer to the client's current account) for the needs specified in the application for the purchase of foreign currency.

Thus, as before the change of currency legislation, foreign exchange earnings on foreign trade contracts continue to be credited to the current accounts of the recipients of funds through the bank's distribution accounts. For accounting of such funds, banking institutions use account 2603 "Distributive accounts of economic entities", the purpose of which according to the Instruction on the application of the Plan of Accounts of Banks of Ukraine is to account for funds subject to distribution or additional preliminary control, including amounts of funds in foreign currency subject to mandatory sale. [2] A similar characteristic of Account 316 "Special foreign currency accounts" used by economic entities to account for such funds is set out in the Guidelines on the application of the accounting Plan for the accounting of assets, capital, liabilities and economic transactions of enterprises and organizations. [3] Due to the cancellation of the mandatory sale of part of the export proceeds, which previously caused the need for its distribution, it is necessary to clarify the editorial content of the purpose of accounts (distributive - in banks, and special - in economic entities) in the relevant regulatory documents.

For the purpose of accounting of an entity of a transaction for transferring foreign currency funds to its special account in foreign currency and transferring them to a current account in foreign currency are considered as independent transactions, which are part of the process of receiving funds from a non-resident for goods, works, services. In particular, when accounting for such transactions, the entity has the need to reflect the foreign exchange differences on the special account in foreign currency at different NBU rates on the date of transfer of funds to the special account and, the next day, on the date of transfer of foreign currency to the current account.

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NECESSITY OF PRODUCT QUALITY RESEARCH AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PROCESS

As you know quality is a certain ratio of specific properties of products that allow you to understand how well these products will meet the needs of consumers for whom it is intended. Every day, the role and importance of product quality assessment is constantly growing under the influence of rapid changes in consumer needs and production technologies.

The circumstances that lead to the need to improve the quality and therefore to constantly analyze it in detail can be described as follows:

- the constant rapid change in consumer demand for functional load of a product (service);
- the scarcity and sometimes lack of natural resources and the need to protect them;
- the increasing the level of material incentives in modern business and accordingly the ability of a certain proportion of consumers to buy a better quality product (service);
- the rapid development of scientific and technological progress, new developments, achievements, technologies, etc.;
- the development of foreign trade and globalization of the economy at the global level which means a greater choice for the end consumer.

Accordingly, we can say that before every business that seeks to maintain its position in the market there is an urgent need for continuous research into product quality and the use of new forms and methods for improving it.

It is known, there are three main groups of methods to improve product quality: technical, organizational and socio-economic.

The group of technical methods for improving the quality of products include: the introduction of new types of machinery and technology into the production activity of the enterprise, the improvement of standards and technical conditions of production existing at the enterprise, the increase in the number of certified products, the improvement of the quality of raw materials used in the production of products and also the use of new materials and semi-finished products and the improvement of shipping and transportation methods.

Organizational methods for improving quality are also important. These include: the use of modern forms and methods of production organization, the implementation of the latest management techniques, the improvement of the control and self-control system for all contractors involved in the production process, the elimination of uncompetitive products or their withdrawal from production or replacement of new ones, etc.

The socio-economic methods of improving the quality of products are widely used including: the setting up a consistent system of income and expenses, forecasting and planning, production and sales, the motivational techniques based on the modern psychological research and increase the productivity of workers, reasonable and high-quality personnel policy taking into account the increased use of a positive human factor and also successful and effective pricing policy which including among other things the establishment of maximum acceptable for sellers and consumers of prices.

Quality circles play an important role in improving product quality which originated initially in Japanese firms and are now being expanded to firms in other countries. Quality circles are created on a voluntary basis by employees and managers of one unit.

It can be argued that today, improving the quality of products and introducing analogs with improved performance is one of the main forms of competition. However, it should be noted that improving the quality of products requires additional costs for the provision of complex intellectual work and also usually additional material and monetary investments.

According to world practice, today in all sectors of the economy there is a steady tendency to increase the cost of improving the quality of products. But keep in mind that high quality should not be achieved at any cost that is the maximum level of eligible costs for development and quality improvement should be clearly planned and controlled.

For businesses today, improving product quality is always accompanied by high costs but as practice shows this cost process is a necessary component of increasing the profits of the enterprise in the future because the population will always be interested in products that are of higher quality. Therefore, the planned goals of the enterprise should always consider the problem of improving the quality of products, additional financing of new developments and more. However, such costs should be carefully planned and evenly distributed.

It should also be noted that in most cases the enterprises of our country are characterized by the situation when the enterprise has insufficient resources to

improve the quality of products, new developments, research, introduction of technological innovations, etc. In such cases, quality research becomes important not only in terms of improving and implementing something new but in terms of maintaining quality at the current level.

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METHODS OF PRODUCT COMPETITIVENESS ASSESSMENT

Assessment of an enterprise's competitiveness is an important stage of its analysis, because it depends on understanding its competitive advantages and vulnerabilities that the enterprise will function effectively, find markets and, as a consequence, whether it will be able to profit. At the same time, it is important to assess the level of competitiveness precisely by quantitative indicators, as it allows to develop an integrated approach to the formation of market promotion policy. However, no single method of competitiveness assessment has been proposed to date. Therefore, research into these methods is currently relevant.

Generally, product competitiveness means a certain price/quality ratio (relevant characteristics) of a product that would satisfy the end consumer and make him/her a potential buyer of this particular product among all the variety on the market. It is pertinent to note that the more such offers are on the market, the more difficult it is to achieve competitiveness and the more effort it is necessary to spend for the products of our enterprise to be in demand.

The competitiveness indicator should take into account as many factors as possible affecting it, comprehensively assess the interconnections within that impact, and the possible effects of synergies or exclusions. Only under such conditions can it serve as a basis for calculating a possible entry point to a particular market. Unfortunately, in this case, accurate objective estimation in absolute terms is almost impossible. The assessment of the competitiveness of products is, by and large, a determination of its level, based on the relative characteristics of the ability of products to meet the needs of a particular market in the current period in terms of competing products. Thus, the main method for estimation is the method of spatial comparison using relative values.

The choice of a particular method depends on the list of initial factors and the end goal of the study. It is important to consider to whom the information is addressed, when the results of the evaluation are received, the specifics of a certain type of product, the amount of information that can be accessed in free access, etc. However, it should be borne in mind that no method assesses the impact of all factors affecting competitiveness and only to some extent reflect its level.

We systematize the basic methods that are analyzed in current scientific sources, which most allow us to assess the influx of factors that affect competitiveness.

The first method is based on the fact that each product is analyzed by determining its rating. The advantages of this method are its simplicity, availability of information, operational data that allow you to quickly respond to changes in the market environment. The disadvantages are that this method does not cover all product characteristics and cannot be used over the long-term planning horizon.

The second method of assessing competitiveness is based on the volume of sales of a particular product, so it allows you to reliably assess the dynamic changes in the sales portfolio. However, it is worth pointing out a significant drawback - this method does not take into account the quality of products, which contradicts the very concept of competitiveness.

The third method is based on the comparison of the individual characteristics of the goods. It is called the differential method because each characteristic is distinguished and compared with the same characteristic of a competitor product. This method clearly indicates the disadvantages or advantages of one or another characteristic of the product under study, but does not take into account the impact of each of the studied indicators on consumer choice.

The fourth method is called complex because it is based on complex (group, integral, generalized) indicators or comparison of specific benefits of the products being analyzed. Its disadvantage is the complexity of the calculations and the imprecision of the results. That is, the results of such research are not intuitive to the user.

Recently, more and more scholars are striving for the combination of differential and complex methods. In the scientific literature, this approach has even been called the mixed method of competitiveness assessment. However, this method is not ideal because it ignores the value of the consumer properties of certain goods to the buyer.

The analysis of each method suggests that the methods of assessing the competitiveness of goods on the basis of their rating and volume of sales do not take into account branding services, but were developed on the market of homogeneous goods. Integrated and mixed methods are best suited for the mature market, as they provide an integral measure of competitiveness, taking into account consumption prices or the definition of a comprehensive competitiveness indicator.

Therefore, different methods take into account only part of the criteria that determine the competitiveness of products. Today, complex and mixed methods are best used. However, they should be developed and taken into account criteria: integration, intellectual potential of the enterprise, regional differences in the market. Changes to the competitiveness assessment algorithm need to be made as consumer behavior factors are not taken into account, but give a more accurate result. Improving all the factors and taking into account the globalization processes in the economy will help the enterprises to make the highest level of assessment and increase the profit.

THE ROLE OF AUDIT TO ENSURE CONFIDENCE IN FINANCIAL INFORMATION

One of the prerequisites for using financial information for the user's benefit is trust in it. The level of trust in financial information determines the ability to use it to achieve certain goals. However, financial information is generally generated based on the issuer's subjective assumptions about identifying, evaluating and disclosing the content of the objects.

The subjective nature of such assumptions is the basis for recognizing the different approaches and criteria used by issuers in preparing such information at different intervals.

At the same time, subjective understanding the informational content is inherent not only for the issuer but also for the user.

On the other hand, there is always a probability of contradictions in the interests of issuers and users of financial information. It's the result of influence of personal, regulatory, organizational and other circumstances, and can lead to erroneous or deliberate introduction of inaccuracies into the data.

Considering this, the level of user's trust in financial information will fluctuate depending on their subjective evaluations of both the information itself and the mechanisms of data. Therefore, its use to achieve certain goals will be accompanied by risks related to the influence of the these and other factors.

One of the mechanisms for reducing or mitigating the risks associated with the use of financial information is to delegate to an independent auditor the right to evaluate both the financial information itself and the measures that accompany its preparation and presentation to users.

As a result of auditor's investigation the information acquires additional properties for evaluation of content without undergoing any change related to the display of certain objects.

According to auditor's perspective this characteristic is subjective because he plans, executes and evaluates audit results. However, the auditor does not take any action to change the content of the information. Therefore, its assessment of information from the point of view of both the user and the issuer is objective.

Based on the above, we can conclude that the auditor's opinion regarding the financial information and / or the results of its use complements its characteristics, which can affect behavior both the issuer's and the user's.

The presence of such influence is explained by the level of trust that is formed in the information, according to the results of its research by auditor. Moreover, as the results of the study evidence, the effects of such impact can vary from unconditional decision making on the basis of audited financial information to the same unconditional rejection of the possibility of its using.

Considering both the requirements of regulatory documents and the interests of financial information users its main media are supplemented by an audit report, which formalizes the auditor's opinion as a result of the implementation of appropriate measures.

The professional opinion of the auditor is the source of user's confidence in the financial information. Therefore, to ensure its proper level, the issuer submits to the user an audit report together with the financial information.

It should be noted that the audit report, which is a way of formalizing the results of the audit, contains among other things information about the auditor's recognition of responsibility for the results of his work. In other words, the user formally allocates the risks associated with the use of audited financial information based on the audit report.

At the same time, if there is a high level of consistency of financial information issuer's and the user's interests, its audit will positively influence the assessment of the work of the issuer. Adequate assessment of measures that accompany the preparation of financial information and its presentation to users, we believe, will contribute to the understanding of the processes involved. In particular, it concerns the efficiency of the internal control system activity, which is able to provide users with the necessary information. It also contributes to solving problems associated with the preservation of assets, increasing the efficiency of the issuer's activity and optimize its organizational and functional structure.

Any realization of the user's interests on the basis of financial information involves a change in the characteristics of objects that have been identified in the data. Thus, the result of auditor's activities performed for the purpose of evaluation the implications of use, is determining the degree of conformity of obtained modified characteristics of objects to expectations of users.

At the same time, changes in the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the objects need to be taken into account fo updating the information by its issuer. This makes it necessary to take into account the auditor's judgment at the stage of preparation of information relating to subsequent periods.

Opinion of the auditor on the grounds and estimates the impact of factors contribute to updating information optimization measures performed on its stage by issuers and review the existing data will provide an opportunity to adequately assess the results of such measures.

INTEGRATED REPORTING AS A TOOL OF CREATING A COMPANY VALUE

Integrated reporting is a conglomerate of accounting and management reports that reflect the ability of an enterprise to generate value, is provided to external users for decision-making. The influence of the company on its internal and external environment is understood through the value created for each stakeholder. This leads to several dimensions that need to be considered when publishing the results of annual reporting. Thus, value creation is associated with various types of productivity that target different categories of stakeholders. Non-financial reporting helps enterprises improve relationships with their stakeholders. Some of the reasons that encourage enterprises to report sustainability indicators in their reports are the need to comply with the law, to promote their achievements in this area to meet the expectations of stakeholders, and to avoid the risk of losing their reputation.

Along with sustainability reports, another initiative to integrate environmental and social aspects into corporate value assessment is integrated reporting. It seems that integrated reporting explains how enterprises create value over time and contribute to the development of integrated thinking within the firm. The first public discussion on what “value creation” is and to whom it is addressed was conducted by the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) in a 2011 discussion paper. 214 requests and questions were received, and most of them were related to the desire to provide more detailed information about the beneficiaries of value creation, to give examples. A look at the practical value of integrated reporting was presented by IIRC through the Value Creation series. The main purpose of these publications was to explain how the practice of integrated reporting creates value for the board, for investors and for the organization through the concept of integrated thinking. All these documents stipulate that integrated reporting is more focused on “value to others” than “value to the organization” [1].

The main objective of this study is to determine how the various value creation tools correspond to the content of the International Integrated Reporting Framework and can be implemented to convey the value created in the integrated report. In this regard, a list of six capitals was compiled in accordance with the principles of the International Integrated Reporting Framework (IIRF) for the formation of enterprise value (value-added) (Table 1).

Table 1

Sources of enterprise value formation

№	The object of creation of value (added value)
1	Financial capital (dividends, interest)
2	Production capital (depreciation, infrastructure costs)
3	Intellectual capital (patents, copyrights, software)
4	Human capital (employee costs)
5	Social and relationship capital (donations, contributions to social programs taxes)
6	Natural capital (environmental capital and running costs)

* *Source:* Based on [1; 2; 3]

Understanding how consistent or incompatible the provision of the International Integrated Reporting Framework (IIRF) is, each value creation tool is considered, gives the company the greatest benefit from the information obtained by using these tools. However, it is expected that none of the instruments will fully comply with IIRF, because otherwise, integrated reporting should also not be entirely regulated like financial reporting. Given this, the company will strive to adopt the principle of integrated reporting. The use of these tools should not be based on accounting principles, but rather on a more clearly defined methodology.

Today there is no exact explanation of the Ukrainian legislation on the information that the integrated report should contain, as well as the exact format of the document. So, no one really knows what to represent when creating value in their reports, as described in the International Integrated Reporting Framework (IIRF). Understanding an existing tool designed to create value can be useful at the time of preparation of the annual report in the interests of various stakeholders [2]. As mentioned earlier, these tools provide more precise steps that must be followed. This allows you to turn the result obtained by using the tool into a resource for creating (added) value in an integrated report.

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HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF RECORDING TRANSACTIONS IN ACCOUNTING RELATED TO BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP

The development of business partnerships evolves from the short-term business interaction (focused on the execution of government orders) to a strategically oriented business partnership in the field of supply and sale that significantly affects the result of economic activity, and accordingly the accounting of such transactions. The theoretical and methodological principles of the transactions in accounting related to business partnerships were formed as a result of development of the accounting in Ukraine. Fundamental concepts of accounting, as well as documentation and recording transactions in accounting, including those with suppliers and buyers, are presented in the works of scientists and highly qualified specialists in the field of accounting, economic analysis and audit. Among them: M. T. Bilukha, M. Ya. Demianenko, V. A. Deriy, V. P. Zavgorodnyi, Z.-M. V. Zadorozhnyi, R. O. Kostyrko, Ya. D. Krupka, M. V. Kuzhelny, V. G. Linnyk, L. V. Chyzhevska, M. G. Chumachenko and others.

Considering the establishment and development of accounting in Ukraine from the time of independence, particularly recording transactions in accounting related to business partnership, it is appropriate to distinguish three historical stages.

Stage I – formation of the accounting system in Ukraine (1992 – 1999). During this period, the business partnership in the field of accounting was mainly highlighted by general characteristics of the contractual relations of the enterprise with its suppliers and buyers; a bad debt, its classification of features, concepts, types of statute of limitations; and recommendations related to the recording and reporting of transactions in accounting.

Stage II – improvement of the Ukrainian accounting system (2000 – 2014). There were identified topical problems and provided a scientific basis for development of partnership along with keeping of the accounting records. The theoretical and practical aspects of receivable and payable accounts in the business management system, as well as the problems of accounting for settlement with suppliers and buyers were investigated in many works of scientists.

Stage III – implementation and harmonization of the accounting system in Ukraine (2014 – till present). At this stage a lot of researches are devoted to improving the organization of the primary accounting for settlements with suppliers and buyers within hardware and software, revealing the benefits of accounting and monitoring the state of settlements to meet the interests of counterparties and adapting the international experience in improving the efficiency of keeping of the accounting records with business partners.

The study of issues regarding the organization of accounting for settlements with suppliers and buyers has always been relevant for Ukrainian scientists: from

the establishment of domestic accounting system to the harmonization of accounting and financial reporting of economic entities in the context of EU regulations and international standards.

Globalization and scientific and technological progress have greatly diversified the forms of trade relations. The emergence of a large number of shopping platforms, making the internet commerce has become widespread. It extends the boundaries of business interaction between potential business partners. Therefore, a quite relevant and poorly researched topic concerns the features of documenting and accounting of business transactions in respect of e-commerce, in particular between participants of dropshipping (the retailer (agent, reseller) no longer need inventory when selling products, instead, the supplier (wholesales, providers) sends the product directly to the customer). The process of accounting related to e-commerce transactions is successfully disclosed in the work of A. S. Krutova [1]. After all, the information environment of the Internet is an additional tool for commerce and development of the business partnership.

G. L. Nord and N. I. Tsehelnik proposed a method for providing accounting of the dropshipping transactions (in particular regarding the accounting system of dropshippers under the condition of partnership) and considered an alternative way of accounting (in the case of commission agreements, agency agreement, sales and shipment contracts) for contractual process of dropshipping transactions [2].

Chronological systematization of the scientific works concerning investigation of the historical aspects and development of the accounting of transactions in business partnership of Ukrainian enterprises [3, pp. 45-68], it is appropriate to conclude that the largest amount of research was conducted in the period of 2000 – 2014. From the time of Ukraine's independence the subject matter and directions of scientific researches regarding recording accounting transactions related to business partnership as well as its suppliers and buyers have changed: from improvement of the accounting for settlements of receivable and payable on overdue accounts, modelling of information flows of the accounting data regarding commerce to the establishing of the accounting and analytical systems for ensuring electronic partnership within Internet.

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DIRECTIONS OF ADAPTATION OF DOMESTIC ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

At the present stage of market relations, accounting is the main link in the integration of information systems of economic management, as it forms the basis for the preparation of financial, tax and statistical reporting, tax calculation, operational management of business activities of enterprises, to meet the needs of users of information at different levels of management.

The current national accounting standards do not reflect all accounting approaches, models for measuring financial reporting items, disclosure requirements, and all the explanations contained in IFRSs.

To implement international financial reporting standards in the context of European integration, Ukraine needs to address a number of issues:

- to harmonize international standards of law with the existing P (C) IAS in Ukraine and to create IFRS regulatory framework for elimination of double financial reporting system (accounting and taxation);

- to adopt the generally accepted accounting principles of Ukraine in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards with a regulation on their application.

- establish a sound management system for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Addressing these issues would allow for legislative implementation of methodological guidance on the application of IFRSs in comparison with current national standards, as well as clearly identifying entities that are required to apply these standards without fail. Because small and medium-sized enterprises cannot keep records and report, as large, because of their economic potential, work needs to be done to create a simplified accounting system for individual entities.

At present, in Ukraine, international financial reporting standards are applied only by those companies whose investors are interested in drawing up them, as well as companies that cooperate with banks that require the application of these standards or are trying to enter international stock markets.

The problem of training qualified IFRS specialists is also relevant today, as the number of accountants who have international standards and have a relevant certificate of approval is negligible.

Thus, it can be concluded that as long as the quality of accounting and reporting of economic entities does not allow to give comprehensive and objective estimates of their economic condition, Ukrainian companies will not be interesting to foreign investors in terms of the true degree of financial stability, asset reliability and real liabilities, real capital, and income and expenses.

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ACTUAL ISSUES ABOUT ANALYSIS OF THE INNOVATION POTENTIAL OF ENTERPRISES

The economic realities of recent years have shown that the orientation to the strategy of innovative development is one of the necessary conditions for ensuring the competitiveness and long-term sustainability of the enterprise. In order to be successful in today's market, businesses need to be able to respond quickly to changes in the market, reorient production to release new products and rebuild business processes that are losing efficiency.

However, for enterprises, innovation is linked to a number of problems, first of all, such as the high cost of innovation in combination with the financing gap and the significant time lag between financing the innovation activity and gaining its effect.

This is why most businesses fund ongoing activities rather than a risky investment project than invest in innovations that may not have a positive effect in the future.

Such a strategy may be effective in the short and medium term, but it will prove to be completely unsustainable in the long run, since obtaining short-term benefits is not closely correlated with the achievement of the strategic goals of the enterprise. Long-term sustainability involves the constant updating of products, technologies and business processes and the use of the positive effect of commercializing innovations to fund new developments.

In this regard, the choice of a long-term strategy enterprise should be based on a fairly complete and reliable assessment of the available innovative capabilities and the inherent specificity of the innovation risk activity. Increased attention should also be paid to the study of these problems because the innovative potential of the enterprise, its availability and sufficiency have a direct impact on the long-term sustainability of the business. This is justified by the fact that in the structure of innovation potential must in one way or another reflect all the strategic initiatives of the company - financial, market, personnel, technological and other opportunities.

By assessing the level and degree of flexibility of these indicators, as well as combining them with different innovation risks, it is possible to develop recommendations for the construction of the main strategic orientations of innovative activity of the enterprise.

In practice, most companies, whose management understands that innovation potential is a powerful tool for intensive business development, and if they are willing to manage it, they do not always use the opportunities available to them, since innovation activity is the most risky type of investment.

Having a universal methodology for assessing and analyzing innovation potential, as well as qualified specialists in this field, would help bring the innovation activity of business to the next level.

According to current research, the most economically prosperous enterprises possessing a considerable amount of financial, human and intellectual resources, working in the field of high technologies, are the most innovative. Small enterprises in other industries do not show any innovative activity.

The goals of sustainable innovation management are to accumulate such a level of innovation potential that will enable the organization to move to a new level, as well as to create and maintain a favorable innovation atmosphere within the organization, which allows the introduction of new products and technologies and actively develop.

Thus, enterprise innovation management should be based on a complete and credible analysis of its innovation capabilities, existing innovation risks and the innovative representation of the niche as a whole.

Innovative capabilities of the company are determined by the availability of appropriate resources - financial, market, logistical, human resources etc. The set of resources needed to carry out the innovation activity, and the factors that indirectly influence it, represents the innovative potential of the enterprise. With the proper management of available resources, the innovation process can become a major driver of business value, increase its competitiveness and investment attractiveness.

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ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF TAX ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL

Tax accounting is a system of grouping information to determine the tax base for taxes on the evidence of primary documents, grouped according to the procedure prescribed by the active tax law [1]. Tax accounting is conducted with the purpose of forming complete and reliable information about the procedure of accounting of economic procedures that were carried out by the payer during the reporting period for tax purposes, as well as providing information to internal and external users to control the accuracy of accrual, completeness and timely transfer of taxes to the respective budgets. The advantages of tax accounting include [3]:

1. The integrity of the methodological approach to establishing the financial result of all economic entities;
2. Transparency and guarantees of reliability of information;
3. Cost-effective generation of information on the tax base through the use of data, including financial statements.

Among the disadvantages of tax accounting are [3]:

1. The discrepancy between accounting profit and taxable profit;
2. Difficulties in establishing the impact of individual items and cost items on the magnitude of taxable income variance;
3. Application of different regulatory frameworks, etc.

Tax accounting involves a new accounting methodology, an accounting cycle that is independent of accounting, maintained in tax registers.

As for control, it is a mandatory element of any branch of government. Organization of control is also a mandatory element of public financial management, since such management entails responsibility to the public.

It is the objective needs of the state and local governments for cash that require their full and timely receipt in the form of taxes and fees (or other compulsory payments) to the budgets and state earmarked reserves.

Tax control is an independent area of public financial control [2].

Characteristic of it is the stage of financial activity, and therefore the stage of mobilization of funds to public funds. Providing a regime of rigid compliance with orders of tax legislation by obliged entities of tax relations is currently the main objective of the tax audit. The level of revenues of budgetary and state trust funds depends on the degree of effectiveness of the audit activity of the tax inspection bodies. The Tax Inspectorate is the guarantee of satisfaction of public property interests and the authoritative factor of the socio-economic stability of the state, its financial security.

The advantages of tax control are [4]:

1. Special state control;

2. Includes control over discipline in the field of taxation, which involves a broad approach to the content of tax control;
3. It is characterized by clear purposefulness;
4. It is connected not only with monetary but also with material resources;
5. Reflects the relations of the central and local authorities based on the fiscal functions of the state, the peculiarity of which is a clearly expressed imperative character;
6. It is realized through a set of active actions of both obliged and authorities.

The disadvantages of tax control are: Legislative contradictions and problems with measures to reduce tax debt.

The tax audit should be viewed as a function of public administration of the tax system. The action of supervisory authorities to ensure compliance with tax legislation determines by a significant criterion the efficiency of implementation of the state tax policy and the operation of the entire tax system.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING

Ukraine is rapidly developing market economic relations, an integral part of which is information support, which is the key to the success and competitiveness

of enterprises. The organization of accounting management at the enterprise today is impossible without the use of information technologies and their effective use.

In the process of enterprise management, the most important role is played by providing information to the enterprise with credentials for making operational decisions. This is confirmed by the fact that accounting information makes up about 75% of all economic information [1].

The spread of information technologies in the economy and, in particular, in accounting, brought with it large-scale revolutionary changes. Information systems began to change the usual management structure. Currently, accounting is almost impossible without computer processing of data. Automation of accounting using a personal computer today is not a difficult task for either an employee or a user of accounting software [2].

In a relatively short time, the accounting system has undergone significant changes. It is important that innovative information technologies and systems are increasingly used in accounting. That is why in modern conditions of rapid development of market relations, the key to the effectiveness and success of each enterprise is the introduction of information support for accounting.

To date, among the most famous software products in this area should be named: "1C: Enterprise", "Parus", "Bookkeeper SaaS", "Debit Plus", "Openbravo", "GrossBee", "Athena", "Ananas" and others [3].

Automation and implementation of 1C accounting at the enterprise is one of the most important tasks. The situation is such that accounting at the enterprise itself can be considered as an internal business of the enterprise, and the basis for evaluating the financial and economic activities of the enterprise by the state is records that must be submitted quarterly to the place of tax registration. The goal of the accounting program is to make the accountant's work as easy as possible, saving him from monotonous work and reducing the probability of errors to a minimum.

The 1C: Accounting for Ukraine software is great functionality for automation and accounting, namely:

- accounting for the activities of several organizations;
- ability to sync with other configurations;
- keeping records of inventory, banking and cash transactions, fixed assets, intangible and low-value assets, and the like;
- the ability to work and use the program not on the user's computer, but via a web browser from the site.

Management decisions are implemented at three levels: strategic, tactical, and operational. Each of these levels requires appropriate information support, which is implemented in enterprise automation using information technologies in accounting. Strategic decision-making is provided by information technologies in strategic areas of accounting, tactical information technologies in financial accounting, and operational information technologies in management accounting [4].

The use of information technologies in accounting significantly increases its efficiency. An accountant can quickly get the desired results for any period of time without resorting to manual selections. The process of grouping data also differs from manual methods in that the same information is used multiple times to create tables, and this makes the accounting process easier and faster.

Computer technology significantly improves the quality of processing accounting information. At the same time, the use of computers changes the content and organization of accounting staff: the number of manual operations for processing primary documents, systematization of accounting indicators, filling in registers and reporting forms decreases. Accounting work is becoming more creative and focused on organizing and improving accounting. The development of accounting information technologies has been constantly growing in recent years.

Automation of accounting is one of the main tasks for the company, as it will ensure better execution of the necessary operations and facilitate the entire accounting process. To implement automation, you should select the necessary software products based on the tasks and available resources. However, without a qualified specialist, it is impossible to use information technology. They will be useless for the company if you do not find an experienced and competent accountant. Thus, we can conclude that today information technology plays an important role in accounting. They cover various aspects of accounting and have significant advantages over manual methods. Modern information technologies allow an accountant to be a popular and mobile specialist.

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INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT ON DEVELOPMENT OF ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTING

The rapid development of global globalization processes is accompanied by the transformation of the industrial economy into an information one. It is characterized by the features of intellectualization of labor and dematerialization of production, which requires a rethinking of a number of fundamental as well as

applied provisions of economic science. Global changes in the world economy and the information-intensive vector of post-industrial society development increase the importance of information resources. The modernization of the domestic accounting system, focusing on the introduction of international accounting and reporting standards, gives a wide range of users access to the information disclosed in the financial statements of public joint stock companies, the main component of which is the balance (statement of financial position) of the enterprise.

In order to clarify the role and importance of the balance sheet as a means of communication in the information society, it is important to systematize information from professional literary sources on the content of the concept of "information economy" with a subsequent analysis of the nature and trends of balance sheet development as an element of the method of accounting in the information economy.

The main features that characterize the information economy at the present stage of its development include: globality, high productivity and changing the way of profit. Scientists view the content of the global economy of the world at both macro and micro levels. At the macroeconomic level, globalization reaffirms the countries' overall desire for economic activity beyond their borders. Signs of this process are liberalization, the transition from closed national economies to an open economy. At the microeconomic level, globalization is characterized by the expansion of the enterprise beyond the domestic market, in particular, in order to take advantage of specialized production. Productivity is greatly enhanced through the use of all types of resources without time and territorial constraints. Profits are changing due to the scale of innovation and the ability to attract and retain customers.

It is important to emphasize the particularities of information economy development in Ukraine, highlighted by I.P. Malik [2, c.29]:

- development of new production forces, which led to the modernization of the material and technical base of production through the introduction of automation, the use of information resources, including: the global Internet and computer equipment;
- introduction of information systems and technologies in the sphere of production, trade and services, as well as creation of network enterprises based on Internet technologies;
- change in the nature of work, which led to the emergence of new information activities and new remote forms of work;
- structural changes in the economy at micro and macro levels. At the micro level, the development of enterprises of a new type, the activity of which is connected with the Internet, is provided by territorially separated employees (remote access). Such enterprises are characterized by an almost complete absence of tangible assets (virtual corporations). At the macro level, a new branch of the economy is developing - the information industry, which has united the branches of computer engineering (production of computer equipment, software development, provision of services for their maintenance), communication

(Internet, telephone, cable television, satellite communication), radio) and information support (activities of libraries, archives and publishing, information services, entertainment industry).

The above material confirms that information and knowledge at the present stage of development of the world economy play a decisive role in all spheres of economy. The value of information resources is constantly growing against the backdrop of the powerful development of the information economy in the post-industrial world, which actualizes the need for in-depth study of accounting informationo

Further development of the accounting system in an information economy requires a critical rethinking of its theoretical foundations, first of all, accounting tools, elements of its method, which is confirmed by the results of the thematic analysis of the works of domestic scientists.

Thus, Z.V. Gutsaylyuk insists on the necessity of critical analysis of all available methodological means of accounting and components of its method from the point of view of their compliance with the requirements of a market economy and the possibilities of further modification [1, c.26].

It should be noted that the use of modern information systems and technologies in accounting provides prompt withdrawal of account balances, and therefore, if necessary, it is possible to form the daily balance of the enterprise, as is typical for banking institutions. Therefore, in the conditions of application of information systems and technologies, the element of the method of accounting "balance" is not only used for the traditional summarization of accounting information for the reporting period, but also is an important source of providing the management of the enterprise with prompt information on account balances, summarized in the necessary section for any - a date that substantially enhances the accounting control function.

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RETROSPECTIVES FOR ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENT AS AN ELEMENT OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

Developing new and improving existing accounting tools (methods and techniques of accounting, method elements, etc.) that are acceptable for use with the goal to improve corporate management, are supposed to make it advisable to conduct a retrospective analysis of the role of accounting in the functioning of corporate governance.

C. J. Napier [1] states that justification of the need to study the retrospective aspects of a particular accounting issue can be made on the basis of 3 main approaches that are appropriate to disclose in accounting for corporate management as follows [1, p. 238]:

1) interpretation of the past, which allows us to find similar problem situations that have already occurred in the development of accounting science and to use the recommendations developed at that time to solve the problems of accounting and analytical support of corporate governance that arise in the present conditions;

2) contextualization of accounting, which involves, first of all, taking into account the fact that the development of accounting takes place not in a vacuum, but in a particular political and socio-economic environment. This is especially evident in the analysis of the role of accounting in the activities of corporate structures since the seventeenth century, in particular, at the time of the emergence of the so-called "prototype of the first transnational companies", to ensure the control of the activity of which a resource emerged - a required balance;

3) neo-positivism, based on the typical provisions of positive accounting theory, according to which the main task of accounting is to explain and predict accounting practices.

Analysis of retrospective aspects of accounting providing of corporate management forms an opportunity to evaluate modern theoretical and methodological approaches, identify the level of effectiveness of their application in the existing socio-economic conditions and to predict the further development of accounting practices in corporate structures [2].

The historical milestones of corporate governance development were transformed in the twentieth century under the influence of economic globalization trends and the convergence of international models, leading to a corresponding adaptation of the accounting system.

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THE ESSENCE, TASKS AND FUNCTIONS OF BUDGET ACCOUNTING

Budget accounting is an information management system that constantly adapts to the needs of the growing budget process. The budgeting process is very complex and diverse, so new requirements are constantly being introduced to accounting.

The purpose of budget accounting is to accumulate data on revenues, expenditures, lending minus repayments and financing of budgets, as well as summarizing the results of budget execution. The subject of budgetary accounting is the funds of all types of budgets in terms of their component parts, and the object - budgetary institutions, organizations, specific programs of economic and social development.

Accounting in budgetary institutions is maintained either by centralized accountants or by their own. Centralized accounts keep records and report on the performance of the budgetary institutions they serve.

Of great importance to the state is the process of implementation of the state and local budgets, which can be ensured only with a clear organization of accounting.

Thus, budgetary accounting reflects budget execution through accounting for revenues, expenditures, budgetary resources in the accounts, implementation of measures envisaged and approved in the budget, funds, reserves and accounts created in the course of budget execution, cash execution of the budget and execution of the budget expenditures of budgetary institutions, providing complete information on budget execution at all levels.

The importance of budget accounting is most fully reflected in its functions: supervision, display, generalization, control of execution of budgets of all levels and saving of budgetary funds. All functions are interconnected and complementary.

Budget accounting tasks:

1. Compliance with accounting principles and reporting.
2. Timely, complete and accurate accounting of the relevant accounts and parameters of budget execution operations
3. Daily completion and reconciliation of all accounting processes, registers and documents.

4. Reliable recording in the accounting and reporting of the movement of use of financial and other resources of budgets, providing objective and comparative information on the status of liabilities, assets.

The main task of budget accounting and reporting is a complete, timely and accurate reflection of the process of execution of the State Budget. Accounting and reporting are key elements of managing the budget process. Management decisions are based on a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of credentials. The rationale for these decisions depends, first of all, on the completeness and reliability of the source information that is generated on the basis of accounting and reporting. The decisions made will be effective if they are timely. This, in turn, puts forward requirements for the promptness of information retrieval. It is advisable to have full budget implementation information on a daily basis.

Budget accounting functions:

1. Reflection. All transactions for the receipt and spending of budget funds must be recorded in the relevant accounting documents in accordance with applicable guidance materials.

2. Grouping. All revenues and expenditures should be grouped by budget classification structure.

3. Generalization. Based on these accounting documents for a certain period (month, quarter, year) appropriate conclusions should be made and, if necessary, corrections made regarding budget execution. The result is a balance of income and expenses as an accounting report.

4. Control. Budgetary accounting of revenue by type and accounting of the execution of the expenditure part of the budget of the relevant agencies, institutions and organizations financed from the budget, that is the purposeful use of funds according to the schedule and budget classification.

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CHANGE TENDENCY IN NOMINAL AND REAL PAYMENTS IN UKRAINE

Wages are an important component of social-labor relations, the ability to meet diverse interests, which are quite difficult to combine. In a market economy, prices for various goods and services are constantly changing. For the market functioning, wages are one of the components of the system-forming mechanism that regulates its development in the sectoral, regional and professional aspects [1]. Wages are a major factor in citizens' incomes and are a driving factor in improving productivity.

But at this point in time, there are no effective mechanisms for wage formation and regulation.

There are nominal and real wages. Nominal wage is the sum of money an employee receives for a job. Consider the dynamics of nominal wages in Ukraine for 2018-2019, according to the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (Table 1).

Table 1

Dynamics of nominal wages for 2018-2019, UAH

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June
2018	7711	7828	8382	8480	8725	9141
2019	9223	9429	10237	10269	10239	10783
Year	July	August	September	October	November	December
2018	9170	8977	9042	9218	9161	10573
2019	10971	10537	10687	10727	10679	12264

The analysis of nominal wages by months (Table 1) showed a tendency to increase in wages from January to July, a slight decrease in August and an increase from September to December, and again a decrease in January compared to December of the previous year. This situation is observed annually and is explained by the accrual of one-time payments (remuneration for the results of work for the year, for years of service, vacation, compensatory payments for unused vacation, etc.).

Real wages are the number of goods and services that can be purchased for nominal wages, that is, the purchasing power of nominal wages. Real wages depend on nominal wages and prices for goods and services (ie, on the consumer price index, the inflation index). The real wage index is an indicator that characterizes the change in the purchasing power of nominal wages in the reporting period compared to the base one. The real wage index is calculated as a percentage of the change in the nominal wage to the consumer price index (inflation index).

Let's analyze the dynamics of real wage indices during 2015-2019 (Table2).

The values of real wage indexes in Ukraine for 2015-2019 (Table 2) by months indicate that the best situation regarding the purchasing power of nominal wages is observed in February, March, June, July and December. Since, from the point of view of balance of economic indicators the index of real wages should fluctuate within close to 100%. A slight increase in the real wage index of 100% indicates an improvement in the economic situation.

Positive impact on the level of real wages have factors, such as: low inflation, a shift towards lowering tax rates, rising labor costs, improving the quality of work results, improving the skills of workers, creating new jobs, increasing nominal wages, have a positive effect on real wages, increase in gross domestic product and national income, etc.

Table 2

Real wage indexes for 2015-2019,%¹

Month/Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	83,3	80,3	91,7	86,6	86,4	87,3
February	99,6	105,3	102,3	100,6	101,7	
March	95,9	106,2	106,8	105,9	107,6	
April	90,8	96,1	97,7	100,4	99,2	
May	99,0	101,6	101,4	102,9	99,0	
June	105,8	107,2	105,8	104,8	105,8	
July	103,1	100,9	99,5	101,0	102,4	
August	96,6	97,1	97,0	97,9	96,3	
September	101,0	101,2	101,3	98,8	100,7	
October	105,6	97,0	99,2	100,2	99,7	
November	97,3	99,3	100,5	98,0	99,5	
December	115,2	118,6	116,2	114,5	115,1	
Per Year	90,1	106,5	118,9	109,7	111,4	

¹ Calculated according to the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine

Thus, the discrepancy between nominal and real wages has a negative impact on the economies of countries and on the standard of living of the population. These urgent measures are to provide workers with a vital level of consumption, to create conditions for the real wage index to exceed 100%, to ensure a correlation between wage levels and productivity, and so on.

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EXAMINING AUTOMATION IN AUDIT

The accounting and audit professions have gradually been drawn into the usage of automation and benefited from automation tools. Corporate accounting processes have progressively been integrated into large ERPs (Enterprise Resource Planning systems) and accounting software. However, auditors have tended to use technology with disparate sources of software performing verification, archiving, and extrapolating functions. These functions often are very repetitive and labor intensive with variations from engagement to engagement. A basic core of

automatable functions has emerged which rely on a reengineering of a largely customizable set of audit procedures that firms execute client to client and partner to partner. Multiple audit related functions can be performed by robotic process automation processes that are emerging in the profession and have been progressively widely deployed in the corporate world [1].

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a software that runs other application software from the user interface level (i.e., in the same way that a person works with that software) and it can be used to automate predefined business processes. RPA is ideal for processes in which there are many interactions with different application software. A survey from Deloitte shows that accounting and finance is the most common area (54%) of RPA deployment, followed by operational processes (25%), human resources (8%), IT (6%), tax (5%), and internal audit (2%).

What RPA can do: open, read, and create emails; log in to enterprise apps; move files and folders; copy/paste; fill in forms; read/write to databases; follow decision rules; collect statistics; extract data from documents; make calculations; obtain human input via emails/workflow; pull data from the Internet [2].

The characteristic of RPA is that it is used to automate standardized, rule-based, and structured processes. Massive benefits can be harvested from RPA alone in such processes. However, many business processes and audit processes are not standardized, not rule-based, or not structured, therefore, falling outside the scope of RPA [3].

RPA benefits include: reduce turnaround time; reduce cost through automating activities and requiring fewer full-time equivalents; increase quality by avoiding human error; boost employee engagement by shifting personnel to more interesting tasks; increased capacity without long buildup phase; nonstop performance; improve executive decision making; reduce potential for unintentional or intentional human error [2].

Despite the several benefits that RPA can bring to the audit, there are items that need to be considered to increase the success of RPA implementation. First, data should be in a machine-readable format for RPA to be able to process it. Many business reports, such as payroll reports, are in PDF file type formats, therefore, if the data is not in a machine-readable format, the possibility of converting it into this format should be considered. Second, RPA bot deployment and maintenance should be taken into account. For example, should RPA be decentralized and deployed at each business segment, or should it be centralized at an RPA Center of Excellence? In large public accounting firms the first option may be feasible while for the smaller firms the latter may make more sense. RPA bots, like any other software, would require updates. How would the maintenance and updates be handled? Ultimately, the success of RPA implementation would be in the hands of management and their employees. Hence, if public accounting firm partners embrace RPA as a way to improve the auditing process, is it likely that such attitude would be adopted by their employees [3].

While process improvement using RPA can certainly increase the efficiency of the audit process, it may also increase its effectiveness. RPA can reduce the number of errors that occur as a result of transferring data. Importantly, by automatically processing data and executing audit tests on the full population of accounting records, RPA can more efficiently detect accounting anomalies and offer auditors the opportunity to more precisely measure the risk of material misstatement in a timely manner and for many audit clients. Subsequently, audit effectiveness can be improved by having auditors spend their efforts on higher risk areas such as the evaluation of audit test results.

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ACCOUNTING FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Many companies all over the world engage in relations that cross national borders. The translation of foreign currency amounts is an important accounting issue for companies with multinational operations. The parties to these transactions must decide which currency they will use to settle the business operations. Generally, this will be the currency of either the buyer (importer) or the seller (exporter).

Exporters that receive payment in foreign currency and allow the purchaser time to pay must carry a foreign currency receivable on their accounting books. Contrariwise, importers that agree to pay in foreign currency will have a foreign currency account payable. To be able to include payments in the total amount of accounts receivable (or payable) reported on the balance sheet, these foreign currency – denominated accounts receivable (payable) must be translated into the currency in which the exporter (importer) keeps its accounting books and presents financial statements.

The prices at which foreign currencies can be purchased or sold are called foreign exchange rates. Since foreign exchange rates fluctuate over time, the value of foreign currency payables (or receivables) also fluctuate. The major accounting issue related to foreign currency transactions is how to record the changes in value for foreign currency payables and receivables in the financial statements.

Many companies have operations located in foreign countries. Foreign subsidiaries are generally required to keep accounting records in the currency of the country in which they are located. To prepare consolidated financial statements, the parent company must translate the foreign currency financial statements of its foreign subsidiaries into its own currency.

Multinational companies are likely to have two types of foreign currency activities that require special accounting treatment. They engage in transactions that are denominated in a foreign currency, and invest in foreign subsidiaries that keep their accounting books in a foreign currency. To prepare consolidated financial statements, a multinational company must translate the foreign currency amounts related to both types of international activities into the currency in which the company presents its financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions occur when a company (1) makes an import purchase or an export sale that is denominated in a foreign currency, or (2) borrows or lends funds where the amount to be repaid or received is denominated in a foreign currency. In each of these cases, the company has an asset or a liability that is denominated in a foreign currency.

By definition, a foreign currency is any currency other than the functional currency of a company and foreign currency transactions are transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the company's functional currency. The currency in which financial statement amounts are presented is known as the presentation currency. In most cases, the presentation currency of a company will be the currency of the country where the company is located.

Another important concept in accounting for foreign currency activities is the functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. Normally, the functional currency is the currency in which an entity primarily generates and expends cash. In most cases, the functional currency of an entity will be the same as its presentation currency. And, because most companies primarily generate and expend cash in the currency of the country where they are located, the functional and presentation currencies are most often the same as the local currency where the company operates.

The major issue in accounting for foreign currency transactions is how to account for the foreign currency risk, that is, how to reflect in the financial statements the change in value of the foreign currency asset or liability. International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" require the change in the value of the foreign currency asset or liability resulting from a foreign currency transaction to be treated as a gain or loss reported on the income statement. The conceptual issues related to this translation process are what is the appropriate exchange rate for translating each financial

statement item and how the resulting translation adjustment should be reflected in the financial statements. Two different translation methods are used worldwide – current rate method and temporal method.

Under the current rate method, assets and liabilities are translated at the current exchange rate, equity items are translated at historical exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate that existed when the underlying transaction occurred. For practical reasons, an average exchange rate is often used to translate income items. Under the temporal method, monetary assets (and nonmonetary assets measured at current value) and monetary liabilities (and nonmonetary liabilities measured at current value) are translated at the current exchange rate. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities not measured at current value and equity items are translated at historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses, other than those expenses related to nonmonetary assets, are translated at the exchange rate that existed when the underlying transaction occurred. Expenses related to nonmonetary assets are translated at the exchange rates used for the related assets.

Foreign currency translation rules are well established in IFRS and can be used in different countries to record foreign operations. The ability to understand the impact of foreign currency translation on the financial results of a company using IFRS are very important in preparing financial statement and for decision making.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND WAYS TO IMPROVE

The annual financial statements are made to inform the concerned parties interested in the results of operations for the financial year ended and the financial situation of the firm at the end of the period. Also included are prior period reports that will be used on a comparative basis as an aid in assessing management and forecasting future operating resources.

It is a common belief that users of financial statements (current and potential) rely more on other types of financial information or other means of communication between the entity and users than the financial statements. The best example is

financial performance reporting. Although the information provided is limited, it leads to certain reactions of the user and changes in the markets.

This indicates that, according to the current trend, the importance of information to users and timely provision of information is more important than its reliability. Users assume that the information provided by the firm is reliable because it is likely to have undergone the same audit process as the financial statements. It is important for users to access information at the right time, because timeliness is a key to finding good investment opportunities. However, although the value of the financial statements in the field of forecasting is not directly visible, it is already a proven fact that it confirms the forecasts made by the entity. This, in turn, means that the trust among market participants increases and the trust in the information provided by the company increases either.

Basic questions for financial statement analysis:

- the importance of financial reporting to users;
- time frame of the financial statements;
- lack of key information in the financial statements;
- the large volume and complexity of the financial statements.

The financial statements have always been an important part of the company's reporting. However, given the emerging doubts about the current state of the financial statements, an important question arises: "Will the financial statements for 10 years reflect the real situation with the enterprise or institution?". The answer to this question depends on the role of the financial statements in providing information about how to manage the company's trusted assets and, at a minimum, in confirming the information on the results of the company's operations since the last financial statement was provided. It is important for users to have information prepared in a timely manner, since delay in its accessibility significantly reduces its usefulness. However, the need to exchange information when it is most needed does not mean that we should opt out of periodic financial statements.

Regular financial reporting at a specific point in time is key to understanding the financial state of an entity. There is widespread support that financial reporting should not only have a confirmatory value, but other factors that would increase its value to users when forecasting events or trends should be identified.

For investors, timely submission of financial statements is critical. Users may be prepared to take risks and use incomplete or even unreliable financial information if it is prepared on time. In addition, the annual report (which usually includes financial statements) is sometimes delayed because it takes longer to prepare some parts of it. It is important to decide whether to publish the business report at the same time, whether any information may be published later or earlier, or when the relevant events occur.

Some users find that some of the basic information is missing from the financial statements. For example, users find that non-GAAP metrics that may be useful to compare with other companies are missing.

Despite the work done by the IASB to reduce the amount of information in the financial statements, it still has a high volume. At the same time, there are

information gaps (for example, there is no information about significant subjective judgements, and key information is lost in detail). Accordingly, there is a discrepancy between the amount of material provided and the lack of data on important issues [1].

Based on the characteristics of financial statements, we have the following ways to improve it:

- ensure timely receipt of data, based on the regulation of terms of comparison of reporting data for operational management of economic and financial activities of organizations and enterprises;
- providing users with useful and reliable information about the real financial condition of the enterprise, results of operations and changes in it during the reporting period;
- optimization of financial reporting to the minimum, provided key information and notes are retained [2].

Thus, the financial statements are an important document for both the filing entity and the user of the financial statements (current or prospective), excessive volume and complexity of the submission may lead to a user being misinformed.

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THEORETICAL BASIS FOR FUTURE COSTS AND PAYMENTS

Accounting and control support is a structural component of the enterprise's information base and makes it possible in a crisis to increase the efficiency of managerial decision-making by providing the enterprise management and users of financial statements with complete, accurate and truthful information about the economic activity of the enterprise. One of the main tasks of accounting and

control support of the enterprise today is the construction of an effective accounting system ZMVP (RZD).

In today's conditions of reforming the economy of Ukraine, a necessary condition for creating a favorable investment climate is the application of the progressive achievements of countries with developed market economies. The formation of ZMVP (RZD) is a specific form of insurance against risks of various aspects of the economic activity of an enterprise from internal sources. Complex ZMVP (RZD) are included in the backup system of the enterprise. The reserve system of an enterprise is a set of interconnected and interacting elements, which includes external and internal sources and tools to maintain financial stability and reduce the risks of managing [1, p. 138].

ZMVP (RZD) (provisions - delivery, security, fund, conditions, preventive measures) - this is the amount of expenses or reduction in the value of an asset, the company decides to recognize it at the current time, before reliable information on a specific amount of expenses or reduction (depreciation) of an asset.

The content of economic reserves and ZMVP (RZD) is used by the enterprise not just as the creation of a reserve of resources, but primarily as potential opportunities for the development of the enterprise, increase the effectiveness and efficiency of its activities. The main purpose of creating a reserve is the determination by managers of the magnitude of future cash requirements for specific purposes at the expense of profit or other sources and the formation of appropriate budgets. The accrual of reserves in accounting is accompanied by the creation of a trust fund for the actual "reservation" of target funds, which can be embodied in the form of securities, or in the form of a special bank deposit.

According to P (C) BU 11 "Obligations" of ZMVP (RZD) are created to reimburse the following (future) operating expenses for the payment of holidays to employees; supplementary pension provision; fulfillment of warranty obligations; restructuring, fulfillment of obligations upon termination of activity; fulfillment of obligations under onerous contracts, etc. [2]

Since the financial statements of collateral are reflected in the Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Condition) in two sections: Section II of the Liabilities "Long-term Liabilities and Collateral" and Section III of the Liabilities "Current Liabilities and Collateral" and, based on the main purpose of the report on the provision of necessary information for the needs users, in order to create the necessary accounting tools for the accumulation and systematization of information, we consider it necessary to classify ZMVP (RZD) into long-term and current with by base sign. However, for the further classification base it is necessary to take into account the requirements of the current legislation and the influence of other factors (domestic requirements for the disclosure of information about the risks of activities in integrated reporting (Management Report), descriptions of their impact on the activities of the enterprise, enterprise policy on operational and financial risk management, concepts corporate social responsibility and sustainable development, social orientation of the business, environmentally

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MODELS OF ACCOUNTING IN UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Accounting is used for business, enterprises or public institution in many countries. In Ukraine constantly there are changes, it is necessary to monitor carefully updates in the legislation and information in financial accounting, preparation and are carried out documents, conductings. It should be noted that such specifics are in each country. The global financial information system influences macro- and microenvironment, thus occurs globalization process. Today in the world actively there is one of the main international processes is a coordination of financial statements of the different countries and a national accounting system.

Formation of a system of accounting is influenced by a set of factors, but political and economic relationship with other countries, cultural achievements, economic crises, a form of economic activity are main. Accounting systems can be similar in the countries where social and economic conditions similar. For today there are 4 main organizational models of account which are used by the majority of the countries in the world. Therefore I suggest to consider these systems and to define what could be introduced in the conditions of Ukraine.

The British-American model is used in the USA, Great Britain, the Netherlands, the countries of Asia and Central America. It is based on queries of investors and creditors. Industrial revolutions in Great Britain and the USA became the reason for that, investors and owners of the companies moved away from operational management. Information on a condition of the company is very important, thus we understand what is in demand for investors and creditors. Additional sources of financial resources is the markets and the Stock Exchanges are created. In the countries there is a large number of the headquarters a trance - or multinational corporations.

Egypt, Algeria and Japan adhere to continental model in the majority the countries of Europe. Financial inquiries of the companies satisfy banks. The main thing is to fulfill the requirements of the government, it is not aimed at the administrative interests of creditors. Dunn the system is used also in Ukraine, the enterprises publish in the country and prepare financial statements.

The South American model is used in the countries of America, it can correct the rate of inflation at the expense of registration data. Account is aimed at requirements and inquiries of the public planned authorities, use the unified methods. The system is "transparent", all necessary information behind observance of tax policy can be found in account and the reporting. Thanks to these measures the overall performance of governmental bodies becomes simpler and increases.

The international model is used in the international origin of account, is aimed at the interests of the international currency markets. There is a large number of standards which it is necessary to observe in order that the enterprise functioned in the international markets of the capitals. The speech or the translation, currency in the report can be any. This method is guided by this principle, the enterprise does as cooperation will be more favorable to it.

Preparation of the duplicating financial statement is popular, there is a transfer and recalculation of currency of all indicators of the reporting according to the registration principles of the user.

In Ukraine activity of accounting is regulated by the law. Thanks to it, use provisions (standards), Book of accounts of accounting, assets, the capital, craws "yazan and economic operations of the enterprises and the organizations is approved. The main thing is that data are the basis for the reporting of the enterprise and the Tax Code. For today accounting activity performs fiscal and legal function that there are more powerful over economic essences.

Unfortunately, standards which exist at the moment do not give the chance to expediently learn and see real reporting information. There is a large number of opportunities "to bypass" and avoid full filling of accounting data. In the non-public companies there is a right not to make out audit of financial statements. Occur constantly reforming to improve the imperfect system of conducting accounting in Ukraine. In the country use continental model as it was noted. It is necessary to use the world poll and to attract the principles of international model. For today it is conducted active growths of multinational corporation therefore for the country will be a priority if accounting reports can easily adapt under different currencies or standards. For reaching it, it is necessary to strengthen standards and the principles in an accounting system.

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NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND THEIR ROLE IN ACTIVITIES OF MODERN ENTERPRISE

Non-current assets remain one of the most important factors of production. They are the main share in the total amount of equity capital. The end result of the enterprise will depend on such indicators as the quality, technical level and value of non-current assets. The economic situation, the cost of production and the profitability of production are directly related to non-current assets and their use.

Increasing the efficiency of using non-current assets of enterprise is one of the main issues in the current realities of economic development. The financial position and competitiveness of the enterprise on the market depend on how it approaches this issue.

All entities include non-current assets, that is, those assets that an entity is expected to use for more than one year or one operating cycle if it is longer than one year. Therefore, time is the only measure for identifying and dividing assets into current and non-current assets. And in this case, their shape, size or purpose will not matter.

It should be noted that when an asset is added to a working group, the expected time of its use is taken into account but not the actual one, because, for example, when purchasing machines or machines for production the company expects to use this equipment for at least a few years, and does not expect them to fail in a few months.

The main difference between non-current assets and current ones is that non-current assets are not considered to be directly involved in economic turnover. Turnover is a constant cycle of business processes at the enterprise: acquisition, production, sale, etc. Consequently, current assets (raw materials, goods, cash) are constantly in motion and directly involved in economic turnover, and non-current assets (machinery, equipment) are in a constant physical state for a short period of time (at least during the year), that is, at first sight, do not participate in such turnover. However, the contribution of non-current assets in business turnover in

accounting is recorded in the form of depreciation, that is, the write-off of the value of non-current assets for expenses.

Non-current assets occupy a predominant share in the assets of the enterprise, since they consist largely of fixed assets. Enterprises that do not have or almost do not have their own fixed assets and lease them for business activities (e.g. resellers) may be an exception. The main task of any enterprise today is to optimize the total volume and composition of non-current assets to increase the efficiency of their use, which should provide the company with a decent level of production capacity.

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ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION PECULIARITIES IN SPAIN AND UKRAINE

Accounting like politics or ideology knows no national boundaries. The development of accounting methodology in the world is significantly influenced by information requests of major customer groups. Many researchers note that there are no two countries with identical accounting systems in the world.

There are several accounting models in modern conditions like British-American (Anglo-Saxon) or Anglo-American Model, Continental European or Franco-German Model, South American Model, Mixed Economy Model, Communist Model, International Accounting Model [1].

A distinctive feature of the Continental Accounting Model of European countries, including Spain, is conservatism. In European countries, business has close links with both banks and the state mainly satisfied the financial companies' demands. Peculiarities are: legal regulation of accounting and reporting, orientation of accounting and reporting on the interests of state taxation regulation and macroeconomic planning, double bookkeeping (general and analytical), profitable base of a chart of accounts, the main purpose of accounting system is increasing in profit [1].

Accounting regulation in Spain has evolved particularly rapidly since its accession to the European Community in 1986. Subsequently, many areas of accounting have undergone major reform in order to comply with EU Directives. Accounting principles in Spain today comply with the provisions of EU Directive № 4 to ensure a true and impartial representation of the company's financial status. In addition, they include the following professional principles: prudence, functionality, documentation, original cost, accrual, comparison, lack of canceling

one another out, immutability of accounting methods, materiality. The harmonization and accounting process in Spain, in accordance with European practice, can be considered complete. Due to the revision of the Commercial Code and the Companies Act created a fairly sophisticated accounting system was created. International Accounting Standards Committee is currently developing accounting policies, drawing up sectoral plans to adapt the general rules to the needs of the economy's specific sectors.

The following features are inherent for the accounting model of Eastern European countries (Mixed Economy Model), including Ukraine: the presence of a shadow economy, the introduction of a unified accounting system, the cost base of the chart of accounts, detailed regulation of accounting and reporting, the main purpose of accounting system is reducing the production cost [1].

The Program of reforming the accounting system with application of International standards, that envisaged the transition to the European rails of Ukrainian accounting, was approved Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 28.10.1998. Nevertheless, the main problem was and remains that the actual activity of Ukrainian enterprises is often incompatible with the official accounting data about it. In situations, where the size of the shadow economy exceeds that of the official one, the relevant part of the commodity passes by the official accounting system and salaries are paid "under the table", business owners are more concerned with ensuring the accountability and accountants are comparing it with official accounting and tax reporting.

In recent years, because many financial institutions have become interested in obtaining foreign investments or financial resources from abroad, above all, the major changes in the importance of accounting affected banks and the largest domestic enterprises. This is because the realization of these desires is directly related to improving the transparency of the financial statements. Similar interest has also emerged in the largest Ukrainian companies that have either entered the international stock markets or are planning to do so in the near future. The gradual reduction of the shadow-economy sector increases the role of accounting in most businesses. However, the sharp rise in the importance of accounting may occur if tax and accounting approximation is adhered to.

Accounting and financial reporting in Ukraine are based on ten basic principles, such as prudence, full disclosure (absent in Spain), autonomy (except Ukraine, approved by US, Canadian, Australian law), consistency, continuity, accrual and relationship between income and expenditure, prevalence of entity over form, historical (actual) cost, single monetary measure (does not apply to Spain), accounting and reporting periodization (does not apply in Spain).

The accounting system in different countries seeks universal unification and standardization. An important step in the unification and accounting organization is the progressive adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. Intergovernmental and international professional accounting and reporting organizations are focusing their efforts on harmonizing accounting and reporting principles worldwide. This creates the preconditions for significantly simplifying

the basics of business communication between states.

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INTEGRATED INDICATORS AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR CHOICE OF STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY

The development of integration processes of entry of enterprises into the world community requires the formation of accounting and analytical performance indicators, the appropriate level for making effective and quality management decisions for a long time.

There is an adaptation of the views on the composition and structure of the financial statements, which expands the format of information for external users in order to make appropriate decisions. It is necessary to prepare and publish integrated reports that reflect elements of financial and non-financial information about the activity of the enterprise.

In addition to financial indicators, the integrated financial statements cover non-financial aspects of information about the company's activities. This enhances the quality of reporting and characterizes environmental (E), social (S) and environmental (social) governance (ESG) environmental impacts. The new company reporting model combines ESG factors and financial results. In fact, it is a reflection in the information environment of the concept of sustainable development, which is recognized by the international community as a new ideology of the present, the ideology of the 21 century [1; 2, p. 26].

The main role of integrated reporting in the context of recent inquiries and future orientations is suggested by the following criteria:

- social responsibility;
- the priority of human capital;
- environmental orientation;
- security of activity;
- counteracting corruption;
- client orientation;

- prospect of long-term activity of the company; the clarity of strategic planning.

Consider the example of a format for information indicators for national enterprises in the context of selecting strategic directions of activity and targeting the needs of users of different groups. We interpret this principle in relation to one of the major sectors of Ukraine - forestry (Table 1).

Table 1

Strategy of SE “Chortkiv Forestry” for the period from 2019-2025

№	Development vectors	Characteristics of the strategy
1	Reforestation	improving the use of forest resources; development and implementation of forest reproduction projects in Ukraine
2	Society	reduction of occupational injuries; realization of strategies of development of territories of activity of the enterprises of the company; building an effective environmental risk management system; participation in the promotion of European best practices aimed at reforming the energy sector and creating an effective competitive environment
3	People	creation of a service center on a single IT platform; creation of a system of continuous personal development from the ordinary employee to the top-manager of the company; most employees know and share the company's corporate values
4	Efficiency	improvement of forestry technology, in particular with the use of moisture storage and growth promoters. To obtain quality forest seeds, a permanent forest base has been established maintaining a competitive position in the cost of timber production; credit restoration
5	Customers	organization of a single customer service center and implementation of a customer relationship management system; development and implementation of a retail brand

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of [3].

The principle of strategic focus and focus on the future is the fundamental principle on which the system of integrated reporting of the enterprise is formed, because, as international practice has shown, quality reports focus on strategies and business models, not on the functional units of the enterprise.

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REASONS OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AGRICULTURE

Monitoring of the financial crisis development probability is relevant for any enterprise. In agriculture, the level of entrepreneurial risk is higher compared to other sectors, since the results of activities depend significantly on external (natural, competitive and other) conditions. Traditional approach of predicting the development of the financial crisis by financial ratios does not take into account the impact of the risks of activity and factors that are the root causes of problems.

It is necessary to take into account risk factors in the agricultural sector of Ukraine when assessing the probability of financial crisis of agricultural enterprises' development.

The most significant threats and factors that increase the probability of financial crisis in an agricultural enterprise are considered:

1. Natural and climatic risks, since the results of economic activities are almost entirely dependent on weather and climatic conditions, natural phenomena and biological processes that are impossible to foresee and difficult to control.

2. The possibility of increasing tax and other pressure on product manufacturers, the adoption of laws and regulations that reduce the efficiency of the industry. The instability and unpredictability of the legal field and, in particular, the tax legislation in Ukraine is one of the main reasons of the financial crisis in agriculture.

3. High interest rates on loans significantly reduce the efficiency of agricultural enterprises and increase the risk of their default.

4. Financial risks are also associated with a significant duration of the reproduction cycle. For example, growing a dairy herd requires more than three years; therefore, in the event of a growth in demand for dairy products, it is not possible to quickly increase the livestock to adequately respond to market

conditions.

5. Situation on the certain products market, seasonality of production, size and level of specialization of an enterprise, use of leased land that cannot be accurately predicted and controlled.

Since it is impossible to completely avoid a risk of financial crisis, it is necessary to learn how to manage it. One of the main stages of risk management is their analysis. Typical negative effects of threats on the financial state of an enterprise are loss of assets, reduction of highly liquid assets, significant decrease in income, increase of expenses, and as a consequence extra loss appears. The considered threats cannot be ignored when constructing a model of probability of financial crisis development.

To assess the risk, we propose to use a method of peer review with the involvement of a team of employees of the enterprise and independent professionals. Experts analyze the risks using a system of indicators for the most threatening risks. According to the results of the examination, the object of study belongs to the relevant group of enterprises: with low, acceptable or critically dangerous level of risk of financial crisis. Enterprises that are at risk of financial crisis are advised to develop a plan to prevent it. It should include measures to prevent those factors that have been identified as the most threatening.

Thanks to a comprehensive approach the combination of financial indicators and quantitative assessment of risks that have the greatest impact on the livelihoods of agricultural enterprises will improve the accuracy of assessing the prospects of financial status of enterprises in agriculture.

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SOCIAL ROLE OF THE INCOME TAX IN UKRAINE

Taxes are one of the important sources of budget replenishment and an instrument of state regulation of socio-economic relations. In the current tax system of Ukraine, one of the central places among all taxes is the personal income tax, which is a major lever for regulating the distribution between the state and the population of financial resources. This tax is one of the most stable and effective sources of budget revenue generation, but it directly influences the level of income and distribution of the population, thus acting as a social regulator.

The essence, main aspects, tasks and problems of taxation of personal income have been studied by many Ukrainian scientists, such as O.D. Vasilik, L.K. Voronova, O.M Gorbunova, L.A. Zadorozhnaya, Y.O. Kostenko. In most works, scholars pay attention to the fiscal aspects of income taxation, in particular, the importance of income tax in filling the state budget and in ensuring decentralization processes. At the same time, the study of the peculiarities of income taxation and the disclosure of the socially-regulatory role of the personal income tax for further updating of the mechanism of its collection does not lose its relevance.

One of the main incomes of the majority of able-bodied citizens of Ukraine, which is the basis of vital activity and a strong motivation for increasing the productivity of workers of enterprises, is wages.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On remuneration", wages are a remuneration calculated, as a rule, in monetary terms, which the employer pays to the employee for the work he has done.

The amount of wages paid to the present state of affairs depends on many factors. First of all, they may include mandatory payments paid to the state budget (Personal income tax, Military levy). The personal income tax is one of the budget forming taxes in Ukraine and has been constantly reformed and changed since the declaration of independence of the Ukrainian state. Taking into account the experience of developed countries, it can be said that the taxation of personal income is an effective instrument of redistribution in a democracy with well-defined terms of social contract, high living standards and incomes.

Taxation of personal income is an integral part of the financial mechanism of the state. As a result of the redistribution of income (payments) of natural persons, on the one hand, the economic task of the level of welfare of the population is realized, and on the other - the financial base of the state budget is formed. This tax is one of the most stable and effective sources of revenue generation. The PITF ranks second in the tax revenues of the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine after internal taxes on goods and services.

The social and regulatory role of the Income tax is that it puts the level of taxation directly dependent on the amount of payer income, provided that the country uses a progressive taxation scale. With progressive tax rates and benefits, tax cuts can be reduced for the underprivileged and increased for high income earners. The weakening of the social function of income taxation is one of the main unstable factors of the domestic tax system.

Researchers have shown that the highest impact of the rate increase from 15% to 18% had on the middle-income population, which is the greater part of the population of Ukraine. The tax burden on the poor has increased as well. However, for citizens who earn significant incomes of more than 10 minimum wages, the tax burden has weakened.

Thus, at the present stage, the tax on the incomes of individuals in the part of the current rates is excessively fiscal and does not properly fulfill the social and regulatory function. Deviating from progressive taxation only exacerbates the situation, widening the gap between the incomes of different social groups and increasing inequalities between them.

Therefore, income tax is a major tax in the country's tax system and plays a significant fiscal role. However, the main problem is that the system of taxation of personal income in our country today is not neutral and socially fair. Despite changes in the current legislation, there is still a tendency for unequal distribution of the tax burden among different segments of the population, which makes it obvious that there is a need to consistently reform the existing mechanism for the functioning of the PIT. It is also important to establish an effective system of control and formation of an appropriate tax culture of the population, which can be achieved by increasing the level of trust in the state and the quality of work of the fiscal bodies.

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MAIN ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS AT THE ENTERPRISE

One of the main types of enterprise resources that enables them to function effectively is intellectual capital. At the enterprise level, it is transformed into intangible assets and is a kind of fixed capital, accounting transactions with which should be properly formed and controlled.

Given that the intangible assets management system of the company involves its various links, the proper implementation of the accounting process, the

activities of these structural units need to be properly regulated and coordinated. To this end, it is advisable to set up an expert commission for the management of intangible assets at the enterprise. The functions of this commission may include:

- analysis of the documentation and decision making on entering into the balance of intangible assets of acquired or created objects;
- substantiation of the decision on periods and method of depreciation;
- providing guidance on the appropriateness of revaluation, liquidation or sale, inventory of intangible assets, etc.

For efficiency and objectivity of accounting of intangible assets at the enterprise it is necessary to provide implementation of certain features of carrying out of the following accounting operations, in particular:

- Ensure that the intangible assets are initially valued at cost 15 "Capital Investments". To this end, the sub-account 154 "Acquisition (creation) of intangible assets" requires, first of all, a detailed classification and coding of items of analytical accounting for capital investments for the acquisition and separate creation of intangible assets and provide a clear procedure for opening analytical accounts to accumulate financial expenses. intangible assets;

- create an order for the intangible assets to be credited. In this context, it is necessary to provide for the procedure of applying standard forms of primary accounting of intellectual property rights in intangible assets, to develop and approve additional forms of documents that will be the basis for entering into the balance of intangible assets, and to create a procedure for their completion;

- to characterize the forms of the registers and the order of assigning registration numbers to the accounting objects of intangible assets. To this end, it is rational to provide for the use of special reproduction of registration cards and descriptions of registration numbers of intangible assets;

- to produce, approve and use at the enterprise forms of primary documents for processing the totals of depreciation, discounts and other transactions with intangible assets, for which standard forms of documents are not provided;

- choose the accounting form by providing accounting registers for the systematic, analytical and synthetic accounting of intangible assets and ensure the formation of reporting and analytical information for internal and external users;

- designate those responsible for the use and secure safekeeping of documentation for the right to use intangible assets, including patents, licensing agreements, licenses, drawings, computer programs, etc. ;

- to disclose the forms of accounting registers and the procedure for operational accounting and control of the use of intangible assets in the units of enterprises;

- ensure that intangible assets inventories are systematically conducted and reflected in accounting. For this purpose it is necessary to develop proper methodologies for the procedure of carrying out and registration of inventory documents, appoint working inventory commissions and ensure their work, analyze the results of the inventory in time, etc. ;

- in the case of obligations of the company to pay royalties to legal persons or citizens, the criteria, the procedure for their accrual, documentation, accounting of

expenses, period of payment, taxation, control of payments, etc. should be provided. In parallel, the procedure for interaction with the licensee, analytical and synthetic accounting and control of receipt of funds should be provided.

Thus, the proper organization of accounting for transactions with intangible assets is a significant prerequisite for ensuring effective control of the effective use of its financial resources by the enterprise.

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THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING FOR TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

Successful experience in the development of rural areas of foreign countries has greatly influenced and given impetus for the decentralization policy in Ukraine. Immediately after the unification of the villages around the district center and the creation of the United Territorial Community (UTC), all their budgets form one single, that is, the local budget, which is the UTC financial base.

However, budget increases and new cost items make the work of UTC staff more difficult. In addition to the new features, community data has received several commitments. At a time when most officials are talking about the scale of the policy and major changes, issues of operational work and solving simple day-to-day tasks, such as accounting, are still not fully settled.

Against this background, there are some unresolved issues, namely:

- lack of automated accounting. With the increase in the budget, the accounting structure has become much more complicated and the number of transactions has increased: payments with counterparties, payroll calculations, accounting for fixed assets and fixed assets. Conducting these operations requires transparency and error;
- lack of a perfect regulatory framework. There are no clear instructions on the actions of the administrative staff to respond promptly to changes in the responsibilities of the UTC budget policy;
- the need to improve the observation of the operational activities of communities in terms of completeness, relevance and reliability of information;
- the constant decline in the quality of services, including public services, which is caused by the ability of local governments to exercise their powers;
- high tax burden. A part of the revenue from the UTC goes directly to the state budget, which causes a decrease in local budget revenues. This can also include reverse subsidies, subventions;
- the presence of shadow activity of economic entities. Creating illegal markets for goods and services leads to tax evasion and lack of accounting (in

territorial communities, this percentage can reach up to 60% of all operational activity in their territory);

- irrational distribution of expenditures of territorial communities, where most cash flow channels are aimed at maintaining administrative staff, ie management (the allowance is 20%, in some UTC's it is significantly exceeded and reaches almost 80%, which is a violation).

Against the background of these problems, the following ways of establishing accounting for territorial communities are proposed:

- directing the expenditure part of the budget of the territorial community to the development of industrial and agricultural sectors, the creation of infrastructure at the local level, as well as to health and ecology;

- introduction of information technologies in the field of accounting of UTC's, which will allow to systematize information flows and to minimize errors in filling in invoices, reports, and other legal documents;

- definition of software for an accounting of UTCs, while keeping in mind the functionality of the component and the availability of expert opinion (examples of software can be "M.E. Doc", OPZ, "IC: Accounting" and others);

- setting up, at the local government level, executive bodies to oversee illegal activities (in particular, trade);

- improvement of the legal framework for the executive bodies of the UTC to respond promptly to changes at the local level.

The implementation of such measures, in our opinion, will provide an opportunity to improve accounting in the territories of the united communities and will create conditions for other regional centers to implement a policy of decentralization in their territories with good accounting.

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ACCOUNTING OF RENT EXPENSE ACCORDING TO IFRS 16

The new financial reporting standard for leases (IFRS 16 is started from 1 January 2019) had significantly impact many corporates' reported earnings, assets and liabilities, and changed the classification of expenses and cash flows, such that reported results, and the associated impact on covenant tests, may well vary materially. The objective of IFRS 16 is to report information that (a) faithfully represents lease transactions and (b) provides a basis for users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases.

All corporates' and financials specialists understand that the new standard will have the greatest impact on businesses with large portfolios of short-leasehold

property, such as retailers, pubs/restaurant chains, or other sizable assets under operating leases (eg aircraft/shipping fleets).

This standard, which is mandatory for periods commencing after 1 January 2019, required lessees to account for all leases on their balance sheets, including those which had previously been treated as operating leases and accounted for in the P&L account as an “in-year” expense.

It is expected that IFRS 16 has significantly affect the following industries: • Retailers • Airlines • Professional services • Health care • Wholesale • Telecommunication • Transport and logistics • Entertainment • Real estate and equipment lessors. According to IFRS 16 corporates and all stakeholders will see:

- The assets and liabilities on their balance sheets increase significantly, with a potentially material impact on covenant calculations;
- The cost profile of their income statements change, with costs skewed towards the early years of leases and greater volatility due to the frequency of recalculation;
- The nature of costs in the income statements change, with a positive impact on EBITDA, but a greater weighting to finance costs and depreciation, again potentially impacting calculations of covenants.;
- The accounting benefits of sale and leaseback transactions could be negatively impacted; and
- The financial reporting benefits of ‘OpCo/PropCo’ structures may be challenged.

IFRS 16 applies to all corporates’ applying IFRS. A lessee has to choose either a “full retrospective approach” or a “modified retrospective approach” to transition to the new standard. If a lessee elects the “modified retrospective approach”, it does not restate comparative information. Instead, the cumulative effect of applying the standard is recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application.

Questions that affected corporates’ may have include next questions:

- How will the change affect the lessee’s key financial ratios/metrics such as gearing ratio, asset turnover, interest cover, EBITDA, operating profit, net income and operating cash flows?
- Will the change in the standard have an impact on the lessee’s covenants, credit ratings and borrowing costs?
- How ready are lessees in planning their communications with their stakeholders and analysts?
- How might this change affect the structure of existing and future leases as well as the decisions of “lease versus buy”?
- Are there any unexpected tax consequences as a result of the new standard?
- Will the current IT system and setting be capable to support the change?
- How might this change affect the internal setting of financial budget and management’s key performance indicators?

The earlier you and your corporate begin to understand what impact the new standard may have on your organization the better prepared you will be to iron out potential issues and reduce implementation costs and compliance risks.

Today's all sectors must adopt for a new approaches to address regulatory requirements IFRS 16 and financial risks while meeting the challenges of expanding globally and achieving sustainable growth.

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THE FEASIBILITY OF USING LEASING OPERATIONS PRIVATE SECTOR (SMALL) BUSINESS

In modern conditions of market economy the private sector with a reduced accounting is very wide. But in spite of this, an abbreviated accounting has a number of positive qualities and negative, which in particular applies to leasing operations.

Leasing operations in small businesses are widely used, since small enterprises require fixed assets for their functioning, some do not have the opportunity to purchase, so the solution is to get fixed assets for rent. Under accounting standards 14 "lease" is an agreement by which the lessee acquires the right of use of a non-negotiable asset for a fee within the agreed with the landlord term.

Solving the dilemma of renting (leasing) or the purchase of certain types of material and non-material values should be based on the advantages and disadvantages of leasing transactions.

For subjects of small and average business leasing provides the following benefits:

- one hundred percent lending, which does not require the immediate start of payments; the contract is signed for the full cost, and lease payments are current and, as a rule, begin to be paid after delivery of the property or later;
- a leasing contract much easier to obtain than a loan;
- to lease transactions involve large sums of banking institutions, insurance, joint stock and other companies;

leasing is also an attractive opportunity that is available to small businesses that do not have sufficient capital to purchase the equipment, get it by the lease;

- the opportunity through the leasing of modern and high performance hardware means not only to quickly reconstruct the production, but to direct savings to other needs.

The main disadvantages of the lease (leasing) are:

- the number of participants in a leasing deal is more than purchasing property at the expense of the loan, so the operations are quite complex organization;
- on the preparation of the financial leasing transactions can take more time than the preparation of a contract for the purchase; above there may be

administrative costs it is therefore considered that the price of leasing may be lower than or equal to the price the loan only if certain tax benefits.

Comparing the advantages and disadvantages to reach optimal decisions on the feasibility of leasing operations in the sphere of private business, it can be argued that the use of the leased assets is very economical side.

Therefore, the evaluation should be based on such criteria:

- a comparison of the fair value of fixed assets with the sum of the costs incurred for the leasing transaction on the same asset;
- the effect of inflation on the sector of the leasing prices and the value of the leased assets;
- scientific and technical progress;
- the tax legislation.

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The department is carrying out preparation of experts in specialty 071 "Accounting and taxation"

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