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STAGES OF FORMATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS IN THE COUNTRY: THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECTED REFORM

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. Currently, the problem is choosing the optimal strategy to help reduce costs during the transition to IFRS, which ultimately has acquired some relevance for the Russian Federation, whose activities are in a sense aimed at effective integration into the world economy. This relevance is due to a number of factors, both external and internal. The general strengthening of global integration factors, characterized by the convergence of financial accounting standards, while the desire of countries to protect their national ideas in various ways, including by maintaining and at the same time increasing competitiveness in the world market, can be attributed to external factors.

A clear financial reporting system for a foreign investor increases his investment interest. However, the transition to a new reporting system entails an increase in costs associated with maintaining accounting records, which in turn entails a decrease in the competitiveness of a business entity.

It is safe to say that IFRS currently consolidates long-term experience in conducting accounting and reporting in a market economy. Their practice consolidates the search and result of the work of a number of generations of accounting researchers and accounting practitioners representing various scientific schools. It is important to have a competent economic justification for the application and development of IFRS, which is necessary for the training of professional personnel who will facilitate the transition of commercial banks, as well as various professional participants in the securities market, to work practices in accordance with international standards. After all, the above-mentioned business entities, in addition to the fact of preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS, must ensure an appropriate audit.

CHAPTER 1. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF FINANCIAL REPORTING: THEORETICAL ASPECTS

1.1 The concept of financial reporting: the main content of the term

Accounting (financial) reporting is a structured system of data about the property and financial position of an organization and the results of its economic activities.

The primary tasks of accounting (financial) reporting, according to the above federal law, include:

- formation of objective and complete information about the state of the organization's property and funds;
- preventing negative consequences of the organization's economic activities, identifying the organization's internal reserves;
- ensuring the financial stability of the enterprise and providing the required information about its financial condition to various users of financial statements.

Users, in turn, are divided into external and internal. Internal users include the manager, founders, and property owners. To external - banks, tax authorities, creditors, statistical authorities, etc. Based on financial statements generated according to accounting data, depending on the income received during the reporting period, determine the amount of estimated taxes to be paid to the state budget.

In view of intensive legislative control and regulation on the part of not only the state, but also third-party organizations, it is possible to formulate the basic requirements that accounting statements must satisfy. In this case, we mean the accounting and financial approach to determining the above requirements:

❖ Credibility. Information about the financial position of the enterprise is generated in the form of balance sheet data; information about the financial results of the organization's activities - in the form of a profit and loss report; information about changes in the financial position of the organization - in the form of a cash flow statement. To ensure the objectivity of financial reporting data, organizations and enterprises are required to conduct an analysis of property and liabilities (or rather, their inventory), during which their presence and condition are checked and documented. The head of the organization determines the timing, procedure and rules of inventory. The inventory procedure is a mandatory action before drawing up accounting (financial) statements for the year (except for certain cases described by federal law, when the inventory of property was carried out no earlier than a certain date of the reporting year).

❖ Usefulness. All information reflected in the reporting must meet the criterion of usefulness. Information will be useful if it is relevant, reliable, comparable and timely. If the information is reliable, comparable, relevant and timely, then it meets this requirement. In turn, information will be relevant if its presence or absence has or has the ability to influence decisions (including management) of users of reporting, helping them assess past, present or future events, reacting and changing previously made assessments and conclusions. Information can be considered reliable if it is free from actual and potential errors. To meet the criterion of reliability, information must objectively reflect the facts of economic activity to which it is actually or allegedly related. The information comparability criterion reveals the ability for users of this reporting to compare statistical performance indicators for different periods of time in order to determine the main trends in the financial position of a particular organization, as well as financial performance results. The timeliness of information is determined by the ability to meet user needs related primarily to making strategic decisions. Those. if a certain balance is maintained between its relevance and reliability.

- Completeness. Financial statements should provide a complete understanding of the organization's financial position, an understanding of the results of its business activities, and a complete understanding of changes in its financial position. This factor is ensured by the unity and coherence of the reports mentioned above. As well as other necessary additional data.
- Materiality. Financial statements must include material data and measures. An indicator can be considered significant if its concealment could affect the economic decisions of interested users made on the basis of the generated reporting information. The decision made by the organization whether a particular indicator is significant within the framework of the report depends on the qualitative assessment of the indicator, its nature, and the specific conditions of its occurrence.
- Neutrality. When creating financial statements, it is necessary to ensure the neutrality of the information contained in them, i.e. it is necessary to exclude unilateral satisfaction of the interests of certain groups of users of financial statements. It is important to maintain a balance of interests. Information cannot be neutral if, through the process of selection or presentation, it directly or indirectly influences the decisions and assessments made by users in order to achieve expected results or consequences.
- Subsequence. One of the main responsibilities of an organization when preparing reports is to comply with its accepted reporting forms and content consistently, i.e. from one reporting period to another. Changes to the accepted forms of the balance sheet, content, profit and loss statement and explanations thereto are allowed in extreme cases (when there is a change in activity or direction of economic development).

Reporting is also a fundamental source of information about the activities of any organization. Depending on the requirements of users, financial statements are divided into three types Rybyantseva M.S. On the issue of the essence, structure and purpose of accounting (financial) reporting.

1) financial statements, which are a unified system of indicators obtained on the basis of accounting data, the rules for the formation of indicators for which are established by accounting regulations. This type of reporting is public (i.e. accessible to all potential consumers);

2) At the same time, a certain part of the reporting forms must be compiled according to accounting (financial) accounting forms, and some of the reporting forms must be compiled according to tax accounting data, which is often conducted simultaneously with accounting. Parallel accounting leads to an increase in the costs of preparing tax reports. Reducing the cost of preparing tax reporting is achieved by forming certain indicators based on the information contained in the accounting records, amended according to the rules of tax legislation. At the same time, tax reporting data may be a trade secret for all interested users, except for representatives of the tax service and related inspections;

3) statistical reporting, characterized by individual economic indicators of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise and compiled according to operational and accounting data. This type of reporting is intended for collecting and processing the necessary information about mass socio-economic phenomena that are not open and public (when the data contains a trade secret).

At the same time, organizations have the opportunity to submit specialized reports to such bodies as: municipal property management committees (unitary enterprises). In this case, accounting (financial) reporting is provided to all regulatory government bodies (tax authorities, state statistics committee, state property management committees).

Financial statements perform two main functions:

- information, in accordance with which the financial position and financial results of the enterprise’s activities are formed;
- control, which consists of monitoring both external and internal management bodies over the adequacy and objectivity of the reflection of the financial and economic activities of the organization.

1.2 International Financial Reporting Standards: General Provision

Currently, the concept of “International Financial Reporting Standards” (IFRS) is quite widespread, both in the regulatory documents and in the economic literature devoted to financial reporting. However, at the moment there is neither a clear and adequate definition of this concept, nor an unambiguous and specific translation of the name of the standards.

Currently, this concept is defined through its own and modernized program document. But not through a terminological explanation of the term, but conceptually. “The Conceptual Framework is the primary source of information for preparers of financial statements when IFRS does not provide specific guidance on an issue. They address the fundamental issues of systematization and presentation of financial statements, such as: the objectives of financial reporting, assumptions, qualitative characteristics of the information provided, the significance, reliability of this information, as well as elements of financial reporting, approaches to assessing assets and liabilities, concepts of capital and ways to preserve it ».

Key points:

- IFRS is applied to significant items that can be reported. The determining factor may be both the size and nature of the expense item, or a combination of them;
- The operations carried out must be reflected based on their essence, and not just on the existing legal form;

- Transactions carried out with capital owners are included in equity capital;
- An asset is a resource that is controlled by an enterprise as a result of events from which the specified enterprise expects to receive economic benefits and preferences in the future.
- A liability is a present obligation of an enterprise arising as a result of past events, the settlement of which should lead to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits from the enterprise.
- Equity - the residual value of a share in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all its liabilities.
- Income - an increase in economic benefits during the reporting period in the form of an influx or increase in the value of assets, or a decrease in liabilities, which leads to an increase in equity capital, except in cases where such an increase is associated with contributions to the capital of its participants (owners).
- Expenses - expenses, reduction of economic benefits during a certain reporting period in the form of depletion or outflow of assets, or such liabilities that lead to a decrease in equity capital, except when such a decrease is associated with the distribution of capital between its owners.
- An asset or liability is recognized if it is probable that any economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity (in the case of an asset) or that those benefits will flow out of the entity (in the case of a liability), and the asset or liability has an actual or other value that can be reliably determined.
- Evaluating elements of financial statements requires selecting an appropriate basis. IFRS requires that financial statements be prepared on a historical cost basis, with the concept of fair value being increasingly used.
- Information is relevant (meaningful) if it helps the user make economic decisions or analyze past estimates.

- Information is reliable if it truthfully (reliably) represents what it was intended to represent or could reasonably be expected to represent.
- Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the enterprise or to cease trading, or has no choice but to do so.

The purpose of IFRS is to provide financial statements with high quality information and objective content that:

- is transparent to the user of the standards;
- provides the necessary starting point for financial reporting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS);
- does not contain an excess of preparation costs over benefits for users;

IFRS standards are based on 2 main assumptions:

- The accrual basis determines that all business transactions should be reflected when they occur, and not as cash or cash equivalents are received, distributed and paid. In other words, transactions must be accounted for in the reporting period within which they arose. This principle helps to obtain objective and independent information about upcoming obligations and future cash flows, which allows you to predict the possible results of the enterprise. A possible shortage of any part of the funds announced for receipt can be corrected by the timely and correct accrual of a reserve for doubtful debts by reducing the financial results of the current reporting period.
- Going concern involves the continuation of the enterprise's activities in the foreseeable future. And since the enterprise has no intention of liquidating or reducing the scale of its activities, its current assets will be reflected at the originally established cost without taking into account liquidation costs. Otherwise, the financial statements must be prepared on a different basis, which must be disclosed.

In the presence of already disclosed criteria for objective information presented in the first part of this chapter, international IFRS standards establish their limitations on the relevance and reliability of information http://www.center-yf.ru/data/Buhgalteru/MSFO.pp:

- ❖ Timeliness refers to the need to meet the reliability and relevance of information. To meet the criterion of relevance, it is necessary to collect all information on all existing economic activities. Obtaining complete and reliable information usually leads to a delay in the preparation of IFRS, which affects the relevance of the information;
- ❖ The balance between benefits and costs means that the benefits of information should not exceed the costs of obtaining it, and the process of comparing benefits and costs requires professional assessment;
- ❖ The balance between qualitative characteristics should be the subject of a professional assessment by an accountant and be subject to the task of meeting the needs of users of financial statements.

All insurance, credit and other organizations whose securities will be released for circulation on the market for 2012 will have to prepare consolidated statements in accordance with IFRS. And those organizations that prepare free statements in accordance with RAS, already from 2012 must prepare in accordance with IFRS.

At the same time, the deadlines for compiling and publishing reports have become extremely tight and are regulated by law. By April 30, it is necessary to prepare reports and undergo an audit, and within the month following signing, publish them in open sources.

One of the main questions that an organization faces at the beginning of preparing its first financial statements under IFRS is how best to approach the issue of selecting specialists responsible for its preparation.

To obtain reporting according to IFRS standards, an enterprise must go through three stages:

- collection of all necessary information for reporting preparation;
- preparation of reports;
- audit of reporting documents.

Thus, financial reporting can be defined as a unified, structured system of data on the property and financial position of an organization and the results of its economic activities. Both at the national and international levels, financial reporting is regulated by legal standards that allow for an objective assessment of the statistical and financial information of enterprises using the above standards. The international system for quality control of financial reporting is a determining factor in the development of national reporting control systems and allows you to reliably operate with financial indicators, planning the development of the enterprise much more effectively.

CHAPTER 2. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

2.1. The role of international financial reporting standards in the development of accounting

The accounting system is a critical element of the infrastructure of a market economy, linking together both private and public organizations. It reflects the state of economic units and billions of transactions concluded in society. On its basis, a balance of interests of the parties involved in the transaction, prices, interest rates are established, and investment decisions are made. Of course, it should be noted that its information component is no less important: “the accounting system is an element of the infrastructure of a market economy, primarily because it provides the information necessary for making economic decisions in the private sector and political ones in the public sector.”

The accounting system also provides information on a whole range of socio-economic relations, among which we can highlight such as, for example, a lender - a borrower, a seller - a buyer, an owner of capital - a company or financial institution, etc. But the accounting system that existed in the conditions of the planned economy was determined by the social nature of property and the needs of state management of the economy. The main consumer of information generated in the accounting system was the state represented by line ministries and departments and planning, statistical and financial bodies. The existing system of state financial control solved the problem of identifying deviations from the prescribed models of economic behavior of organizations. Changes in this system, as well as in the civil legal environment, predetermine the need for adequate transformation of accounting.

International accounting standards define the differences between accounting policies and basic concepts and accounting concepts. The accounting concept is "the basic principles from which accounting policies should be formed and financial reporting should be prepared."

Accounting policies in accordance with international standards are "the specific principles, framework, terms, rules and practices adopted by a company for the preparation and presentation of financial statements."

The main purpose of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, activities and changes in the financial position of an enterprise that is useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions. Financial statements also show the results that management has obtained from the resources entrusted to them, since many users may want to evaluate management's effectiveness and management's responsibility. Financial statements are prepared and presented to external users by many companies around the world. Although these financial statements may appear similar in different countries, there are differences likely caused by different social, economic and legal conditions. In addition, in different countries, when establishing national standards, they focus on different users of financial statements.

These different conditions have led to the emergence and use of definitions of elements of financial statements, such as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. This has also led to the use of different criteria for recognizing items in financial statements, with preference given to different measurement systems. The scope of application of financial statements and the disclosures made in them have not gone unnoticed.

Of course, regardless of how accounting is structured, its purpose is to provide reliable information about the activities of the organization, useful for making management decisions.

The development and improvement of international accounting standards is carried out by a special organization - the Committee on International Accounting Standards, created on June 29, 1973 in accordance with the agreement of the accounting bodies of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and also USA. The committee's activities are directed by a council consisting of representatives of 13 countries and 4 organizations.

The International Accounting Standards Committee defines its objectives as follows:

- ❖ formulate and publish, in the public interest, accounting standards to be followed in the preparation of financial statements and promote their worldwide implementation and compliance;
- ❖ carry out general work to improve and harmonize rules, accounting standards and methods for preparing and submitting financial reports.

The process of developing and approving international standards includes many stages and analytical stages, including the study of national and regional accounting requirements and practices, as well as other relevant materials, a detailed analysis of all issues related to the topic of the standard being developed, publication and discussion of the draft international accounting standard by organizations -representatives of various countries, making the necessary adjustments and changes and subsequent approval of the standard by the committee.

The International Accounting Standards Committee aims to narrow national differences by bringing convergence in rules, accounting standards and procedures related to the preparation and presentation of financial statements. Further harmonization can best be achieved by focusing on financial statements prepared to provide information needed in the economic decision-making process.

The program for reforming accounting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards - IFRS (IAS) was adopted by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated March 6, 1998 No. 283. The goal of reforming the accounting system is to bring the national system into line with the requirements of both a market economy and and with international financial reporting standards. The main objectives of this reform are as follows:

- create a system of accounting and reporting standards that provide useful information to users, primarily investors;
- ensure the linkage of accounting reform in Russia with the main trends in the harmonization of standards at the international level;
- provide methodological assistance to organizations in understanding the implementation of the reformed accounting model.

To achieve the goal of the Program, the reform will be carried out in the following main areas: international cooperation, improvement of legal regulation, staffing, formation of a regulatory framework, methodological support. In accordance with these directions, an action plan was drawn up. The main objective of the reform is to create fairly acceptable conditions for the consistent, successful and rational performance by the accounting system of its inherent functions in the economic environment. The consistency of the Russian accounting system with generally accepted approaches to accounting will be ensured, a model of coexistence and interaction between the tax system and the accounting system will be formed, procedures for adjusting financial statements due to inflation will be introduced, acceptable methods for assessing property and liabilities will be revised, and mechanisms will be created to ensure openness (publicity) of financial statements.

Let's consider the positive and negative features of international financial reporting standards. Their objective advantages over national standards in individual countries are:

- clear economic logic;
- generalization of the best modern world practice in the field of accounting;
- ease of perception for users of financial information around the world.

At the same time, international standards make it possible not only to reduce the costs of companies in preparing their reports, especially in the context of consolidation of financial statements of enterprises operating in different countries, but also to reduce the costs of raising capital. One of the reasons for the lack of information is the lack of standardized financial reporting, which, while preserving capital, actually increases it. The combination of various advantages largely ensures the desire of various countries to use IFRS in national accounting practice. However, the disadvantages of IFRS should also be noted. These include, in particular:

- generalized nature of the standards, providing for a fairly wide variety of accounting methods;
- lack of detailed interpretations and examples of application of standards to specific situations.

In addition, the implementation of standards around the world is hampered by such factors as national differences in the level of development and traditions, as well as the reluctance of national institutions to give up their priority in the field of regulation and accounting methodology.

Thus, the transformation of financial reporting in accordance with the requirements of international financial reporting standards (IFRS) has recently become increasingly relevant.

Financial reporting transformed in accordance with IFRS is one of the important steps that opens up the opportunity for Russian organizations to join international capital markets.

In the modern world, IFRS is gradually becoming a kind of key to the international capital market. If a company has appropriate reporting, it gains access to the sources of funds necessary for its development.

Let’s say the company is among those selected who, subject to other conditions, can count on foreign financing. If a company does not have the required reporting, from the point of view of a Western investor, it is not trustworthy and cannot be considered as competitive in competition with other applicants for capital. Everyone knows that capital, especially foreign capital, requires “transparency” of financial information about the activities of companies and management reporting to investors. The investor must be able to monitor how the capital provided to him is used.

International practice shows that reporting transformed in accordance with IFRS is highly informative and useful for users. From the very beginning, standards are developed based on the needs of specific users. When choosing a particular methodological approach, the main criterion is the usefulness of information for making economic decisions.

2.2. The significance of the transition of accounting to international financial reporting standards

One of the challenges facing accountants is that a number of different user groups may be interested in an enterprise's financial statements, and it is rather impossible to accurately satisfy all of their needs. Most countries require that financial statements meet the needs of the company's members or shareholders. This group is most likely to be interested in the immediate results of the organization's activities and has the broadest requirements. It is generally believed that if their needs are met, then to a large extent the needs of other users will be satisfied. However, in accordance with Russian legislation, “users of accounting information are managers, founders and owners of the organization’s property, as well as external investors, creditors and other interested parties.” From this, neither tax authorities nor various kinds of extra-budgetary funds are classified as the first level of consumers of accounting information, but for quite a long time, accounting in enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership was built precisely on the principles of priority of interests of tax authorities and many others regulatory authorities before the interests of owners. Therefore, in addition to founders, investors and creditors, users of accounting information are also:

- employees interested in job security, career opportunities, stability and profitability of their employers. They are also interested in information that allows them to assess the company's ability to provide wages, pensions, etc.;
- suppliers and other trade creditors who are very interested in information about the creditworthiness of the enterprise, because It is precisely this that makes it possible to determine whether the debt to them will be repaid on time. Trade creditors are likely to be interested in companies for a shorter period of time than lenders, unless they are dependent on the company's continued operation as the main buyer;
- regular customers interested in constant stimulation of activity, especially if the relationship is built on a long-term basis;

- government and public institutions that are interested in the distribution of resources and, thus, in the activities of companies, they also require information in order to regulate the activities of companies, determine tax policy, and the amount of national income. They are interested in tax revenues and, for larger enterprises, information for economic forecasting;
- the company's public has a diverse impact on members of society. For example, companies can make a significant contribution to the local economy in a variety of ways, including through the number of jobs they provide and the tutelage of local suppliers.

Financial statements can help the public by providing information about trends and recent changes in a company's wealth and the range of its activities.

Users may be interested in different aspects of financial statements depending on their relationship with businesses. For example, short-term creditors are likely to be more interested in the liquidity and solvency of a business than in its profitability. Different needs create limitations in the use of financial statements; buyers are interested in information about the stability of the company, especially when they have a long-term relationship with it.

Although all information needs cannot be satisfied by financial statements, there are needs that are common to all users. Because investors are providers of capital to a company, providing information that satisfies their needs will also satisfy most of the needs of other users of financial statements.

Since there are some differences in the composition of financial statements, in the control and management system, attention should also be paid to the organizational structure of enterprise management at the international level. In this case, for example, the management system of a multinational corporation can be classified according to various criteria, for example, by type of product, by regional basis, etc. Although all information needs cannot be satisfied by financial reporting, there are needs that are common to all users. Because investors are providers of capital to a company, providing information that satisfies their needs will also satisfy most of the needs of other users of financial statements.

Since there are some differences in the composition of financial statements, in the control and management system, attention should also be paid to the organizational structure of enterprise management at the international level. In this case, for example, the management system of a multinational corporation can be classified according to various criteria, for example, by type of product, by regional basis, etc.

2.3 Characteristics of the resources required when transferring an organization to prepare financial statements in accordance with IFRS

The pace of implementation of IFRS in the Russian economy, especially in medium-sized businesses, will largely be determined by the level of financial and time costs for carrying out work to transform financial statements prepared in accordance with domestic accounting rules (standards) into financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. This level of costs, broken down by area, should be assessed by audit organizations at the preliminary planning stage in preparation for concluding a contract to perform the relevant work. The practice of translating financial statements of organizations to IFRS has shown that the bulk of their expenses fall on the following areas, which have different shares:

1. Payment for the services of auditors (consultants).
2. Replacement or upgrade of software.
3. Additional costs for collecting information.

Organizations' assessment of the cost structure they will incur to transform their financial statements in accordance with IFRS requirements is shown in the following diagram, compiled from the results of a sample survey.

Let us consider the content of these cost areas in more detail.

Costs for the services of auditors (consultants); One of the main cost items during the transition to IFRS will be the cost of paying auditors for the audit of statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and for the provision of consulting services on the transformation of financial statements in accordance with their provisions and requirements. The significance of this cost item is due to the fact that currently in the country there is an acute shortage of qualified personnel in the field of reporting under IFRS. Therefore, most organizations, not having their own qualified personnel, in the absence of time for their preparation, will attract auditors. When assessing this cost item, it should be borne in mind that the cost of paying for auditors' services will depend on various factors. These will include both purely professional aspects (hourly cost of work - the larger the company and the higher its professionalism, the higher the cost of 1 hour of work of its auditors), and a number of other reasons (for example, the location of the customer organization, on which additional costs depend for travel and accommodation of auditors). Currently, services for the transformation of financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IFRS are provided, as a rule, by a small number of the largest audit organizations that have managed to prepare their highly qualified personnel engaged in conducting audits of financial statements compiled in accordance with IFRS and providing consulting services for the transformation of financial statements. statements prepared in accordance with standards into financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Based on the above, it can be stated that, most likely, the demand for services for translating financial statements of organizations to IFRS will significantly exceed the supply of these services that exists on the market. That is, the demand will not be satisfied in full, and this will cause an increase in the price level for these types of audit services. Due to the expected high profitability of the above services, auditors should, without wasting time, prepare for their implementation now, for example, through advanced training at various courses and seminars. It is advisable to confirm it with documents recognized in the audit market. These services, as practice has shown, include:

1) development of a methodology for transforming the current accounting system, which is understood as a comprehensive program that describes the main transformation procedures in various areas of accounting;

2) a detailed description of new procedures carried out in accordance with IFRS, which were absent in the current accounting system (for example, in terms of deferred taxes, accounting for the impact of inflation, consolidation of financial statements, etc.);
3) unification of forms for collecting the necessary information on the basis of which the transformation of financial statements will be carried out;
4) development of systems of tables of similarities and differences in accounting according to other applicable standards and IFRS;
5) development of a chart of accounts that will allow the generation of all necessary notes to the financial statements;
6) development of reporting forms and notes depending on the specifics of the activities of specific organizations.
7) direct preparation or transformation of the organization's financial statements with simultaneous training of its personnel.

Marketing research shows that on average, the cost of auditing financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS is 15-20% higher than the cost of auditing financial statements prepared in accordance with standards. At the same time, it should be noted the projected increase in prices for this type of service, which is explained by an increase in demand since 2004 with a constant level of supply.

Software costs in connection with the transfer of an organization's financial statements to IFRS will create an objective need to rebuild the entire electronic accounting system. This restructuring can be carried out either on the basis of existing software by upgrading it, or by purchasing new software. Of course, the first way will require lower initial costs. However, it should be borne in mind that it may be ineffective, because modernization often leads to failures and errors in the operation of the program, which can entail significant costs in the long term for making adjustments to the calculations performed. At the same time, it will not be possible to avoid the costs associated with the involvement of specialists in consultations and training of the organization’s personnel who will carry out the software modernization.

The second way is that the implementation of new software will require significant initial financial costs. At the moment, there are no ready-made standard software developments known, and therefore, in each specific case, it will be necessary to create individual programs, which is always expensive. The implementation of these individual programs will require linking them with the entire software system operating in the organization, as well as training the organization's personnel to work with the new software.

Costs of collecting information; financial statements of organizations prepared in accordance with IFRS differ from statements prepared in accordance with Russian accounting rules (standards), in addition to the previously listed parameters, also in the large volume and accuracy of disclosure of financial information about the organization. Thus, it should be noted that any organizations preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS will need to include transformation costs (both financial and time) in their financial budget.

Moreover, additional costs for collecting information will arise in both cases - as with outsourcing, i.e., the preparation of financial statements of an organization by auditors or external consultants, and when it is prepared by the employees of the organization itself. These costs will include: the expenditure of time and financial resources on collecting information (distributing information requests to the structural divisions of the organization and subsidiaries, receiving and processing them); time spent on checking information, which includes, first of all, costs on reconciling information between different departments (intra-group calculations). Obviously, the more complex the organizational structure of the organization implementing IFRS, the greater will be the costs of collecting and verifying information. These organizations will incur the highest costs during the implementation period, which is due to the complexity of organizing and adapting an optimal communication system between their various structural units. As previously noted, currently the number of audit organizations providing audit consulting services under IFRS is very small. The number of specialists on their staff capable of independently forming and conducting an audit of financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, or providing relevant consulting services, is even smaller. Based on this situation, we can state with a reasonable degree of confidence that the demand for human resources to ensure the above work will grow both from auditing and consulting organizations, and from organizations implementing IFRS. This situation will inevitably lead, on the one hand, to increased costs for interested organizations to find appropriate specialists, and, on the other hand, to high wages for their labor.

CONCLUSION

In the monograph, the following main conclusions were obtained.

1. The current stage of development of accounting is characterized by its global institutionalization - the integration of accounting into the global economic system and adaptation to the global institutional environment determines the development of standardized standards for maintaining accounting (financial) reporting.

2. The use of elements of standardization of accounting (financial) reporting simplifies the interaction of transnational companies, and also allows making the right economic decisions;

3. The introduction of IFRS into national reporting systems guarantees the rights of users to reliable and high-quality information, which helps to increase investment attractiveness; International financial reporting standards are a set of documents (standards and interpretations) regulating the rules for preparing financial statements necessary for external users to make economic decisions regarding the enterprise. IFRS, unlike some national reporting rules, are standards based on principles rather than on rigidly written rules. The goal is that in any practical situation, drafters can follow the spirit of the principles, rather than trying to find loopholes in clearly written rules that would circumvent any basic provisions. Among the principles: the accrual principle, the principle of going concern, prudence, appropriateness and a number of others.

To ensure that users of financial statements from different countries speak the same language, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) were developed.

The transition to IFRS changes both the principles of preparing financial statements themselves and the principles of quality control and auditing. At the same time, international rules provide the accountant with much greater freedom of action.

In short, IFRS is based on three concepts: fair value; priority of economic content over legal form and transparency.

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