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TRANSITION OF UKRAINIAN ENTERPRISES TO INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS: THE ROLE OF MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Ukrainian enterprises face a number of problems during the transition to international financial reporting standards on their own initiative or in a mandatory manner in accordance with the requirements of the law. Analysis of these problems, their systematization, characterization will allow to determine the most effective ways to overcome them, prepare for the transition to IFRS, support such entities so that they can take full advantage of the use of international standards to popularize them in Ukrainian business, ensure transparency and investment attractiveness. A special role in this process is played by transnational corporations, which, through the introduction of internal accounting policies, conducting training programs and sending qualified specialists, act as catalysts for change and suppliers of best practices for Ukrainian enterprises.

During the research, general scientific methods of cognition were used, including analysis, synthesis, comparison, analogy, induction, deduction, systematization, comparison, systematic approach.

The transformation of accounting and reporting in accordance with the requirements of IFRS has advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of the implementation and application of IFRS include the fact that business entities that have prepared financial statements according to uniform global requirements thereby provide themselves with opportunities to enter international trade and stock markets, new capital markets, will contribute to the creation of joint ventures, the activation of interstate investment, lending and investing. The company's financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS, highlight the results of its activities in a single format and thereby facilitate the search for partners and investors in the international market, contribute to the emergence of international business associations. Along with this, the transition to IFRS has a number of difficulties and obstacles, the most significant of which are additional costs, attracting more qualified personnel or training one's own, new software, changing the accounting policy and adjusting reporting, the obligation to submit reports according to the IFRS taxonomy. The practice of developed countries demonstrates the

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convergence and harmonization of national and international accounting and reporting standards. In its European integration aspirations, Ukraine should also support the implementation of IFRS to ensure business transparency, attract investments, and increase the competitiveness of the national economy. Our findings show that while IFRS implementation demands significant up-front investment, the long-term benefits-enhanced access to global capital markets, improved investor confidence, and increased potential for joint ventures and cross-border lending-outweigh the costs. Practical significance. The given description of the problems that hinder the implementation and popularization of IFRS, practical aspects and difficulties in the transition to IFRS for enterprises of various sizes and sectors of the economy of Ukraine will allow a more complete understanding of the ways to solve them and formulate recommendations for companies that seek to use international standards. The proposed measures create a favorable environment for international accounting standards to become not an exception, but a norm for domestic business, which will increase the competitiveness of the national economy and its deeper integration into the global financial space.

Keywords: accounting; international financial reporting standards; international accounting standards; international corporation; financial statements; taxonomy; multinational corporation.

Problem statement. Active processes of economic integration, the interaction of business entities on international markets, the activities of transnational corporations, the functioning of stock markets contributed to the creation of uniform principles and requirements for accounting and financial reporting, providing information to users for decision-making. This is the basis for the development and approval of new international financial accounting standards (hereinafter - IFRS) and the improvement of current international accounting standards (hereinafter - IAS) [2]. Ukraine also seeks to join global economic processes, which is possible, in particular, through the implementation and popularization of IFRS. The signing of the Association Agreement between the European Union and Ukraine in 2014 confirmed the European integration vector of our country and accordingly obliged to harmonize national legislation in the field of accounting and reporting. Subsequently, the adoption of Directives 2013/34/EU on financial reporting and Directive 2014/95/EU on non-financial and other reports of companies also influenced changes made to national accounting and reporting standards and the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" [8], in particular bringing into line the criteria for distinguishing enterprises into micro, small, medium and large, increasing the number of reports and the circle of business entities that undertake to use exclusively international accounting and financial reporting standards. National regulations (standards) of accounting are defined as those developed on the basis of international standards and do not contradict them, but there are significant differences between them that complicate the transition of enterprises to IFRS.

The stability of stock markets, transparency of business, ease of perception and uniformity of presentation of information in financial statements, uniform rules, principles and requirements for its preparation provide users with the necessary information about the activities of business entities, allowing at the same time to compare the performance indicators of different companies in different countries and regions. International financial reporting standards overcome borders, are oriented towards the modern needs of the main users of reporting, capital providers, dynamically change in accordance with changes in market requirements and business conditions. This emphasizes the adoption of new IFRS and amendments to existing ones. Each country that has not yet adopted IFRS as national standards seeks to harmonize its own accounting and reporting system in accordance with generally accepted IFRS.

Despite all the advantages provided by the use of IFRS, the transition of companies to international standards has a number of problems and obstacles, which restrains the popularization of IFRS in Ukraine. In order to take effective measures to eliminate and/or reduce them, it is necessary to identify existing and potential problems and risks associated with the voluntary or

mandatory transition of enterprises to international standards. This will contribute to the spread of IFRS in Ukraine, better practice of their use, creation of a transparent and investment-attractive business image, increase in competitiveness and economic integration. International corporations play a role in this process as a powerful incentive and source of practical experience, contributing to the spread of modern accounting practices and increasing business transparency. Despite the existing difficulties, the gradual development of the regulatory framework and educational environment allows us to hope for a successful transformation of the accounting system of Ukraine in accordance with international standards.

Analysis of the latest research and publications. Problems and obstacles on the way of the transition of Ukrainian enterprises to international standards and ways to overcome them attract the attention of many scientists and specialists. In particular, the problems and challenges associated with the transition to IFRS are covered in detail by L.T. Bogutska [1], D.M. Trachova [12], L.A. Sakhno [12]. Issues of European integration, harmonization and convergence of national and international standards, approximation of the reporting format of Ukrainian companies to reporting according to the requirements of Directive 2013/34/EU and Directive 2014/95/EU are revealed by O.I. Malyshkin [9], S.M. Shulyarenko [9], O.V. Yarmolytska [9]. I. Panchenko [7.] gives practical recommendations on the transition to IFRS. The scientific literature examines the problems of transition to IFRS [16] and the development of accounting policies in accordance with international standards for small and micro-enterprises [11], features of consolidated reporting under IFRS [13], reporting of public companies [17], national features of transition to IFRS [15] and the corresponding impact on taxation [6]. At the same time, there is a need for a more detailed description of the current problems and obstacles to the application of IFRS in Ukraine in accordance with the constant changes in legislation and the requirements of interested parties - reporting users, and the search for effective ways to eliminate and overcome them.

The objective of this article. The purpose of the article is to investigate the specific challenges and dynamics of integrating IAS and IFRS into the Ukrainian accounting framework, and to identify practical solutions by examining how multinational corporations catalyze, support, and model this transition through their internal policies, expertise transfer, and governance practices.

Research result. International financial reporting standards are regulatory documents in the form of a set of rules, principles, methods and procedures used by legal entities - business entities for record keeping and reporting. IFRS is developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). In Ukraine, IFRS texts are used, which are officially translated and presented on the website of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine [2].

International accounting and financial reporting standards include:

1) The conceptual basis of financial reporting - which, although it is not directly considered a standard and does not have any advantage over the requirements or norms prescribed in IFRS or IAS, but has an important informational content, as it provides a conceptual understanding of international standards, principles and characteristics of useful financial reporting information disclosed in the reporting, requirements for the reporting entity, determination of the purpose and scope of financial reporting, its elements;

2) 15 current International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS, English - IFRS, standards adopted after 2001 by the IASB Council, i.e. IASB), namely: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, in addition, IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts" according to the information portal of the IFRS Foundation (London), will enter into force in 2023;

3) 25 International Accounting Standards (IAS, English - IAS, standards adopted before 2001, but still in force), in particular: 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41;

4) International standard of financial reporting for small and medium-sized enterprises (IFRS for SMEs);

5) Interpretations total of 20 current interpretations, interpretations and clarifications (new

IFRIC and old SIC).

Therefore, today the entire set of IFRS adopted after 2001 and IAS, which were approved before 2001 and remain valid, are called in the scientific literature by the general term - IFRS. Also, the system of international standards of accounting and financial reporting is understood as the use of all documents, such as the standards of IFRS and IASB, as well as the Conceptual basis, interpretations, comments and clarifications [14, 17].

In the process of transition to IFRS, the concept of "accounting harmonization" plays a special role, which involves the convergence of national systems with global standards. International corporations, as the main users and providers of global accounting practices, act not only as a driving force for the spread of standards, but also as a reference point for local businesses seeking to meet modern financial reporting requirements.

In the countries of the European Union, the use of IFRS is mandatory for all member states when going through the listing procedure on stock exchanges since 2005 [2].

Ukrainian enterprises began to prepare financial statements according to the requirements of IFRS specifically for their foreign partners, creditors and investors. With the changes made to the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" [8] in 2012, the first subjects to switch to IFRS were banks, public joint-stock companies, insurance companies and non-state pension funds. Starting from 2015, companies engaged in asset management, as well as other financial institutions and credit unions, began to submit reports prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS. This norm does not apply to micro and small enterprises.

With the introduction of amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting" [8], in 2018, financial reporting under IFRS began to be made mandatory by large enterprises, as well as issuers of securities, banks, and mining enterprises, enterprises representing public interest (these include the aforementioned issuers of securities), insurance companies, non-state pension funds, other financial institutions.

Therefore, the amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting" [8] from 2012 to today expanded the list of enterprises that must prepare financial statements according to IFRS, as well as publish them and the audit report on their site for a wide range of users.

Clause 10 of IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements" [3] defines that IFRS reporting includes:

- report on financial status at the end of the period;
- report on total income for the period;
- report on changes in equity for the period;
- cash flow report for the period;
- notes containing a summary of accounting policies and other explanations;
- a report on the financial status at the beginning of the earliest comparative previous period, when the enterprise applies the accounting policy retrospectively or performs a retrospective recalculation of the articles of its reporting - it is defined in the literature as an additional form of reporting.

Notes to IFRS financial statements are an integral part of a complete set of financial statements prepared under IFRS. All IFRS reporting should be cross-referenced in the lines to the relevant notes.

Notes should not be underestimated, as they are an important component of financial statements prepared under IFRS, as they determine their quality and completeness.

According to the Conceptual framework, the information provided in the reporting, which is prepared according to IFRS, should be complete, reliable and useful for its users. The information contained in IFRS reporting should increase confidence on the part of investors, which in turn will lead to an increase in investments in the Ukrainian economy and contribute to the economic development of our country.

The transition of a domestic enterprise to accounting under IFRS and reporting under IFRS can

include five main stages:

- 1) The chief accountant and manager must choose the date of transition to IFRS;
- 2) After that, the order on the accounting policy is approved, which specifies the main procedures with IFRS;
- 3) On the date of transition to IFRS, the enterprise must conduct a full inventory of all assets and liabilities, which will ensure a greater degree of objectivity of information and the reality of accounting indicators;
- 4) On the chosen date of transition to IFRS, the accountant must draw up the opening balance sheet;
- 5) Next, the formation and preparation of comparative financial statements according to IFRS (if the transition to IFRS took place on January 1, 2021, then the comparative information will be the statements for 2021);
- 6) Receipt of the first IFRS financial statements (if the transition to IFRS took place on January 1, 2021, then December 31, 2022) and its publication together with the audit report.

When switching to IFRS, it is extremely important for an enterprise to draw up and approve a new accounting policy that would comply with all IFRS. The new accounting policy used in the IFRS statement of financial position at the beginning of the reporting period may differ significantly from the previous one.

The transition to IFRS from the national accounting standards of different countries is regulated by a special standard - IFRS 1 "First-time adoption of IFRS" [4], the main purpose of which is to ensure that the first financial statements of an enterprise prepared under IFRS contain information that:

- is transparent for users and comparable in all displayed periods;
- provides an acceptable starting point for accounting under IFRS;
- is economically justified.

According to IFRS 1 [4], the first financial statements under IFRS must contain at least:

- three financial statements;
- two profit and loss statements and other comprehensive income;
- two separate profit and loss statements (if such a statement is submitted);
- two cash flow reports;
- two reports on changes in equity;
- notes including comparative information to all specified financial statements.

If an entity has prepared financial statements under IFRS for internal use only without disclosing its contents to the entity's owners or any other external users, then IFRS 1 applies.

The first financial statements according to IFRS, together with comparative data of the previous period, must be prepared by the enterprise in accordance with its own accounting policy, which is based on the standards in force at the end of the first reporting period. The selective application of individual standards does not give the enterprise the right to indicate that the reporting is prepared according to IFRS [2].

Despite the adoption of a number of regulatory acts regulating the application of IFRS in Ukraine, the process of their implementation remains complex and heterogeneous. Some large enterprises have already switched to the new standards, especially those that have access to international markets or belong to transnational groups. At the same time, small and medium-sized businesses often face difficulties of a technical and methodological nature, which complicates the effective implementation of IFRS. The lack of specialists with knowledge of international accounting also remains an important problem.

International corporations play an important role in transforming accounting practices in Ukraine, as they not only require their Ukrainian subsidiaries to comply with IFRS, but also set business standards for the local market. Companies such as Nestlé, ArcelorMittal or Coca-Cola have an extensive system of internal policies that provide for a high level of financial transparency

and compliance with international requirements. In addition, MNCs often influence their suppliers and partners by demanding compatibility in reporting, which contributes to the spread of international standards among Ukrainian companies, which are not even formally obliged to apply them.

The process of implementing IFRS in Ukraine is accompanied by a number of challenges, among which we can single out financial costs, the complexity of translating and adapting standards, as well as the lack of established methodological support. Often there is a problem of formal implementation of standards - when companies switch to IFRS only nominally, without a real revision of accounting policies. There is also some resistance to changes from accountants and managers who are accustomed to national approaches and do not always understand the advantages of the new system.

Beginning with the 2019 report, enterprises of public interest of Ukraine and some other enterprises submit financial statements to the relevant regulators (the National Securities and Stock Market Commission (NCSCFR), the National Bank of Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, the National Commission for state regulation in the field of financial services markets (National Financial Services Commission) in a single electronic XBRL format, which is a generally recognized standard for submitting financial statements according to IFRS [9, p.16].

XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) is a freely available global standard for exchanging business information. XBRL allows the expression of semantic meaning that is typically required in business reporting. The language is based on XML and is used to define and exchange financial information, such as financial statements. XBRL helps improve the process of creating, distributing and using data in financial reporting. This standard is an electronic format for financial reporting that allows automated creation, validation and processing of reporting.

We note that validation in reporting is a procedure that provides a high degree of confidence that specific processes, methods or systems will consistently lead to results that meet pre-established acceptance criteria. Means checking reporting data for errors [9, p. 101].

The construction scheme of the Financial Reporting System in Ukraine is shown in fig. 1.

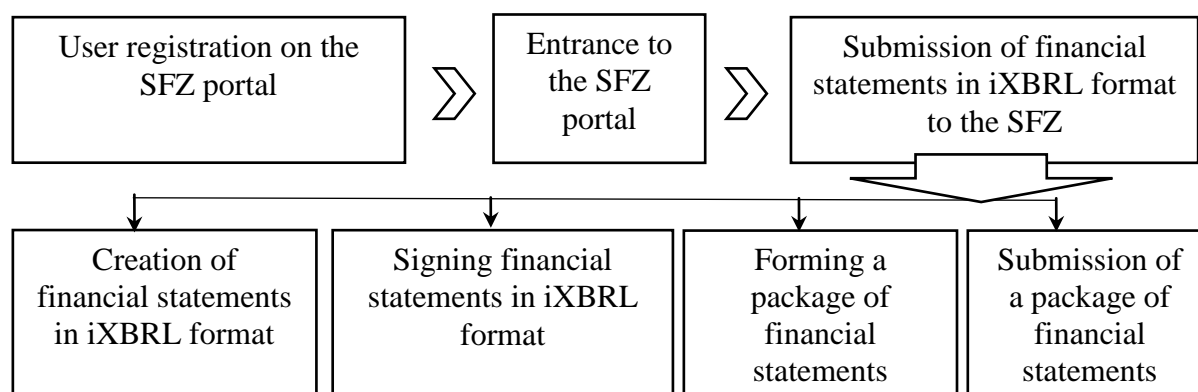


Fig. 1. Scheme of construction of the Financial Reporting System in Ukraine

Source: [9, c.104]

The transition of the enterprise to IFRS involves the adjustment of the reporting items prepared under NP(S)BO, in order to bring the valuation of assets, capital and liabilities to the value at which they should be reflected in accordance with the requirements of IFRS.

The IFRS transition date is the beginning of the first period for which an entity presents complete comparative information under IFRS in its first IFRS financial statements.

According to IFRS 1, two approaches to organizing the transition to IFRS are distinguished:

1) A promising approach to the organization of the transition, which is focused on planning and preparing financial statements under IFRS for future periods or in real time. This ensures the timeliness of the application of judgments and estimates and allows you to plan them in advance, develop an accounting policy, determine the necessary resources, attract qualified experts and solve a number of other issues related to the implementation of IFRS.

2) The retrospective approach involves drawing up the first financial statements for past periods. It can be implemented if there is a reliable system for collecting, storing and processing information.

According to the legislation, the formation of financial reporting indicators in accordance with IFRS can be carried out in two ways: by the method of transformation or by the method of parallel accounting. Transformation (lat. *Transformatio*) is the process of transforming one economic system into another. This is a change, a transformation of the appearance, form, essential properties of something. The method of transformation during the preparation of financial statements involves the implementation of a set of measures for the preparation of main reports in the IFRS format by grouping accounting information in accordance with the norms defined in NP(S)BO. If the methods of assessment of reporting items set forth in NP(S)BO are consistent with IFRS, the transformation can be carried out on the basis of financial indicators formed in accordance with the requirements of NP(S)BO. Let's consider conversion as one of the ways of forming activity indicators according to IFRS. Conversion from the Latin *convertio* (I convert, change) is a significant transformation, a fundamental change of conditions. This approach should be used for the most effective parallel accounting, although significant investments are required for this. Effective implementation of conversion at the enterprise is possible by implementing the process of double entry of information into two reporting systems or by developing software for generating two types of reporting (according to IFRS and NP(S)BO). The application of conversion in practice will require the maintenance of a double accounting system at the enterprise [1].

IFRS 1 "First-time application of international financial reporting standards" [4] provides for the adjustment of reporting articles prepared according to national standards in such a way that they correspond to the methodology laid down in IFRS.

During the transition of enterprises to the application of IFRS, successive stages are distinguished, which combine a certain sequence of actions performed by an accountant. Their essence is disclosed in detail in the literature [7], however, in view of the recent changes in the requirements to submit reporting prepared under IFRS, necessarily in iXBRL format based on the taxonomy of IFRS, the need to adjust accounting programs to new standards and the changed accounting policy of the enterprise, given the sequence is supplemented and summarized in fig. 2.

The practical role of transnational corporations in the transition of Ukrainian enterprises to international accounting and reporting standards is to transfer experience, implement effective corporate policies and standardized approaches to financial reporting. They act as drivers of change, helping local companies adapt internal processes to IAS/IFRS requirements.

Despite the significant advantages of introducing IFRS into the domestic accounting and reporting system, many experts note certain problems when switching to IFRS.

Along with the active promotion in the national accounting standards of the ideas laid down in IFRS, many domestic enterprises are not yet ready for the implementation of international standards. Many business leaders negatively assess the prospects of increasing business transparency with the transition to IFRS, mainly due to the mentality of thinking and reluctance to make additional investments and expenses.

Another important problem in the implementation of IFRS is the training of specialists. In order to correctly apply international accounting and financial reporting standards, to carry out the transformation of financial reporting, it is necessary to have appropriate training and practical experience in preparing financial reporting according to IFRS.

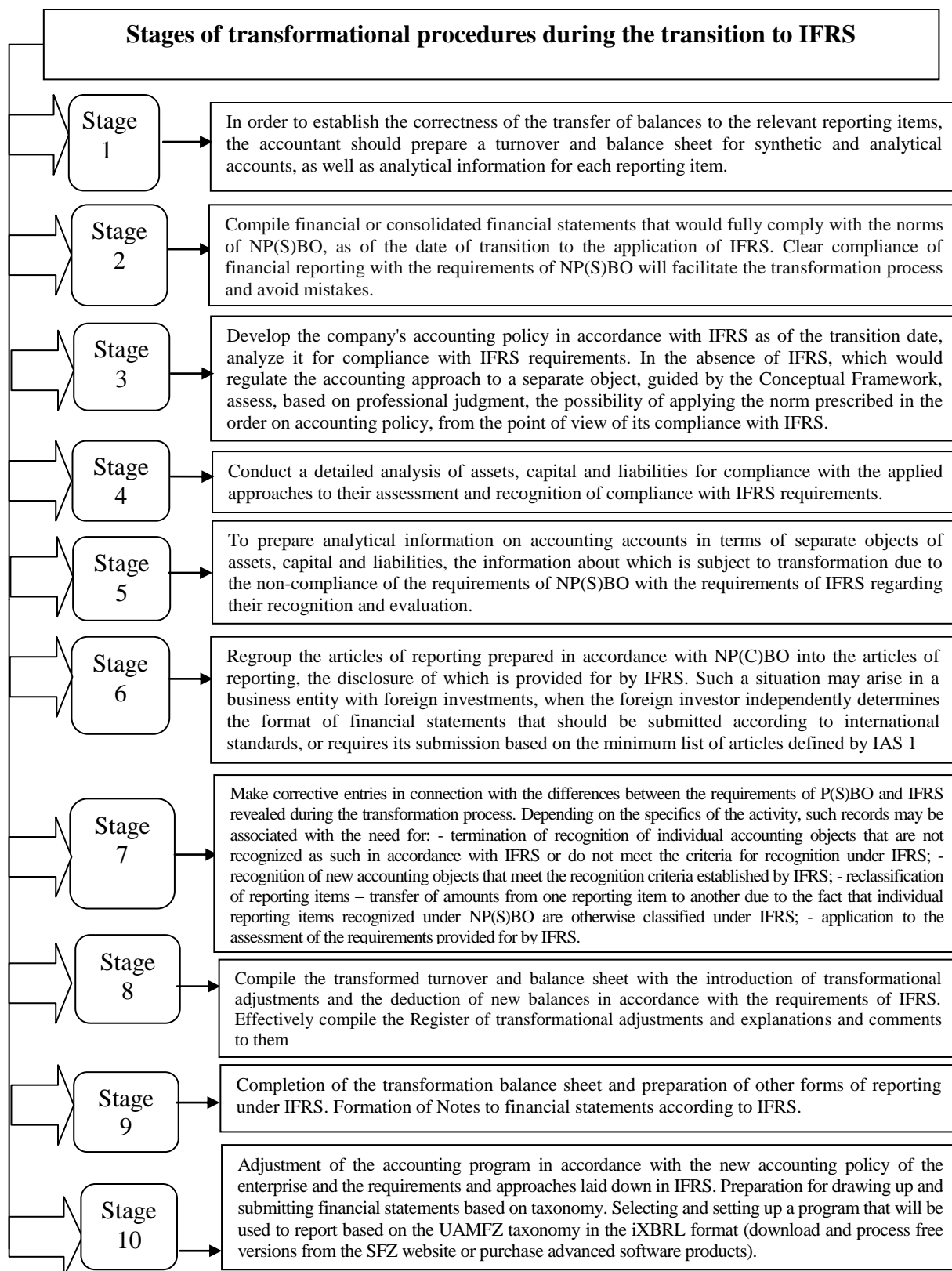


Fig. 2. Stages of transformation procedures during the transition to IFRS

Source: supplemented based on [7]

Today, the demand for specialists with ACCA and FCCA certificates exceeds the supply in the labor market.

So, among the most important problems and obstacles of the transition to international standards, one can identify the difficulty of interpretation, understanding and adaptation of IFRS for Ukrainian business, the lack of qualified employees who not only know, but also have practical experience in applying IFRS, their significantly higher cost on the labor market, insufficient informational support at the state level - free trainings and explanations, available certification. In addition, enterprises are forced to bear additional costs for updating existing or purchasing new software, the need to submit taxonomy-based financial statements in a special iXBRL format, which at this stage has not been fully developed and in practice many difficulties arise for enterprises. However, in the future, the use of taxonomy and the development of software products will help to simplify the reporting procedure according to the "single window" principle, increase the number of specialists with knowledge of international standards, economic transformations, understanding the advantages of openness and transparency of business will contribute to the spread of IFRS in Ukraine and help our country to transition to a qualitatively new one level of economic development.

The experience of harmonizing accounting standards shows that only under the condition of coordinated interaction of state regulators, professional communities and leading transnational companies is effective integration of national norms with IFRS possible. In Ukrainian realities, taking into account European integration aspirations, it is necessary to intensify cooperation with international corporations through joint educational and exchange programs, improve the legislative and methodological field by developing practical recommendations and industry guides on IFRS adaptation, and also strengthen the professional potential of accountants and auditors – through support for international certifications, targeted funding of trainings and creation of training centers at universities and associations.

Conclusions and suggestions. The transition of Ukrainian enterprises to international accounting and reporting standards is a gradual process that must overcome many obstacles on its way. IFRS is the only rule for the preparation and presentation of financial statements in any country in the world. The task of international standards of accounting and financial reporting is not to complicate the method of keeping records and drawing up financial reporting of the campaign, but to unify financial reporting regardless of the geolocation of doing business. The purpose of IFRS is to make the work of companies transparent in order to ensure the stability of financial markets and the development of the world economy. Financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS, are a kind of "mark of quality" and confirmation that the information provided is reliable. The application of IFRS brings both economic and reputational benefits to the company: it simplifies negotiations with creditors, investors and partners, opens access to stock exchange listing, increases the transparency of financial information for international users and facilitates control over foreign units. The practice of developed countries shows the relentless process of convergence and harmonization of national and international accounting and reporting standards. In its European integration aspirations, Ukraine should also stimulate and support the spread of IFRS to ensure business transparency, intensify integration processes, attract investments, and increase the competitiveness of the national economy.

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ПЕРЕХІД УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ НА МІЖНАРОДНІ СТАНДАРТИ БУХГАЛТЕРСЬКОГО ОБЛІКУ ТА ЗВІТНОСТІ: РОЛЬ ТРАНСНАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ КОРПОРАЦІЙ

Українські підприємства стикаються з низкою проблем під час переходу на міжнародні стандарти фінансової звітності з власної ініціативи або в обов'язковому порядку відповідно до

вимог законодавства. Аналіз цих проблем і їх систематизація дозволять визначити найефективніші шляхи їх подолання, підготуватися до переходу на МСФЗ, підтримати таких суб'єктів господарювання, щоб вони могли повною мірою скористатися перевагами використання міжнародних стандартів для їх популяризації в українському бізнесі, забезпечити прозорість та інвестиційну привабливість. Особливу роль у цьому процесі відіграють транснаціональні корпорації, які, шляхом впровадження внутрішньої облікової політики, проведення навчальних програм та направлення кваліфікованих спеціалістів, виступають каталізаторами змін та постачальниками передового досвіду для українських підприємств.

Під час дослідження використовувалися загальнонаукові методи пізнання, включаючи аналіз, синтез, порівняння, аналогію, індукцію, дедукцію, систематизацію, зіставлення, системний підхід.

Трансформація бухгалтерського обліку та звітності відповідно до вимог МСФЗ має свої переваги та недоліки. До переваг впровадження та застосування МСФЗ можна віднести те, що суб'єкти господарювання, які підготували фінансову звітність за єдиними світовими вимогами, тим самим забезпечують собі можливості виходу на міжнародні торговельні та фондові ринки, нові ринки капіталу, сприятимуть створенню спільних підприємств, активізації міждержавного інвестування, кредитування та інвестування. Фінансова звітність компанії, яка підготовлена відповідно до вимог МСФЗ, висвітлює результати її діяльності в єдиному форматі та тим самим сприяє пошуку партнерів та інвесторів на міжнародному ринку, сприяє виникненню міжнародних бізнес-асоціацій. Поряд з цим, перехід на МСФЗ має низку труднощів та перешкод, найсуттєвішими з яких є додаткові витрати, залучення більш кваліфікованого персоналу або навчання власного, нове програмне забезпечення, зміна облікової політики та коригування звітності, обов'язковість подання звітності за таксономією МСФЗ. Практика розвинених країн демонструє конвергенцію та гармонізацію національних та міжнародних стандартів бухгалтерського обліку та звітності. У своїх євроінтеграційних прагненнях Україна також повинна підтримувати впровадження МСФЗ для забезпечення прозорості бізнесу, залучення інвестицій та підвищення конкурентоспроможності національної економіки. Наші результати показують, що хоча впровадження МСФЗ вимагає значних початкових інвестицій, довгострокові переваги – покращений доступ до світових ринків капіталу, підвищення довіри інвесторів та збільшення потенціалу для спільних підприємств та транскордонного кредитування – переважають витрати. Практичне значення. Наведений опис проблем, що перешкоджають впровадженню та популяризації МСФЗ, практичних аспектів та труднощів переходу на МСФЗ для підприємств різного розміру та секторів економіки України, дозволить повніше зрозуміти шляхи їх вирішення та сформулювати рекомендації для компаній, які прагнуть використовувати міжнародні стандарти. Запропоновані заходи створюють сприятливе середовище для того, щоб міжнародні стандарти бухгалтерського обліку стали не винятком, а нормою для вітчизняного бізнесу, що підвищить конкурентоспроможність національної економіки та її глибшу інтеграцію у світовий фінансовий простір.

Ключові слова: бухгалтерський облік; міжнародні стандарти фінансової звітності; міжнародні стандарти бухгалтерського обліку; міжнародна корпорація; фінансова звітність; таксономія; транснаціональна корпорація.

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