

БУХГАЛТЕРСЬКИЙ ОБЛІК, АНАЛІЗ ТА АУДИТ (ЗА ВИДАМИ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ)

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WAYS OF AUDITING SETTING IN UKRAINE AND EU

Анотація. У статті розглянуто шляхи становлення, системи організації та регулювання аудиту, визначено тип регламентаційної структури аудиторської діяльності в різних країнах світу. Запропоновано створити ефективну систему контролю якості та підвищення кваліфікації аудиторів в Україні. Розглянута необхідність законодавчого забезпечення рекомендацій Євросоюзу щодо регулювання обов'язкового аудиту з метою задоволення євроінтеграційних прагнень України.

Ключові слова: аудиторська діяльність, регулювання аудиту, система контролю, якість аудиторських послуг.

Problem setting. All countries following the market way in their development use different market models still having in common auditing as their core. Different countries introduce their own system of organization and regulation of audit operations, however, its professional management and maintenance principles are the same in most market economies. The specific character of audit operations in different countries is being revealed itself in the degree of government intervention and control over the audit work subjects functioning.

Recent researches and publications analysis. The problems of arranging audit activity had been studied by such domestic and foreign authors as Andreev V.D., Butynets F.F., Petryk O.A., Soloviy A.M., Tymko Y.P., Horolets T.I., Harhola G., Redko K.O., Kalinska T.A., Kulakovska L.P., Pitch U.V., Tomilovska L.V., Lazarkova I. O., Solonenko T.S., Ivanov-Maliavin S., Zobylevych S.Y. and others. Audit operation organizing in the country presupposes the solving of such top priority tasks as determining the status of an auditor regarding to economic entities, the state; defining the rights and responsibilities of the auditor with respect to customers and third parties; establishing the procedures for acquiring professional qualifications and the right to realize activities in the sphere of auditing; forming normative and legal acts in the audit environment; auditor responsibilities and other.

Not all the countries successfully solve this problem, because the legal status of auditors and their role in society manifests itself differently depending on the type and model of audit regulation, which is the base for the economy of a country.

The formulation of article purpose. To analyze the specific system of auditing structure in different countries, to determine the type of regulatory structure of auditing, to analyze the system of auditors certification in foreign countries and Ukraine.

Basic research material statement. Every country in the world has its own peculiarities in organizing its audit activities that determine the nature and purpose of the audit, the terms of its regulations and regulatory approaches for audits and audit services organizing and conducting.

The basic principles of the auditing system depends on the country level of economic development. If we estimate the degree of state intervention and control of audit activity functioning as high, medium and low, it is possible to identify accordingly the three models of organization and regulation of the auditing: tough (France, Germany, Israel, Poland, Russian Federation, Belarus), mixed (Ukraine, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Moldova) and soft (USA, UK, Bulgaria).

The study of specific character in auditing organization and regulation in different countries show natural formation of

professional organizations and associations in almost every country. An exception is the Republic of Belarus, where only state authorities regulate and control audit.

World audit organization and management systems have been organized in the way to provide payment process attestation (certification) and licensing (registration) as well as payment of relevant auditors fees and deposits for financial providing in functioning of the country audit system itself.

The assessment of global approaches to audit organization and regulation reveals distinguish two fundamentally different concepts in auditing practice and regulation - public and professional ones.

The state concept is common in continental European countries such as France, Germany, Poland, Austria, Spain where audit is being focused primarily on the needs of the state authorities as the main users of audit reports. In these countries, the audit activity is strictly regulated by centralized (state) authorities having been charged with monitoring the conducting the audit. The above states have rigid regulatory structure model of audit.

In many European countries the high level of state control in setting requirements for education and professionalism experience is being observed determining the probability of applicants for admission to pass the qualifying examination in audit.

The organization and methods of testing in Germany is governed by the Federal Ministry of Economy in consultation with the representative authority of the federal land. For conducting the qualifying examinations the special committees with their members-representatives of senior management are being formed in federal states.

Audit examination committees decide whether to admit the applicants to take the qualifying examination and conduct examinations.

All auditors and audit firms in Germany are always at the same time the members of the Audit Chamber. On its basis the audit courts are established possessing the rights regarding auditors, to start with substantial penalties for unfair treatment to their professional duties and completing with divesting to realize audit profession at all.

France practices a highly centralized audit system. The problems in regulating professional auditors and audit firms are defined by the French government decree of 08.12.1969 y. and the Decree of the Government of France of 24.01.1994 y. [1, p.65]. The admission to take the qualifying examinations for getting auditor certificate (Commissioner accounts) is being decided by the Ministry of Justice of France. Accountants experts can conduct audits at the invitation of companies and organizations for the corresponding fee [6, p.380].

The representative of rigid system in audit regulation is Poland. The State Chamber of Auditors is the professional body of self-government uniting auditors having been established on the basis of the adopted the Law on Audit and publication of financial statements in October 19, 1991 as well as on auditors and their self-government.

External and internal audits are being distinguished In Polish auditing [1, p.67]. External audits are performed by competent auditors while and internal audit is realized by internal auditors.

In Poland the principal control and regulation of the audit is carried out by the National Board of Auditors and the Ministry of Finance of Poland, exercising the functions included legislative regulation of auditing as well as issuing permits for activities in the field of audit, control on functioning of audit activity entities [3, p.160]. A national emergency congress of professional auditors unites them in Poland, and the main prerogative is to consider and approve the Code of auditors Ethics as well as supervision of Internal Auditors. The Minister of Finance of Poland realizes the supervision of Internal Auditors under the Ministry of Financial Control and Internal Audit Coordination Department.

To Internal Audit in Poland such entities are to be subjected as central unit of public administration, the military government, customs and government treasury, organizational units and prosecution of military service, trust funds, social security funds, governmental entities, units with significant income and expenses units serving the higher authorities, as well as other entities, income and expenditure of public funds exceeding 40

million zlotys per calendar year [1, p.69]. It is not the responsibility of internal auditor to participate in the audit engagement that may lead to conflicts of interests and to use these functions for private purposes.

In the countries following the concept of professional audit regulation, particularly in the US, the UK, Bulgaria the primary user of the auditor's report are the third persons - investors, lenders, banks, insurance companies, stock exchanges.

Audit regulation in these countries is mainly realized by public auditing professional associations. In the above countries audit organizations have more autonomy, they train auditors themselves, confer the qualifications and further follow by how faithfully and efficiently the auditors perform their duties.

In Bulgaria depending on the subjects performing the audit they allocate internal, external and independent audit. Internal audit is the prerogative of the executive branch of power being exercised by the Ministry of Finance by means of the Public Internal Financial Control Agency.

External audits are being conducted by the Accounting Chamber subordinated to legislative power. Audit conducted by the Accounting Chamber presupposes gathering, analyzing and assessing of financial and non-financial information of budget offices, checking the effectiveness of budget management and other public facilities, evaluating the budget. Accounting Chamber Auditing activities are based on the annual program being approved by the Accounting Chamber. In addition to the objects embedded into the approved program the additional audit may be realized according to special resolution of the National Assembly. The supervision and control of the state with respect to the subjects of independent audit in Bulgaria is practically non-existent

An independent audit in Bulgaria is carried out by the certified expert accountant regulation being assigned to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of experts [4, p.27]. It provides legal regulation of Chartered Accountants experts, organizes and controls the independent practice of the profession, approves international auditing standards [3, p.162].

Ukraine is an outstanding representative of the mixed model type regulation of auditing. The peculiarity of mixed type models is that the audit regulation is being provided by both the government of the country and independent professional organizations as well.

The Parliament and the Government of Ukraine carry out the state regulation of audit activity by approving the basic law of Ukraine "On Auditing" and a number of other legal acts. The entity representatives are being delegated from various ministries and departments of the Audit Chamber of Ukraine.

The Audit Chamber of Ukraine (ACU) is the independent non-governmental body which provides organizational and methodological guidance in auditing activities in Ukraine. ACU is developing guidelines for audit conducting, approving the standards, rules, regulations, instructions, explanations for audit. Audit Chamber of Ukraine certifies entities intended to engage in audit activities, issues permits for activities in the field of audit, controls audit quality and audit services [2, p.57].

ACU is accountable to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and submits an annual report on the state of auditing in Ukraine. Besides the Audit Chamber of Ukraine there functions the public professional organization - the Union of Auditors of Ukraine (UAU). It unites voluntarily practicing auditors, works out drafts of legal acts in auditing, provides methodological guidelines for audit and audit services.

Lithuania is another country with mixed system of regulation and audit control. Lithuanian Association of Accountants and Auditors (LAAA) represents a non-profit public professional organization. Its main objectives are collaboration with government agencies for proposing and developing regulations in auditing, monitoring the observance of professional ethics standards [3, p.161]. Lithuanian Association of Internal Auditors (LAIA) established to represent the interests of Internal Auditors of Lithuania to public authorities and international organizations in the field of internal audit. LAIA provides the arrangement of exams for getting the title of Certified Internal Auditors.

All countries have limitations not allowing auditors to engage in other activities, in

addition to providing audit services or the activities under which the doubts arise as for their compliance with auditors independence.

In many foreign countries the identical legal form of audit firms is being represented by individual ownership, partnership and corporation.

In Germany such audit organizations can be recognized as corporation, limited joint-stock company, limited liability company, a public trading company and limited partnership.

In Sweden the accounting firms is being represented by a company with joint liability or registered joint stock companies. The registration of the company with joint responsibility requires that of its constituent agreement indicated that the company does not include any other activity but professional audit and related with it activities, and the members should be approved or authorized auditors.

To register a company in Sweden it is necessary that in its charter was written that the company does not include any other activity but professional audit and related with it activities; at least 75% of board members and at least 75% of their deputies and CEO should be approved or authorized by the auditors; the board is empowered to make decisions in the case when those being present have been approved or being authorized auditors together make up the majority of votes at the meeting.

In Russia it has been found that audit activities are entitled to perform by individuals (auditor) -and legal entities accounting firms) regardless of the type of property, including foreign and created jointly with foreign legal persons and individuals.

In Ukraine the Law "On Auditing" of April 22, 1993 indicates that audit firms may be established on the basis of any form of ownership. The total amount of the share of contributions (participants, shareholders) of the audit firm not being the auditors in the authorized capital may not exceed 30% [5, p.22].

Conclusions. The analysis having been conducted suggests that the most effective system of audit regulation is of mixed one. Its effectiveness is based on the fact that the system can simultaneously consider and protect the interests of the state, external users and entities of business audit. The state, on the one hand, establishes the procedure and rules for auditing, enforcing their duties to society. Independent professional organizations protect the rights and interests of their members - auditors. Therefore, to improve the status of audit activities and professional development in Ukraine we propose to introduce more strict requirements for audit quality and audit services; to work out the efficient system for quality control and auditors training.

To improve the regulatory activity in auditing as well is necessary to introduce certain changes to the Law of Ukraine "On Auditing":

- Legislative support and recognition of ACU place as the main coordinating body in the system of public oversight of the audit profession and its subjects in Ukraine;

- Legislative support to EU guidelines as for the requirements to the regulation in the field of statutory audit to meet the European aspirations of Ukraine.

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Abstract. The article deals with the ways of formation, organization and regulation audit systems; the types of regulatory auditing structure in different countries has been defined. The efficient system for quality control as well as auditors training in Ukraine has been proposed. The necessity of legislative support for EU recommendations regulations concerning statutory audits to meet European aspirations of Ukraine has been considered.

Keywords: auditing, auditing regulation, control system, the quality of audit services.