

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL AVIATION UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION
Department accounting and audit**



**COLLECTION OF MATERIALS
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE
«TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF ACCOUNTING AND
AUDIT IN TODAY»**



Kyiv

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The materials of the international scientific-practical conference contain a summary of the papers of students, postgraduates, doctoral students and teachers.

Targeted at a wide range of specialists, students, graduate students, doctoral students and teachers.

CHIEF EDITOR

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RESPONSIBLE FOR REALEASE

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CONFERENCE CALENDAR

16 April 2020, thursday

Thematic topics of the conference:

1. Theoretical principles of accounting and auditing at enterprises.
2. Specifics of accounting and audit organization at aviation enterprises.
3. Specifics of accounting and auditing organisation of state and communal enterprises.
4. Specifics of accounting and audit organisation in small businesses.
5. Specifics of accounting and auditing organization in medium and large enterprises.
6. Specifics of accounting and audit organization in commercial banks.
7. National and International Accounting Standards.
8. Budget accounting.
9. Tax accounting and control.
10. State financial control
11. Financial statements of enterprises.
12. Specifics of preparation of financial statements at aviation enterprises.
13. Directions of independent audit activity.
14. Informational, organizational and technical support of accounting and auditing activities.
15. Analytical accounting support of economic safety of enterprises.
16. Economic analysis of bussines activity.
17. Statistical methods in the analysis of business activity of all branches of national economy.

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4. Reliable recording in the accounting and reporting of the movement of use of financial and other resources of budgets, providing objective and comparative information on the status of liabilities, assets.

The main task of budget accounting and reporting is a complete, timely and accurate reflection of the process of execution of the State Budget. Accounting and reporting are key elements of managing the budget process. Management decisions are based on a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of credentials. The rationale for these decisions depends, first of all, on the completeness and reliability of the source information that is generated on the basis of accounting and reporting. The decisions made will be effective if they are timely. This, in turn, puts forward requirements for the promptness of information retrieval. It is advisable to have full budget implementation information on a daily basis.

Budget accounting functions:

1. Reflection. All transactions for the receipt and spending of budget funds must be recorded in the relevant accounting documents in accordance with applicable guidance materials.

2. Grouping. All revenues and expenditures should be grouped by budget classification structure.

3. Generalization. Based on these accounting documents for a certain period (month, quarter, year) appropriate conclusions should be made and, if necessary, corrections made regarding budget execution. The result is a balance of income and expenses as an accounting report.

4. Control. Budgetary accounting of revenue by type and accounting of the execution of the expenditure part of the budget of the relevant agencies, institutions and organizations financed from the budget, that is the purposeful use of funds according to the schedule and budget classification.

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CHANGE TENDENCY IN NOMINAL AND REAL PAYMENTS IN UKRAINE

Wages are an important component of social-labor relations, the ability to meet diverse interests, which are quite difficult to combine. In a market economy, prices for various goods and services are constantly changing. For the market functioning, wages are one of the components of the system-forming mechanism that regulates its development in the sectoral, regional and professional aspects [1]. Wages are a major factor in citizens' incomes and are a driving factor in improving productivity.

But at this point in time, there are no effective mechanisms for wage formation and regulation.

There are nominal and real wages. Nominal wage is the sum of money an employee receives for a job. Consider the dynamics of nominal wages in Ukraine for 2018-2019, according to the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine (Table 1).

Table 1

Dynamics of nominal wages for 2018-2019, UAH

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June
2018	7711	7828	8382	8480	8725	9141
2019	9223	9429	10237	10269	10239	10783
Year	July	August	September	October	November	December
2018	9170	8977	9042	9218	9161	10573
2019	10971	10537	10687	10727	10679	12264

The analysis of nominal wages by months (Table 1) showed a tendency to increase in wages from January to July, a slight decrease in August and an increase from September to December, and again a decrease in January compared to December of the previous year. This situation is observed annually and is explained by the accrual of one-time payments (remuneration for the results of work for the year, for years of service, vacation, compensatory payments for unused vacation, etc.).

Real wages are the number of goods and services that can be purchased for nominal wages, that is, the purchasing power of nominal wages. Real wages depend on nominal wages and prices for goods and services (ie, on the consumer price index, the inflation index). The real wage index is an indicator that characterizes the change in the purchasing power of nominal wages in the reporting period compared to the base one. The real wage index is calculated as a percentage of the change in the nominal wage to the consumer price index (inflation index).

Let's analyze the dynamics of real wage indices during 2015-2019 (Table2).

The values of real wage indexes in Ukraine for 2015-2019 (Table 2) by months indicate that the best situation regarding the purchasing power of nominal wages is observed in February, March, June, July and December. Since, from the point of view of balance of economic indicators the index of real wages should fluctuate within close to 100%. A slight increase in the real wage index of 100% indicates an improvement in the economic situation.

Positive impact on the level of real wages have factors, such as: low inflation, a shift towards lowering tax rates, rising labor costs, improving the quality of work results, improving the skills of workers, creating new jobs, increasing nominal wages, have a positive effect on real wages, increase in gross domestic product and national income, etc.

Table 2

Real wage indexes for 2015-2019,%¹

Month/Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	83,3	80,3	91,7	86,6	86,4	87,3
February	99,6	105,3	102,3	100,6	101,7	
March	95,9	106,2	106,8	105,9	107,6	
April	90,8	96,1	97,7	100,4	99,2	
May	99,0	101,6	101,4	102,9	99,0	
June	105,8	107,2	105,8	104,8	105,8	
July	103,1	100,9	99,5	101,0	102,4	
August	96,6	97,1	97,0	97,9	96,3	
September	101,0	101,2	101,3	98,8	100,7	
October	105,6	97,0	99,2	100,2	99,7	
November	97,3	99,3	100,5	98,0	99,5	
December	115,2	118,6	116,2	114,5	115,1	
Per Year	90,1	106,5	118,9	109,7	111,4	

¹ Calculated according to the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine

Thus, the discrepancy between nominal and real wages has a negative impact on the economies of countries and on the standard of living of the population. These urgent measures are to provide workers with a vital level of consumption, to create conditions for the real wage index to exceed 100%, to ensure a correlation between wage levels and productivity, and so on.

References

1. Lesik I.M., Doskalov I.S., Dynamics of nominal and real wages in Ukraine. Young scientist. 2016. №12.1 (40). page. 841-844.

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EXAMINING AUTOMATION IN AUDIT

The accounting and audit professions have gradually been drawn into the usage of automation and benefited from automation tools. Corporate accounting processes have progressively been integrated into large ERPs (Enterprise Resource Planning systems) and accounting software. However, auditors have tended to use technology with disparate sources of software performing verification, archiving, and extrapolating functions. These functions often are very repetitive and labor intensive with variations from engagement to engagement. A basic core of