

Modernization of the accounting system in the state sector: benefits, disadvantages and prospects for improving the work of workers of accounting services

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The article points out the shortcomings of the current accounting system in the budget sector of the economy of Ukraine, such as the use of different methods of accounting for the implementation of state and local budgets by the Treasury bodies, and the accounting for budget expenditures performance by budget funds managers; accounting for budget execution was carried out on a cash basis using the accrual method for individual transactions; social and pension insurance funds using different accounting methods; Key accounting measures which did not reflect their fair value; the lack software, etc.

The Government of Ukraine has taken certain measures to eliminate deficiencies in the organization of accounting. So, the list of activities responsible for their implementation and the deadlines were reflected in the elaborated Strategy for Modernizing the Public Sector Accounting System for 2007–2015. This was relevant in connection with the application of National Accounting Standards, developed on the basis of International Accounting Standards.

As a result of the implementation of these activities since January 1, 2015. The following national provisions (standards) of public sector accounting came into force: 121 “Fixed assets”, 122 “Intangible assets”, 123 “Inventories”, 125 “Changes in accounting estimates and correction of errors”, 127 “Decrease in utility of assets”, 128 “Obligations”, 130 “The effect of changes in exchange rates”, 132 “Payments to employees”, 133 “Financial investments” and Methodological recommendations on their use.

The plan for measures to modernize the accounting system in the public sector 2016-

2018 provided for the introduction of new national accounting (accounting) standards and a public sector accounting plan, etc. Yes, adopted a new plan of public accounting sector since 1.01.2017. In the new plan of accounting for public accounting sector, some experts find positive points and at the same time do not agree with some innovations, while others point out the shortcomings.

In the project of modernization of the accounting system in the public sector in 2018-2025, it was noted that Treasury bodies did not make a transition to the new Accounts Plan, and postponed until 01.01.2019 the reflection in the accounting of operations on budget execution by accrual method. With the purpose of high-quality personnel provision within the process of reforming the accounting system in the public sector, further improvement of the organizational structure of accounting services is required. Relying on the study of accounting practices in budgetary institutions, researchers consider it necessary to reduce the cycle of processing the accounting operations, the division of powers between accounting officers.

The organization of work of accounting officers of budgetary institutions, in their opinion, should correspond to such basic principles as scientific, continuity, complexity, planning. The elements of the organization of work that will promote their implementation are as follows: a clear targeted management of the organization of work; professional specialization of labor; co-operation of labor; normalization of labor; presence of the concept of labor motivation. The unified tariff system (ETS) of rates and coefficients for

the payment of employees of institutions does not provide a clear link between the qualifications and responsibility of the employee for the payment of his labor; weakly stimulates the quality of work, which does not link wages with its results; does not allow to take into account the certain features of the budget sector.

Not all measures to ensure the improvement of the accounting system in the public sector, taking into account the requirements of inter-

national standards, are not fully implemented. Therefore, the process of reforming the accounting and financial reporting system in the public sector continues. Further attention is required to the issue of streamlining the remuneration of employees of budgetary institutions at various levels. The authors see the prospects for further study, in the study of foreign experience, in the motivation of work in particular Germany, America, Japan, China.