❖ Фінансові відносини та бухгалтерський облік

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Financial statements according to the international financial reporting standards: requirements and realities of implementation

The purpose of the article is to study peculiarities of the information formation in financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international financial reporting standards (IFRS) and its importance for external users in a market environment.

Research methods. In the process of research were used general philosophical and general scientific methods of knowledge of phenomena and processes: abstract and logical for interpretation of an essence of financial reporting; comparison, analogy and systematization for assessing the legal provisions and prerequisites for the introduction of international standards of financial reporting; monographic method for analysis of evolution of scientific achievements of domestic scientists regarding problems of financial reporting by economic entities in accordance with the requirements of international standards; empirical method for comprehensive assessment of the current state of the research object; evolutionary approach and historical method for formation of implementation stages of the international standards of financial reporting in Ukraine.

Research results. In the process of studying issues regarding the formation of financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international standards, a number of prerequisites were introduced that preceded a need for financial statements to be prepared in accordance with the international standards. There were formed periods for implementation of IFRS in Ukraine, in particular: early period, transitional period of voluntary use, period of formation of institutional mechanism, and period of global euro integration processes.

Elements of scientific novelty. The theoretical positions concerning the implementation of the international financial reporting standards were further developed, the authors' vision of an essence of financial reporting as a socially important information tool for representing the financial and property status and results of business entities of the market economy were formed.

Practical significance. There were outlined approaches, which are expedient to use in two financial reporting systems (for SAS and IFRS), namely the method of transformation and the method of conversion. Tabl.: 3. Figs.: 4. Refs.: 20.

Keywords: system; accounting theories; financial reporting; international standards of financial reporting; principles; aualitative characteristics.

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Scientific problem. Financial reporting is an information product for users of the micro and macro environment and should provide them with high-quality and reliable information and influence the effectiveness of their decisions. It is precisely in the conditions of uncertainty and limited resources of economic entities

financial reporting serves the most important source of modern information management system that provides management decisions.

Formation of financial statements based on uniform transparent principles, defined by the requirements of international standards of financial reporting, will allow its users to ensure the preservation of capital and the

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avoidance of risks of the negative effects of its investment.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The works of such scientists are devoted to the peculiarities of the implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Transformation of Financial Reporting in accordance with the requirements of domestic legislation: Bezverkhogo K.V., Zhuk V.M. [4, 5, 20], Legenchuk S.F., Luchka M.R. [7], Novodvorskaya V.V. [13], Pylypenko L.M. [14], Sydorenko R.V. [18], Smirnova O.V., Shevery Ya.V., Yatsunska O.S. [19] and others.

Without diminishing the importance of the research conducted by domestic scientists, there remain a number of problems that arise in the development of society and require research and new approaches.

The purpose of the article is to study the peculiarities of the formation of information in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international financial reporting standards (IFRS) and its importance for external users in a market environment.

Research results. In addition, financial statements as an economic category are present in many imperative norms, allocate (direct) profits, pay dividends, pay management fees, etc. Consequently, the reliability of the financial statements in terms of the efficiency of an enterprise depends on the objectivity of the distribution of social income, the investment attractiveness of a particular subject and the national economy as a whole [14, p.232].

It is worth noting that financial statements have been reflected for a long time, both in the legislative framework and in the researches of leading scientists. But at the same time, each scientist and normative act submit differently the definition of the category "financial statements".

Here are the results of theoretical studies of domestic scientists regarding the interpretation of the essence of "financial reporting" (Table 1).

The analysis of various interpretations shows that the semantics of the general definition of "financial reporting" is related to the terms "system", "methods, techniques, methods", "information resources", "economic indicators", which are subject to research and study.

Large-scale economic reforms have led to the formation of a new economic system and the development of market relations in Ukraine. The requirement of time is the development of foreign economic relations both at the state level and at the level of economic entities. The need for financial reporting under international standards is a set of prerequisites, in particular:

- increase of business entities engaged in international business;
- active exit of enterprises into international financial markets;
- attraction of foreign capital into the domestic economy;
- Ukraine's integration into the European economic space.

Table 1. Theoretical approaches to the interpretation of the essence of "financial statements"

Approach	Set of registers of generalized indicators	Information about financial condition	Satisfy the needs of users	Set of methods and techniques	System of generalized indicators	Formation of civilized market infrastructure	Set of forms of accounting	hod of final generalization and obtaining a system of economic indicators	The aggregate of information resources	Ingredient information support	Publicly important information toolkit
Authors				_	0,		_	Met			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAS 1 "General requirements for financial Reporting" [11]		+									
IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements [9]			+								
Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" [15]		+									

Continued table 1

									• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Bakurova G.V., Trohymets O.I.				+							
[1]											
Veriga Yu. A. [2]					+						
Davidenko N.M. [3]						+					
Kiiretsev G.G. [6, p.165]							+				
Luchko M.R., Benko I.D.		+									
[7, p.355]		Т									
Mysaka G.V., Sharmanska V.M.					+			+			
[8, p. 21]					т			т			
Neopochatenko O.O.										+	
[12, p.165]										Т	
Pushkar M.S. [13, p.296-334]	+										
Shevera Ya.V. [19]									+		
Zhuk V.M.[4, 5, 20]	·		+							+	+
Author's vision											+
Number of common features	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Summarized by authors.

Investigating the evolution of financial reporting by business entities in Ukraine in

accordance with the requirements of IFRS, several stages were identified (Table 2).

Table 2. Stages of Implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards in Ukraine

Stage	Period	Characteristics
1	2	3
Early period	2002 - 2005	Legislative decision was made regarding permission to use IFRS by business entities.
Transition period	2006-2011	Creation of economic and political requirements for obligatory application of IFRS by listed companies in pursuance of the decision of the European Union in accordance with Decree № 1606/2002.
The period of voluntary use	2012-2014	The process of introducing IFRS by business entities has become widespread.
Period of formation of the institutional mechanism	2015-2017	Transition to the formation of financial statements under IFRS by the banking system of Ukraine. Gradual decrease in the number of economic entities that formed financial statements under IFRS due to the economic crisis and political events.
The period of global eurointegration processes	2018 till now	Formation of financial statements under IFRS by entities of public interest with the gradual transition of other enterprises (defined at the legislative level)

Source: Formed by authors.

It is worth mentioning that the transition period to the international standards of financial reporting in Ukraine has a long term.

At the current stage of international integration in the field of economy and management, one can distinguish such an important tendency of accounting and financial reporting development as convergence, harmonization, unification of rules and accounting procedures, requirements for financial statements, accounting standards and financial statements of economic entities at the level EU countries, convergence of economic, accounting and financial legislation of Ukraine taking into account the requirements of international standards and legislation of the European Union [18, p.128-131].

According to V.M. Zhuk, academic science recommends that the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine not implement, but adapt to the institutional conditions of Ukraine, international financial reporting provisions. Such adaptation should be carried out for additional compliance with a number of key principles: 1) from simple to complex; 2) historical heredity; 3) the priority of standardization; 4) generalization [4, p. 24].

In today's economic conditions, financial statements of economic entities of Ukraine are regulated in accordance with the National Accounting Standard (Standard) 1 "General Requirements for Financial Statements" and has the following composition (Table 3).

Table 3. Characteristics of the financial statements of the specified NAS and IFRS

Report title	Characteristic
1	2
Balance sheet (Statement of Financial Position)	The assets, liabilities and equity of economic entities are displayed. Comes to the end of the last day of the reporting period.
Financial Statement (Consolidated Income Statement)	Discloses information on income, expenses, profits and losses, other comprehensive income and total income of enterprises during the reporting period.
Statement of Cash Flows	The data on cash flow during the reporting period as a result of operational, investment and financial activity is presented.
Statement of Equity (Statement of Changes in Equity)	Information about changes in the equity of the enterprise during the reporting period is disclosed.
Notes to the financial statements	Information about the purpose and conditions for using each element of equity (except for registered capital) is given.

Source: Summarized by authors on a basis [13].

It is worthwhile to emphasize the fact that with the adoption of the National Accounting Standards (Standard) 1 "General Requirements for Financial Statements" and the formulation of financial statements, the revival of scientific polemics on the implementation of IFRS in Ukraine has been encouraged.

When designing financial statements, it must be remembered that each component of the financial statements has its own purpose and each component needs a clear identification. No less important is the definition of requirements that it must meet. In today's conditions of the development of market relations in Ukraine, the regulation of the formation of information in financial reporting is carried out by means of the use of normative documents, which are divided into three levels (Figure 1), this is facilitated by the use of the legislative framework of Ukraine, as well as advanced world experience.

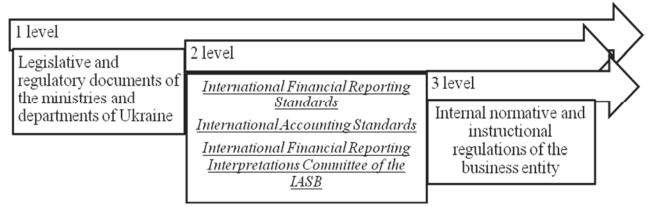


Figure 1. Levels of normative documents that regulate the procedure for the formation of financial statements of enterprises

Source: Formed by the authors.

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine "regarding the improvement of certain provisions dated 10/5/2017, the financial statements of an enterprise are formed in compliance with the following principles (Figure 2).

International financial reporting standards foresee the division of financial reporting principles into two groups:

- 1) the main assumptions of financial statements, which are ensured by observance of the principles of accrual and continuity of activities:
- 2) qualitative characteristics of financial reporting, which are provided by principles clearness, comparability, relevance (materiality, timeliness), reliability (completeness, neutrality, prudence, prevalence of the essence over the form).

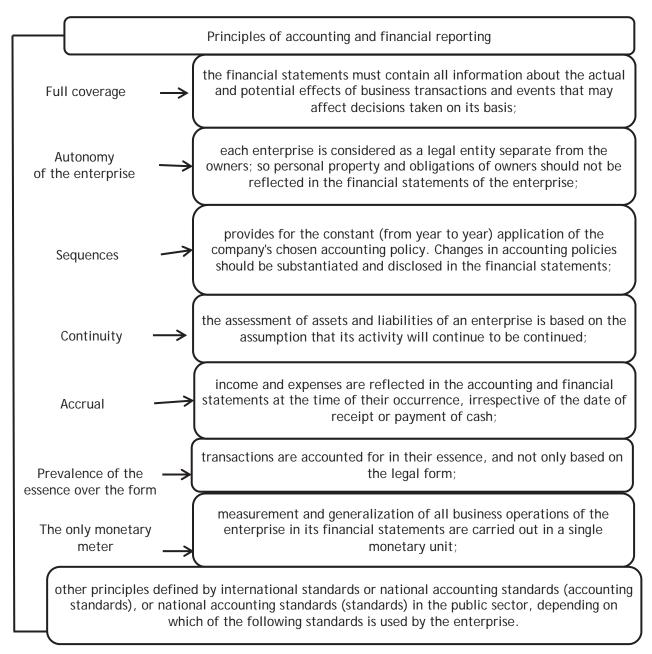


Figure 2. Principles on which the presentation of financial statements is based

Source: Summarized by authors on a basis [16].

The main objective of the legislative changes is to bring Ukrainian legislation in line with the legislation of the European Union and to update the procedure for the application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Committee on International Financial Reporting Standards is guided by the general principles of their preparation when drafting IFRS, the goals which the Committee seeks to achieve when developing and approving IFRS.

The principles disclose the general approaches of the IFRS Committee to international financial reporting standards, assist compilers and users of financial statements, and auditors to interpret the individual IFRSs

correctly and reflect transactions that are not yet covered by standardization. Internal normative and instructional regulations of the business entity determine the accounting policy of economic entities, which contributes to the formation of their strategic development and effective management decision-making.

The International Financial Reporting Standards have the mandatory composition of the financial statements, in particular: the statement of financial position at the end of the period; A statement of comprehensive income for the period (information on components of profit and loss, presented either as part of this report, or as a separate statement of comprehensive income before the state-

ment of comprehensive income); Statement of changes in equity for the period; Cash flow statement for the period; notes that contain a summary of accounting policies and other explanations. The notes are the most significant and integral part of the IFRS statement. Formation of financial statements in accordance with the requirements of international standards promotes the harmonization of accounting and reporting globally.

The analysis of the requirements that need to be put in the financial statements is carried out by many scholars. Thus, V.G. Shvets, analyzing the system of requirements for financial reporting, divides them into legal aspects and qualitative characteristics. Legal aspects of financial reporting are shown in Figure 3.

Regarding qualitative characteristics, according to the research VG Swedes are the following (Figure 4).

Obligatory submission - enterprises are obliged to report to the authorities to which they belong, to owners, bodies of state executive power and other users;

Responsibility for certification - financial statements are formed on the basis of accounting data, for which the responsibility of the chief and chief accountant of the enterprise are responsible. This circumstance requires the certification of financial statements data signed by the head and chief accountant.

State regulation-taking into account the need to generalize the reporting indicators of enterprises of various types of economic activity, state bodies establish uniform rules and forms of compilation and indicators of financial reporting;

Figure 3. Legal aspects of financial reporting

Source: Generalized by authors R.V. Sidorenko [18, p. 129].

Clarity - information should be presented in standard and easy perception form, but users should have a certain set of knowledge of accounting, enterprise economics, etc. Relevance - to meet the needs of users when making decisions. Information must have two roles that are closely interrelated:

predictive
and confirmatory

Significance - missing or misplaced information may affect the economic decisions made by users based on financial statements.

Reliability - information must be free from material error and bias, users can rely on it to the extent that it reflects the actual state of affairs; Comparability - Financial reporting should enable users to compare metrics for different periods and different enterprises.

Figure 4. Qualitative characteristics of financial reporting

Source: Formed by the authors on the basis of research R.V. Sidorenko [18, p.129-130].

O.V. Levitskaya stresses that the reporting procedures, their forms, the list of indicators included in them are among the most varied elements of modern Ukrainian accounting.

Levina's share of the entities applying IFRS falls within the voluntary use period (voluntary IFRS adoption), namely, in 2012, their share is 90.49%, in 2013 - 91.66%, and in 2014 p 91.91% [19, p.180].

Thus, according to the Law on Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" regarding the

improvement of some provisions, which entered into force on January 1, 2018, large enterprises that are not issuers of securities, and medium-sized enterprises are obliged not to later than by 1 June of the year following the reporting period, must publish the annual financial statements, together with the audit report, on its website (in full).

The first reporting period for which companies that are required to apply international standards file financial statements based on

taxonomy in accordance with international standards in electronic form is 2019.

Based on this, it's worth knowing that the taxonomy of financial statements is the composition of the articles and indicators of financial reporting and its elements that are subject to disclosure. The taxonomy of financial statements is approved by the central executive body, which ensures the formation and implementation of the state policy in the field of accounting [16].

In accordance with IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", two approaches to transition to IFRS are singled out: retrospective (preparation of the first financial statements for past periods) and forward-looking (focused on planning and preparing IFRS financial statements for future periods).

Ukrainian business entities use other approaches, in particular:

- parallel accounting (conversion) the formation and display of business operations in two systems of financial reporting for NSA and IFRS;
- the method of transformation uses the report generated by NSA and analytical decoding to it on the articles of the Report on the financial position and the Report on financial results.

The purpose of IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", is to provide the first financial statements of business entities compiled according to IFRS with high-quality information that is:

- 1) transparent to users and contained comparison elements in all displayed periods;
- 2) provides an acceptable starting point for accounting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);

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3) requires additional efforts that do not exceed the benefits for users [10].

The entity is required to make adjustments related to the difference in IFRS from the previous accounting policies, with their reflection in the input retained earnings (or other relevant capital accounts).

The use of international financial reporting standards will: reduce risks for lenders and investors; deepening of international cooperation in the field of accounting; unambiguous understanding of financial reporting and the growth of international confidence in its performance.

Summarizing the foregoing, it can be argued that International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) cover a range of issues of international importance in the context of the development of foreign trade, the activities of transnational corporations, the globalization of financial markets. They play a significant role in improving the national accounting standards and integration of the state into the world community.

Conclusions. The 18th century, as well as modern scientific developments and normative-legislative acts. The identified essence, the main components, principles, legal aspects and qualitative characteristics of the reporting, allow us to interpret financial reporting as a socially important information tool for representing the financial and property status and the result of the business entities of the market economy.

The stages of the introduction of the IFRS and the peculiarities of the formation of financial statements of economic entities according to the requirements of the international standards of financial reporting and certain difficulties that arise at the stage of formation of such reporting for the first time are determined.

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Гуцаленко Л.В., Марчук У.О. Фінансова звітність за міжнародними стандартами фінансової звітності: вимоги та реалії впровадження

Мета статті - дослідити особливості формування інформації у фінансовій звітності відповідно до вимог міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності (МСФЗ) та її вагомість для зовнішніх користувачів в умовах ринкового середовища.

Методика дослідження. У процесі дослідження використано загальнофілософські та загальнонаукові методи пізнання явищ і процесів: абстрактно-логічний (при тлумаченні сутності фінансової звітності); порівняння, аналогії та систематизації (при оцінці законодавчих положень і передумов впровадження міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності); монографічний (аналіз еволюції наукових здобутків вітчизняних учених щодо проблем формування фінансової звітності господарюючими суб'єктами відповідно до вимог міжнародних стандартів), емпіричний (щодо комплексної оцінки сучасного стану об'єкта дослідження); еволюційний підхід та історичний метод (при формуванні етапів впровадження міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності в Україні).

Результати дослідження. У процесі вивчення питань щодо формування фінансової звітності відповідно до вимог міжнародних стандартів вказано на низку передумов, що передувала необхідності формування фінансової звітності за міжнародними стандартами. Визначено періоди впровадження МСФЗ в Україні, зокрема: ранній, перехідний, добровільного використання, формування інституціонального механізму, глобальних євроінтеграційних процесів.

Елементи наукової новизни. Набули подальшого розвитку теоретичні положення щодо впровадження міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності, сформовано авторське бачення сутності фінансової звітності як суспільно важливого інформаційного інструментарію репрезентації фінансово-майнового стану і результату діяльності господарюючих суб'єктів ринкової економіки.

Практична значущість. Виокремлено підходи, що доцільно використовувати у двох системах фінансової звітності (за П(С)БО і МСФЗ) - методи трансформації та конверції. Табл.: 3. Рис.: 4. Бібліогр.: 20.

Ключові слова: система; бухгалтерські теорії; фінансова звітність; міжнародні стандарти фінансової звітностії; принципи; якісні характеристики.

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Гуцаленко Л.В., Марчук У.А. Финансовая отчётность по международным стандартам финансовой отчётности: требования и реалии внедрения

Цель статьи - исследовать особенности формирования информации финансовой отчётности в соответствии с требованиями международных стандартов финансовой отчётности (МСФО) и её весомость для внешних пользователей в условиях рыночной среды.

Методика исследования. В процессе исследования использованы общефилософские и общенаучные методы познания явлений и процессов: абстрактно-логический (при толковании сущности финансовой отчетности); сравнения, аналогии и систематизации (при оценке законодательных положений и предпосылок внедрения международных стандартов финансовой отчётности); монографический (анализ эволюции научных дострижений отечественных ученых в изучении проблем формирования финансовой отчетности хозяйствующими субъектами относительно требований международных стандартов) эмпирический (относительно комплексной оценки современного состояния объекта исследования), эволюционный подход и исторический метод (при формировании этапов внедрения международных стандартов финансовой отчетности в Украине).

Результаты исследования. В процессе изучения вопросов формирования финансовой отчётности в соответствии с требованиями международных стандартов указано на ряд предпосылок, предшествующих необходимости формирования финансовой отчетности по международным стандартам. Определены периоды внедрения МСФЗ в Украине, в частности: ранний, переходный, добровольного использования, формирования инстуционального механизма, глобальных евроинтеграционных процессов.

Элементы научной новизны. Получили дальнейшее развитие теоретические положения относительно внедрения международных стандартов финансовой отчетности, сформировано авторское видение сущности финансовой отчетности как общественно важного информационного инструментария репрезентации финансово-имущественного состояния и результата деятельности хозяйствующих субъектов рыночной экономики.

Практическая значимость. Определены подходы, которые целесообразно использовать в двух системах финансовой отчетности (по П(С)БО и МСФО) - методы трансформации и конверции. Табл.: 3. Илл.: 4. Библиогр.: 20.

Ключевые слова: система; бухгалтерские теории; финансовая отчётность; международные стандарты финансовой отчётности; принципы; качественные характеристики.

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