

INTERDEPENDENCE OF SUBJECT AND OBJECTS OF ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT

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The transformation of objects of accounting or new methods in accounting can lead to changes in the sciences, which is directly related to accounting.

The purpose of this article is to analyse the concepts of subject and object of accounting and auditing, study their development and the transformation, identify the relationships between them. The article provides a comparative analysis of the definitions of objects of accounting and audit by modern scientists and scientists of the previous period.

The study revealed that the subject of accounting in a broad sense is all that is associated with obtaining the necessary information about the entity, its business, and resources. In a narrow sense, the subject is a set of accounting procedures related to the identification, measurement, registration, collection, compilation, storage, and transmission of information on the economic activities of users to make decisions.

The current transformation processes in the economy lead to scientific interest in improving the foundations of science accounting. Scientists have made attempts

to develop new concepts that would be able to improve accounting in the theory and in practice.

In modern scientific works, aggregated objects are divided differently based on the specific needs of economic agents. The concept of liabilities is delimited by two fundamentally different categories of "equity" and "commitment", where ownership of individual liability is taken as the basis for separation, and the concept of profit is synthesized based on the concepts of "income" and "expenses". The concept of profit or liability as an object of accounting does not disappear but transform, taking only a more convenient form for modern needs of users of information provided in the financial statements.

The same items can be a subject to several sciences. The difference is that in the case these objects are viewed with their specific aspects that are inherent in this science. The presence of different scientific approaches to the treatment of the subject and object of accounting is a push to develop a deeper theoretical basis of accounting.