

HARMONIZED ALGORITHM OF ACTIONS IN THE NORMATIVE REGULATION OF ACCOUNTING

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State regulation of accounting is a complex of legislative, executive and controlling measures by which government agencies carry out methodological, methodological and organizational support for the functioning of the accounting system in Ukraine. Government accounting regulation aims to create uniform accounting rules and financial reporting that are binding on all businesses, protect the interests of users and guarantee them access to the information contained in the financial statements, which is able to give an objective picture of the financial status and results of the entity's activities.

Hierarchy – (gr. Hierarchia – sacred power) – the principle of structural organization and the way to build complex multilevel systems, which consists in ordering interaction between levels - from higher to lower - in the presence of structural and functional specialization of these levels (their individual elements), relative independence. According to this principle, every higher level and the entity that heads it is the governing body at the lower levels and at the highest level, the functions of coordination, coordination and integration are largely performed.

Management hierarchy is a way to build management systems for different economic objects by determining the order of subordination of the lower elements and units of the system that is higher. Thus, at the enterprise the director personifies the first level of the hierarchy of management, his deputy – the second level, heads of departments - the third level, etc [1].

From the above interpretations of the term «hierarchy» we decided to offer our own term «hierarchy in accounting», which is a system of normative legal regulation of accounting, parts of which are in strict order of subordination from the highest level to the lowest.

In our opinion, the need for a hierarchical system in accounting is precisely the need to obtain a large amount of information, process

and use it. Also, it includes a large number of employees and other factors.

Nowadays, scientists have different levels of accounting regulation. For example, Sheveria Ya.V. believes that the system of regulatory accounting should be five-tier [2]. It divides the acts of regulatory legal support of accounting into the following groups: 1) Laws of Ukraine, as regulatory legal acts of the highest legal force; 2) acts of a higher body in the system of bodies of executive power (resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine); 3) Accounting Regulations (Standards), other accounting and financial reporting normative documents, approved by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, which is the main body of central executive power on accounting and financial reporting regulation in Ukraine; 4) regulatory acts (instructions, regulations) and methodological recommendations, which are developed and approved by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and other authorities on the basis of AR(S), taking into account the specificity and available needs of the respective types of economic activity; 5) decisions (orders, commands) on the organization of accounting and application of specific accounting policies, which are adopted by the owner (manager) of the enterprise on the basis of documents of the highest order, which is presented in the previous four groups of documents of this security [3]. Kalitenko D.O. distinguish five levels of the system of legal and financial support of financial accounting: constitutional, legislative, regulatory, methodological, organizational and administrative [4]. However, in the course of the study, we found that Riabinina V.V. regulatory and financial regulation of financial accounting in Ukraine in accordance with IFRS, stops at four levels: legislative, regulatory, methodological and organizational and regulatory [5]. Ozeran A.V. it also identifies four levels, each of which is regulated by the relevant authorities and enterprises, in accordance with the powers vested in them: legislative, regulatory, methodological, and organizational [6].

Therefore, the accounting regulatory framework in Ukraine can in most cases be represented by four levels, each covering a number of documents. However, in our opinion, these levels do not fully reveal the hierarchical pyramid of normative regulation in Ukraine. So, based on our research, we propose to add two more levels of regulatory regulation: intermediate and programmatic.

The first of the proposed levels is intermediate. This level is proposed by us for the purpose of forming the relationship between enterprises and the state. While using it, the enterprises will be able to inform about problems, which they have in the course of accounting due to imperfect legal framework, or possibly due to ambiguous interpretation of certain or other accounting regulations, as well as to offer ways of improvement, simplification of accounting work.

The second is our first-level software program. At this level, we propose to apply rules of conduct that directly regulate the activities of enterprises in specific conditions. The formation of the program level will take into account who the subjects of accounting and what to do.

It should be noted that the Constitution can very relatively be called an act of regulatory support of accounting. Therefore, we cannot distinguish it as a separate level. Even if the Constitution is mentioned in the context of accounting regulation, it is only as the basic state document on which other laws of the state are based.

Today, no business can exist without a well-organized accounting system. Chaikovska L.O. indicates that modern accounting is an in-house, fairly complex system, which is at the same time an advanced science, incorporating various components [7]. Legal support of accounting means the constant regulation of the accounting process and represents a series of regulatory acts, according to which the accounting, financial reporting and financial and economic activities of economic entities are carried out. Since 2000, significant changes have taken place in the national accounting system, taking into account international standards. The basis is that accounting is necessarily subject to standardization and regulatory regulation at the state level. Accounting in Ukraine is based on strict compliance with laws, regulations, conditions, standards, instructions, and principles.

Thus, in the course of the study, we found out that Ukrainian standards are gradually moving to international ones; therefore, the problem of modern accounting is the volatility of the legal framework. This is due to the fact that the Ministry of Finance regularly changes the existing regulations or, in general, repeals some of them and instead issues new ones; changes the articles of the reporting forms, Accounting regulations (standards), the Chart of accounts, and consequently the Instruction there to, etc. All this makes it necessary

for practicing accountants to keep abreast of changes in the law, which causes some inconvenience and, even, misunderstanding.

Thus, analyzing the legal framework shows how quickly the regulatory documents change, new documents are adopted, amendments and changes to the existing ones. It can be concluded that, since the day of Ukraine's independence and until today, a stable legislative framework has not yet been created to satisfy all user groups.

Therefore, in the course of the study, we were faced with the problem of the inconsistency of one regulatory act with another. Therefore, we consider it necessary to propose, for the first time, as one of the ways to improve the regulation of the regulatory framework on accounting for the creation of a special state body. The name of the body will be the State Regulatory Agency.

The objectives of the proposed service will be:

- 1) keep track of changes in organization and accounting;
- 2) control over the correctness of editing and amendments to the legislative framework.

It would also be advisable to create a position at the enterprise level, which will be responsible for monitoring changes in legislation. We are also invited to add to the Classifier of Occupations, for the first time, the position of Accountant in the field of accounting law [8]. This will greatly facilitate and accelerate the work of accountants in the enterprise. Accountants will not need to start their work day by checking for new legislative changes in accounting, which will greatly increase their productivity.

Literature.

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SOCIAL REPORTING AS TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTING PROCESS

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For the normal functioning of any part of a market economy needs a proper level of information support of participants who make decisions about financial and property status, results of work, especially their accomplishments (based on preliminary data) as at the enterprise and partners. Such information provides the system of accounting and reporting.

The accounting system contains information about business enterprise, for which the current accounting is necessary to generalize in certain system parameters, which ensures the availability of reliable, timely, aggregated economic information and is achieved by reporting, which is the final stage of accounting. «Financial statements are a real means of communication by which managers at various levels communicate with each other in plain language, get an idea of the place your enterprise in the system of competing and partner enterprises, the correctness of the chosen strategic course and tactical methods» [1].

In the course of activity the company created a large number of different reporting forms. In recent years the tendency is to make public companies alongside traditional financial annual reports – social reports.

For the effective implementation of measures of social responsibility of business life, information about them should be