

Anastasiya Volynska,

Research supervisor: Valentyna Panasiuk

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Language tutor: Olexandra Duda

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Ternopil National Economic University

ACCOUNTING AND REGULATION OF AUDIT ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE

Economic development of most countries in the world is based on economic conditions of the market, in which the establishment and operation of the system protecting owners' interests as well as information on the activities of economic entities, available to external users, is of great importance. Auditing whose importance grows each year plays a major role in protecting interests of the owners. Problems of organisation of audit activities in Ukraine were studied by the scientists: V. Bondar, F. Butynets, S. Rollins, N. Dorosh, A. Zagorodnyy, S. Zubilevich, A. Kuzminskiy, A. Petric, N. Petrenko, V. Rudnitskiy, O. Redko, B. Usach, V. Shevchuk and others.

Various countries around the world implemented their own systems of organisation and regulation of audit activities, but their professional management and principles of management are similar in most of the countries with market economies. However, the specifics of the organisation of auditing in different countries is manifested in different ways depending on the degree of government regulation and monitoring of the performance of the subject. Depending on the model of organisation of auditing selected by a given country, it creates an independent professional organisation, government regulation and management of auditing and public organisations. The fundamental principle in forming an appropriate model based on the priorities of the state or professional organisation is conducting organisational activities of auditing, issuing permits for those activities, regulation of activity of the audit, conducting monitoring of the operations, and adoption of measures regarding professional liability. Organisation of auditing provides solutions to such urgent tasks as determining the status of an auditor in relationships between business entities, financial institutions, government, setting out the rights and responsibilities of the auditor's relationships with customers, creating a system of laws and regulations in an audit environment.

Each country has different solutions to the above-mentioned tasks, so the legal status of the auditor and his role in the society is manifested in unequal

measure, and depends on the model of organisation and regulation of auditing. Evaluation of global approaches of an organisation and regulation of audit activities lets us determine the existence of two fundamental concepts of audit regulations - the public and the professional ones.

Ukraine is a representative of the mixed model of organisation and regulation of audit activities. The mixed model means that regulation of audit activities in Ukraine is carried out both by the authorities of the country, and independent professional organisations. The Supreme Council of Ukraine and the Government of Ukraine shall be the legal regulation of audit activities by the approval of the Basic Law of Ukraine “On Auditor’s Activity” (Supreme Council of Ukraine, 1993) and several other legal acts. Apart from the state independent professional body which carries out the organisational and methodological management audit activities in Ukraine, there is the Audit Chamber of Ukraine (ACU). This body is developing guidelines regarding the audit as well as approving the national standards, rules, regulations, and instructions on auditing.

According to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On Auditing” the ACU provides:

- certification of persons who have an intention to engage in audit activity;
- developing and adopting national standards for the audit;
- approving the training of auditors;
- maintaining a register of auditors;
- supervising the work of auditors (audit firms);
- implementing measures to ensure independence of auditors in conducting their activities and oversight over the quality of audit services.

Provision of information in the audit process includes a diverse set of legislative and legal acts regulating control activities in general, and the audit process in particular.

The audit process is based largely on the ISA. It should be noted that decision on refusal of national standards of the audit (NSA) for the ACU and its transition to the ISA was a right solution. The NSA was imperfect and incomplete compared to the ISA. Comments on the use of international standards, which are prepared by the

ACU, should be clear, professional, unbiased, and the terms and phrases used in them should be understandable for the public. The subject of auditing is economic activity of enterprises, with special regard to financial statements and notes thereto.

Nowadays, organisation and procedure of accounting and financial reporting are regulated by the law “On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine”, established by the Supreme Council of Ukraine in 1999, and national regulations (standards) of accounting (RSA).

Thus, audit information base as well as the results of inspection procedure will depend on the standards of accounting represented by the management of a company.

The auditor should take into account that between the ISA and the RSA there are some differences, and with regard to this, certain individual standards do not match. For example, very often the RSA will not be as detailed as the related ISA. Such differences result from definite restrictions of the RSA if compared to the ISA. Firstly, such restrictions are to be noticed concerning the absence of alternative approaches in the RSA, as well as lack of specific requirements for public information. An important issue of the audit practice in Ukraine is that the auditors should pay more attention to the acknowledgment of headings entitled “Balance” and “Report on financial results”. At the same time, the “Statement of Cash Flows”, “Statement of Changes in Equity” and “Notes to Financial Statements” are often left without proper attention of the auditor, while they contain interesting information for different groups of users.

It is important that the auditor drew attention not so much to the form of a report as to its content. Also, the presence of subjective factor in interpretation of this or another report indicator should be noted. It basically depends on qualifications of the auditor and his/ her practical experience.

A significant problem of audit activity in Ukraine is that often the subject of auditing are not the shareholders (owners), but executive directors (managers). Such a practice is incompliant with ethical principles—the principle of independence in particular. In this case, the auditor agrees the audit contract terms with the manager and thus to some extent becomes dependent on him. Quality and effectiveness of audit largely depend on the standards used by a business entity for preparation of financial statements. At the same time, the use of the ISA in audit practice takes into account modern experience of foreign countries. However, in recent years there has been a tendency in Ukraine towards a rigid model of organisation and regulation of auditing and simultaneously reducing the role of the Union of Auditors, an independent professional organisation. In addition, the number of members of the Audit Chamber of Ukraine delegated by government agencies was increased.

References:

1. Law of Ukraine "On Auditing" of 22 April 1993, no. 3125-XII. Electronic resource. - Access mode: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=3125-12>.
2. Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" of 16 July 1999, no. 996-XIV. Electronic resource. - Access mode: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/cgi-bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=996-14>.

Marina Voytovska,

Wissenschaftliche Betreuerin: Dr.paed. Alla Bychok,
Dozentin des Lehrstuhls für Fremdsprachen
Nationale Wirtschaftsuniversität Ternopil

MERKMALE DER UNTERNEHMENSKOMMUNIKATION IN DEUTSCHLAND

Ethische Kommunikationsprinzipien haben sich in der Kulturwelt lange entwickelt und allmählich neue Formen der Entwicklung erworben. Die Eigenheiten, Regeln, Normen der Kommunikation wurden mit jeder Phase der Entwicklung der Geschichte angehäuft und spielten eine herausragende Rolle in der internationalen Aktivität. Ein wichtiger Faktor, um in der gegenwärtigen Entwicklungsphase der außenwirtschaftlichen Tätigkeit zu kommunizieren, ist der Besitz der Verhandlungskunst. Für eine erfolgreiche und effektive Zusammenarbeit ist es notwendig, Informationen über die nationalen Besonderheiten der Partner zu haben, weil die Interaktion mit ausländischen Partnern immer ein Konflikt verschiedener nationaler Kulturen ist. Bestimmte Kenntnisse über nationale und psychologische Besonderheiten in verschiedenen Ländern zu besitzen, ermöglicht es, effektiv mit Ausländern zusammenzuarbeiten und Missverständnisse zu vermeiden [1, S. 40-42].

Für das gegenseitige Verständnis der Partner, die verschiedene Kulturen vertreten, sind zwei Bedingungen vorgesehen. Auf der einen Seite müssen Sie sich mit der Kultur des Landes vertraut machen, mit deren Vertretern verhandelt werden muss. Auf der anderen Seite, wenn die erste Bedingung durchgeführt wird, gibt es ein Problem bei der Wahl einer bestimmten Art der Kommunikation im Allgemeinen, um vorherzusagen, wie Ihr Partner Sie aus einem anderen Land wahrnehmen wird.

Die deutsche Geschäftskultur hat Eigenschaften wie Ordnungssinn, Disziplin, Pünktlichkeit und Wirtschaftlichkeit. Der Hauptunterschied bei der