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**INTRODUCTION OF ELEMENTS OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS OF
FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN ACCOUNTING PRACTICE IN UKRAINE**

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A comparative analysis of national and international approaches to regulation of accounting, generally modern system of accounting, defined the features of accounting principles to International Financial Reporting Standards and methodology developed countries, considered factors of influence on the development of national accounting systems for the analysis of developments domestic and foreign researchers, examined the nature of their influence and interdependence 'relationship between them, identified and analyzed existing in the world management accounting practice models that differ in the degree of state regulation, austerity regulations for the implementation of accounting procedures, display order of business transactions in accounting accounts reveals trends of accounting in Ukraine at the present stage of integration of the economy into the world economy.

Keywords: *accounting system, accounting model, elements of accounting systems, accounting systems, foreign and domestic experience, levels of accounting, the world economic space.*

Problem definition and its relationship with important scientific and practical tasks. The modern global economy characterized by the expansion of economic ties between the countries and the prevalence of advanced experience. Mostly it concerns domestic enterprises management mechanisms that are adapted to be based on market economy principles,

methods, levers. One of the main areas that require the most adjustment to the foreign practice is accounting. For countries oriented on market economy, seeking to «conquer» the international markets and are extremely interested in the inflow of foreign capital, special significance is the problem of diagnosis of the current state system of norms, rules, principles and means of

providing financial information that would be understood by foreign investors and creditors by using accounting. This is due to the fact that timely and adequate conversion of national accounting systems should have information about the specifics, similarities and differences, peculiarities of accounting principles different countries. Diagnosis and accumulating experience of economic developed countries in methods of accounting procedures is the starting point to successfully meet the challenges of forecasting and strategic planning of their own accounting system. Summarizing the experience of adapting national accounting systems to international accounting standards to be used in domestic practice determines the relevance of the article.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Problems of formation, development and mutual influence of different accounting systems are devoted to a number of domestic authors: M. T. Belukha [1], F. F. Butyntsya [2], V. A. Gavrilenko, M. R. Luchka [8], N. M. Malyuga [9], and others. This perspective is considered in the work of foreign scientists [2], A. Amato, J. Blake, James. Breuil, E. Max, M. A. Holtsberha, E.S. Hendryksena, X. Anderson, D. Kolduølla, Charles T. Hornhrena, John Foster and others [14]. However, despite foundation development scientists, some aspects of regulation and accounting require further investigation.

The issue of consistency of accounting system in Ukraine with international accounting standards and reporting has become especially important during the adoption and adaptation of the Tax Code of Ukraine and the associated reform of national accounting standards. Legislative process aimed at solving these problems, but without a solid theoretical base such

reform could lead to the generation of new inconsistencies and contradictions.

Bold unsolved before parts of the problem, which is dedicated to the article. For the proper functioning of any parts of the economy is essential to business entities and other users of information, making decisions, were true and objective information about the assets, cash and financial position, results of operation. Such information provides a record that not only reflects the business processes, but also actively affects them. The issue of consistency of accounting system in Ukraine with international accounting standards and reporting has become especially important during the adoption and adaptation of the Tax Code of Ukraine and the associated reform of national accounting standards. Legislative process aimed at solving these problems, but without a solid theoretical base such reform could lead to the generation of new inconsistencies and contradictions.

Formulation purposes of article (problem). The purpose of the article is to allocate elements of accounting systems abroad, substantiating their importance for successful adaptation of national accounting systems to international accounting standards.

The implementation of the practice of managing domestic enterprises new approaches to accounting, first of all, requires the study of factors that determine their function. These include: national identity, political and economic relations, tax system, methods of financing capital specificity functioning entities, national and corporate culture, the level of professional training, research and innovation in the practice of management [12].

The scope of organization and

management accounting in foreign countries involves the use of four levels of regulation [2]. These are document legislatures, government agencies, professional and private organizations and

development conducted on its own initiative accountancy professionals. However, the degree of influence on regulatory agencies' activities in various countries are different (Table. 1).

Table 1. The order of accounting in foreign countries

Country	The regulatory agency	The Principle of operation	Rights of members	Leadership Appointments	Interaction with public authorities
Greece	Official accountant body	The only conduct audits	Operate as a separate company	Appointed by the government	Submission
South Ireland	Institute Chartered accountants	Coordinate activities of professionals and quality educational courses	They can work in government	Appointed by voting members	Cooperation
Italy	The National Council of experts and accountants	Gives some standards of accountancy	Supervises the activities of accountants	Appointed by the Ministry of Justice	Cooperation
Luxembourg	Institute of Auditors enterprises	Oversees the auditors	The status of qualified auditor	Appointed by the Ministry of Justice	Submission
Spain	Institute of Accountants and Auditors	Supervises the activities of accountants and decides their work	Government officials	Appointed by the government	Submission
	Spanish Association of Accountants and officials	Develop recommendations on accountancy	Accountants, auditors, academics and other	Appointed by voting members	Cooperation
Sweden	Institute of Professional Accountants	Provides services on management of documents reporting	Status lower qualifications accountant	Appointed by the Trade	Cooperation
	Institute of Professional Auditors	Provides audit, accounting checks	Status auditor	Appointed by the Trade	Cooperation

Overview author based sources [2, 8, 13].

For domestic experience characteristic is the use of five levels of

accounting on the enterprises (Fig. 1).

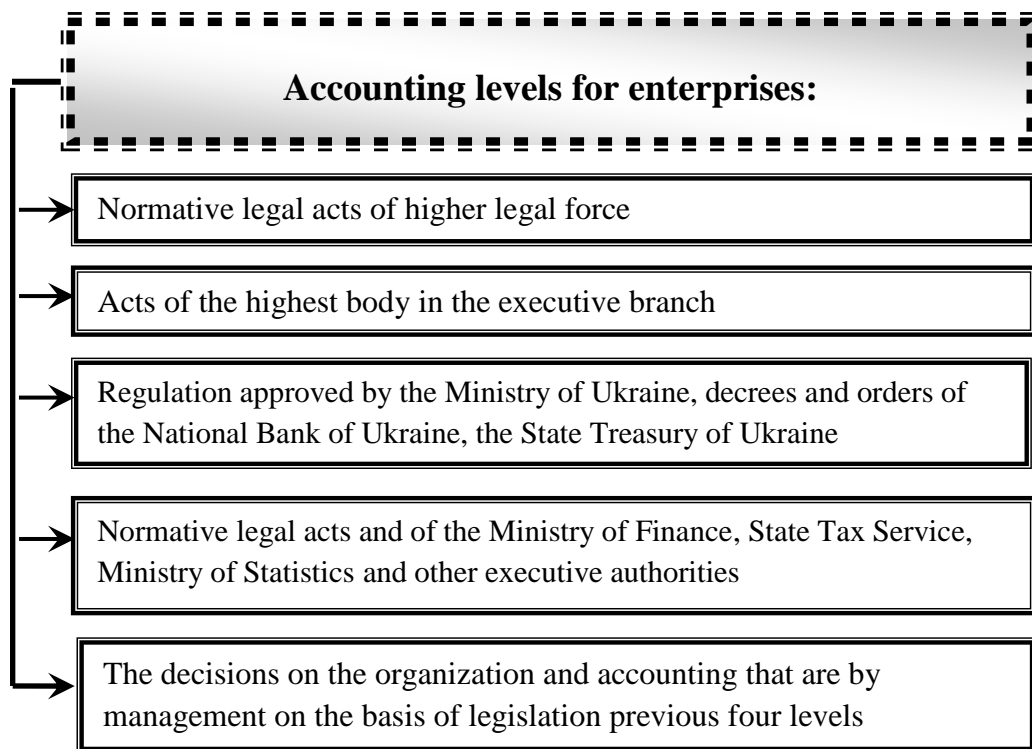


Fig. 1. Accounting levels for enterprises

Developed by the author based on sources [2].

Foreign experience of accounting as a means of implementation, monitoring economic activity and enhance the human factor. In contrast, the organization of accounting in Ukraine does not provide for the allocation of theorists and practitioners. This is due to the lack of close ties between government agencies, business leaders

and academics.

Together with other factors that have a different character impact on the domestic and foreign enterprises, legal regulation of accounting, determine its meaning as a system.

In modern conditions there are six systems of accounting (Fig. 2).

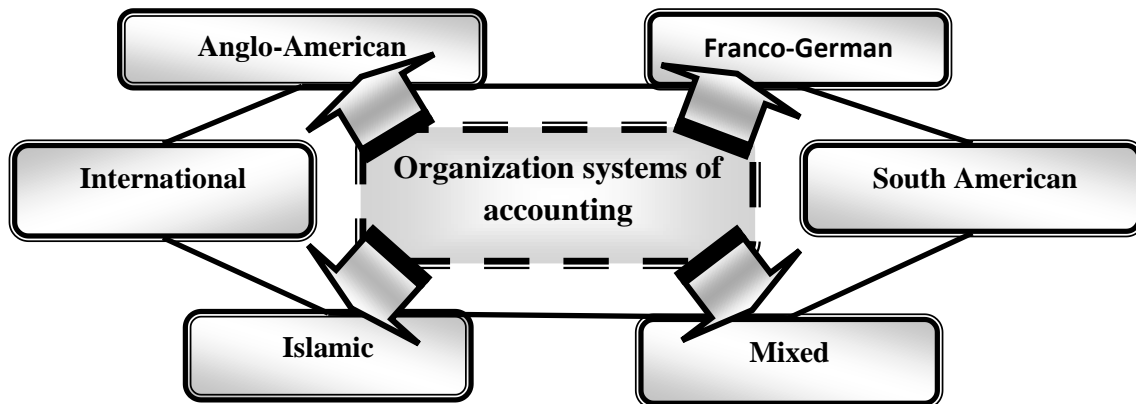


Fig. 2. Organization systems of accounting
 Developed based on sources [8, 13].

Anglo-American system of accounting used in Australia, Bahamas, Benin, Bermuda, Botswana, Venezuela, Ireland, the UK, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Mexico, Hong Kong, India, the Netherlands, Israel, Canada, USA, Mexico, Pakistan, Jamaica, Colombia (Fig. 3).

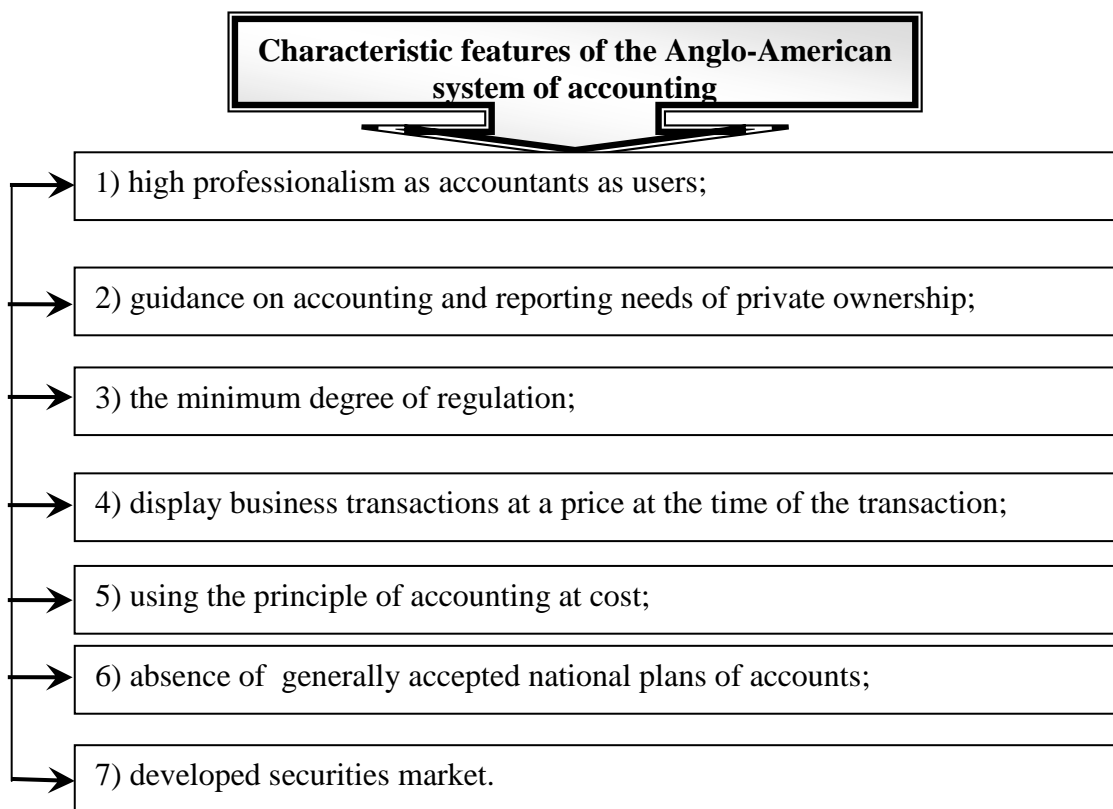


Fig. 3. Characteristic features of the Anglo-American system of accounting
 Developed based on sources [2, 9, 13].

The Islamic system operates in the Middle East (Fig. 4).

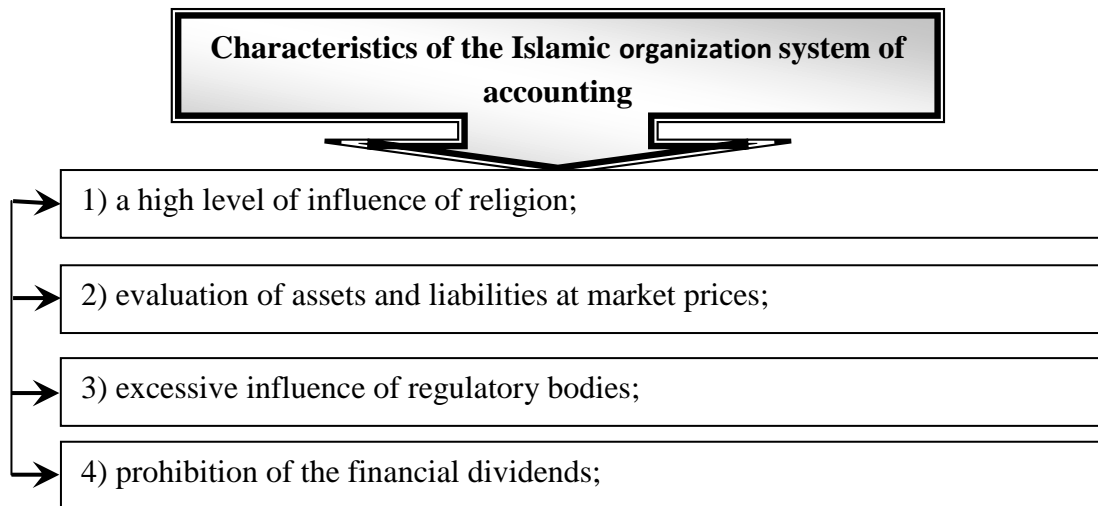


Fig. 4. Characteristics of the Islamic organization on system of accounting
Developed based on sources [5, 13].

Franco-German system used in Sweden, Egypt, France, Japan, Algeria, Austria, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Cambodia, Turkey, Norway, Switzerland, Greece, Portugal, Finland, Guinea, of Denmark (Fig. 5).

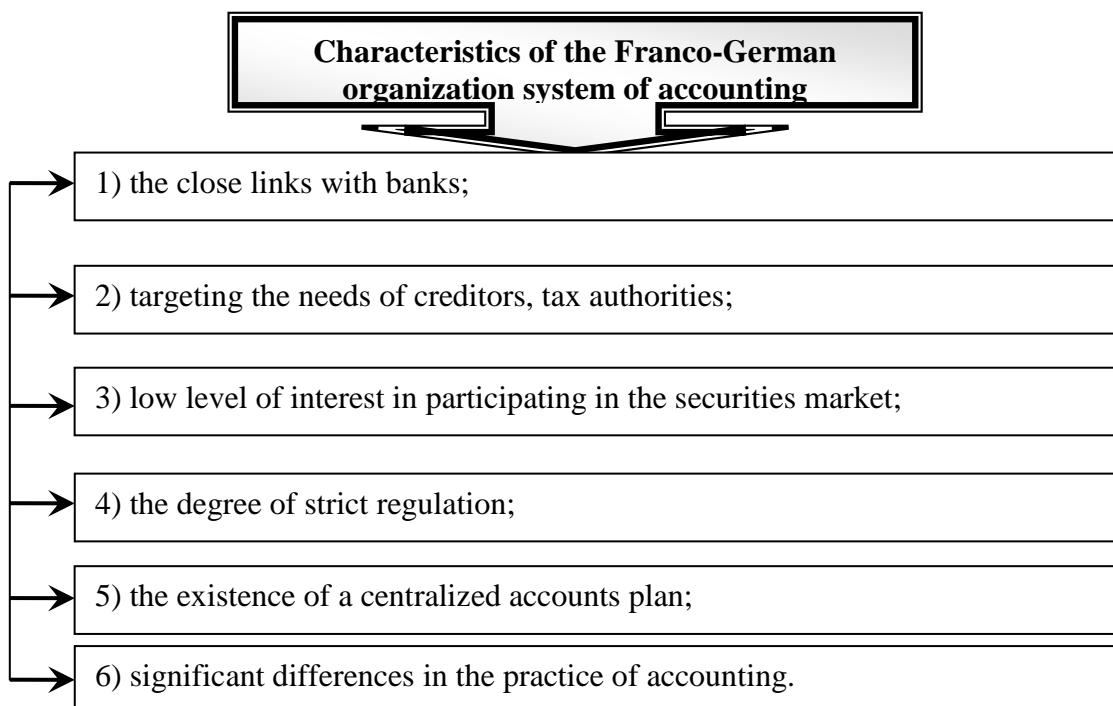


Fig. 5. Characteristics of the Franco-German organization system of accounting

Developed by the author based sources [9, 13].

South American system operates in Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Honduras, Nicaragua (Fig. 6).

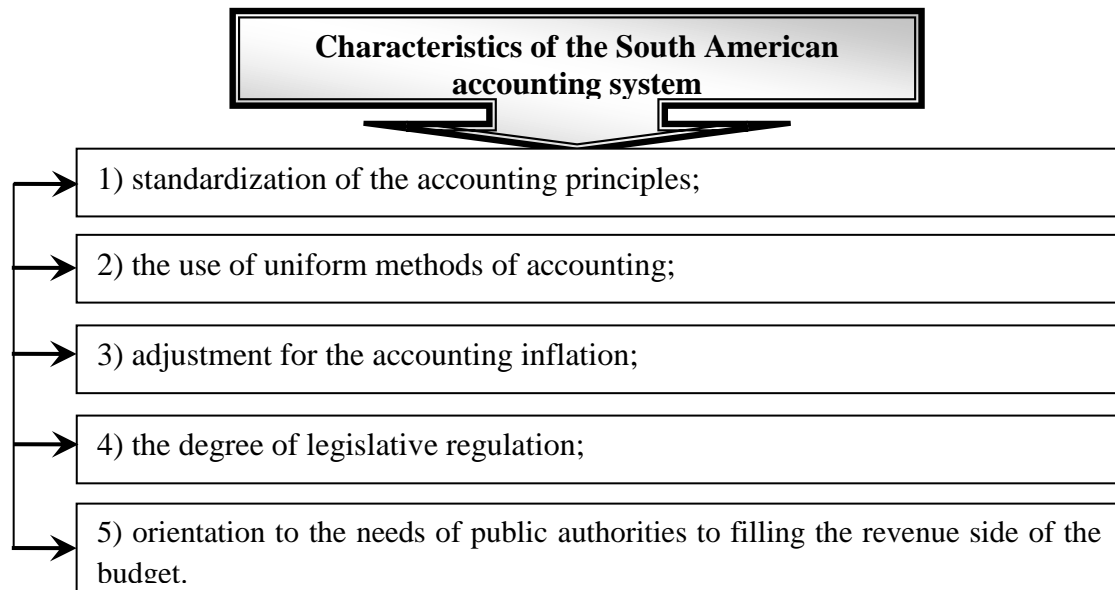


Fig. 6. Characteristics of the South American accounting system
Developed based on sources [9, 13].

The mixed system is used in Albania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Croatia, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Russia and Ukraine. The indicative features of such system are difficult to determine, because depending on the specifics of state regulation of individual countries. It is often combines features of both British-American and Continental systems.

International system found its way over the last ten years due to the development processes of integration and globalization. Its defining feature is the application of generally accepted accounting principles of international accounting standards. Accounting organization for such a system provides

the greatest efficiency elements method of accounting by establishing uniform requirements for businesses around the world.

According to the above accounting systems formed by three international plans of accounts: the European Union (EU), the African Union, the British-American accounting system [2].

Chart of Accounts EU is based on international and national standards and laws. Characteristic features of the chart of accounts are:

- 1). the establishment of common rules and requirements for EU countries on each balance sheet and profit and loss account;
- 2). consideration of the requirements

of the Commercial Code;

ownership, types of businesses.

3). organization of accounting based

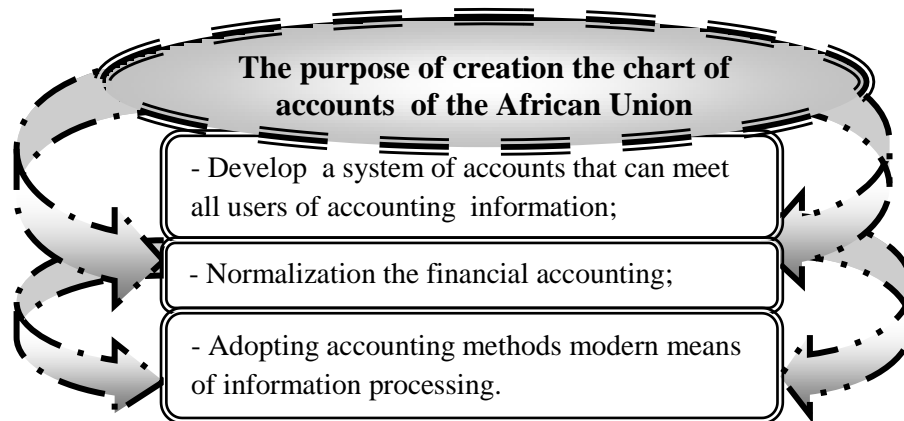


Fig. 7. The purpose of creation the chart of accounts of the African Union

Developed based on sources [2, 13].

In the British-American accounting system is not uniform chart of accounts, accounting records, reporting forms. This accounting model is widely used in Australia, Britain, Israel, Ireland, Spain, India, Canada, Cyprus, Mexico, the Netherlands, and also in Central America.

Given that Ukraine is heading for world economic space organization of accounting in domestic enterprises also includes the use of charts of accounts for companies and organizations, small businesses, budgetary institutions, commercial banks, the central bank, which are formed in generally accepted accounting principles and financial reporting. However, Ukraine accounting is limited alternative independent choice of component accounting, including public institutions can not choose another form of his conduct except memorial warrant, small businesses may be used only one chart of accounts,

which contains 8 and 9 classes of approved forms financial statements cannot change the number of articles and fullness [3].

Ukraine, like most transition economies, followed by the development of national standards based on IFRS. It is important that the harmonization of national standards with IAS understood not as a single act, but as a complex multidimensional process and the completeness and order display different economic activities and on the timing of the implementation of standards and conditions to ensure their effective use. The success of the reforms will largely depend on strengthening the position and coordinate the efforts of professional organizations of accountants and auditors, the effectiveness of their cooperation with the public authorities [7].

Accounting issues associated with increasing transnationalization of

business activities is relevant, especially for foreign multinationals that expand investment in Ukraine, and the few Ukrainian companies with active investments abroad [3]. However, the increase in foreign investment and especially investment Ukrainian entities in foreign countries led the development and implementation of national standards on accounting for investments in subsidiaries and associates, Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures. Already today the establishment of industrial-financial groups (PFG), especially transnational, update to these issues. Overall bringing national systems of accounting and reporting with international standards is a way for the internationalization of accounting and its harmonization,

improving the quality of accounting information and the credibility of the various users [8]. However, reform of the accounting system – a complex process and requires hard work of legislators, academics and practitioners. Major attention needs scientific study, development of the concept of the reform, and then on the basis of scientifically based provisions their legalization at the highest state level.

For the majority of domestic scientists are pointed to the need for further development of the concept of accounting in Ukraine. Background of development accounting in Ukraine singled out by S.A. Chairman shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Preconditions for further development of accounting in Ukraine

№	The essence of the preconditions
1.	Viewing theoretical bases of accounting based on management complexity, the growing role of intellectual capital as a key factor of competitiveness of modern information technology, that the study of contemporary theories, view of the subject and method of accounting
2.	Differentiation the financial reporting requirements
3.	Reunification accounting and reporting which provides for the rejection of rigid forms of financial reporting mandatory codes rows and preserve only the general structure of financial statements and minimum requirements for disclosure
4.	Continuing professional education, certification of accountants that promotes professional development of accountants and prestige of the profession, reducing the risk for stock market participants and financial institutions, harmonizing Ukrainian system of training of accountants with international standards, improve the efficiency of corporate governance, strengthening control over the observance of professional ethics of accountants and auditors
5.	The active position of the accounting community, such as professional organizations of accountants and auditors, the media, including professional publications on accounting
6.	The formation of the modern paradigm of accounting and reporting, which aims to create an information infrastructure that is adequate to the requirements of a market economy in the interests of all members of society

Overview based on sources [3].

Overall integration processes and standardization, standardization of

accounting in particular – natural phenomena and irreversible, since it demands everyday realities. The question is how to adapt these processes at the national level, the consequences of which are accompanied by thoughtful and whether there are ways and methods of their implementation.

Conclusions and recommendations for further research. Thus, the current stage of development of the accounting system is characterized not only by its ability to provide control over the use of resources of the enterprise, but also to satisfy the needs of different users of accounting information and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of enterprise management solutions managers [7]. Ukraine cannot develop economically without taking appropriate place in the European Economic Area, which requires, in particular, reform of

accounting and reporting in production and any and all areas of economic life of the state. However, the introduction of new standards should take into account the peculiarities of the national economy, the economic interests of the state as a whole.

The use of international experience for the development of the national accounting system does not mean the immediate introduction of international standards in the practice of domestic enterprises. The use of international standards in Ukraine must consist above all in the active application in the development of the concept of accounting in a market economy, which should provide the overall comparability of financial information, which is formed by Ukrainian and western companies.

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ВПРОВАДЖЕННЯ ЕЛЕМЕНТІВ ОБЛІКОВИХ СИСТЕМ ЗАРУБІЖНИХ КРАЇН В ПРАКТИКУ ВЕДЕННЯ ОБЛІКУ В УКРАЇНІ

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Проведено порівняльний аналіз вітчизняних і зарубіжних підходів до регулювання облікового процесу, узагальнено сучасні системи організації обліку, визначено особливості принципів бухгалтерського обліку в міжнародних стандартах фінансової звітності та методології розвинених країн, розглянуто фактори впливу на побудову національних систем бухгалтерського обліку за результатами аналізу напрацювань вітчизняних та зарубіжних дослідників, досліджено характер їх впливу та взаємозв'язок між ними, визначено та проаналізовано наявні у світовій практиці господарювання моделі обліку, які відрізняються за ступенем державного регулювання, суворістю нормативних вимог щодо виконання облікових процедур, порядку відображення господарських операцій на облікових рахунках, окреслено тенденції розвитку бухгалтерського обліку в Україні на сучасному етапі інтеграції економіки у світовий економічний простір.

Ключові слова: *облікова система, модель бухгалтерського обліку, елементи облікових систем, системи організації бухгалтерського обліку, зарубіжний і вітчизняний досвід, рівні організації бухгалтерського обліку, світовий економічний простір.*

ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ УЧЕТНЫХ СИСТЕМ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН В ПРАКТИКУ ВЕДЕНИЯ УЧЕТА В УКРАИНЕ

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Проведен сравнительный анализ отечественных и зарубежных подходов к регулированию учетного процесса, обобщены современные системы организации учета, определены особенности принципов бухгалтерского учета в международных стандартах финансовой отчетности и методологии развитых стран, рассмотрены факторы, влияющие на построение национальных систем бухгалтерского учета по результатам анализа работ отечественных и зарубежных исследователей, исследован характер их влияния и взаимосвязь между ними, определены и проанализированы имеющиеся в мировой

практике хозяйствования модели учета, которые отличаются по степени государственного регулирования, строгости нормативных требований по выполнению учетных процедур, порядка отражения хозяйственных операций на учетных счетах, очерчено тенденции развития бухгалтерского учета в Украине на современном этапе интеграции экономики в мировое экономическое пространство.

Ключевые слова: *учетная система, модель бухгалтерского учета, элементы учетных систем, системы организации бухгалтерского учета, зарубежный и отечественный опыт, уровни организации бухгалтерского учета, мировое экономическое пространство.*