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TAXATION AS PART OF THE ACCOUNTING POLICY OF SMALL ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

Ukraine has the status of a candidate country for joining the European Union according to the decision of the European Council. The process of harmonization of accounting of small enterprises in Ukraine takes place by approaching European directives and international standards of conducting business activities in order to reliably provide information needs. Currently, it is important to study the state and development of small enterprises as a driving force in the formation of market relations, and stable and dynamic development of the country's economy.

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the taxation system and its reflection in the accounting policy of small enterprises on the example of small enterprises of the Volyn region. The role and significance of the accounting policy was evaluated and its regulatory and legal regulation was analyzed; a description of the current system of taxation of small enterprises and its reflection in the composition of the accounting policy is given; problematic issues of the taxation system of small enterprises are identified.

It was determined that the accounting policy provides a set of methods and procedures for organizing and keeping records and reporting, which were chosen based on the established requirements and specifics of the activities of small enterprises. Organizational aspects of the formation of the accounting policy regarding the choice of the taxation system are proposed. The levels of regulation in the formation of accounting policy are characterized (international, interstate, national, branch and local). The experience of the leading countries of the European Union regarding taxation of small business is analyzed. Today, there are ongoing discussions regarding the abolition of the simplified taxation system, because it is an important tool for tax evasion. In this regard, every year the state does not receive the full amount of tax revenues in the consolidated budget of Ukraine.

Keywords: groups of single taxpayers, small businesses, international accounting standards, national accounting provisions (standards), accounting policy, tax burden, taxation system (general and simplified), organizational aspects

JEL Classification: H25, H30, M40, O23

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Law "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" [23] enterprises are divided into micro, small, medium and large. The indicators of small enterprises meet the criteria, in particular, the numerical value is equal to the specified values: book value of assets - 4 million EUR; net income from the sale of products (goods, works, services) – 8 million EUR; the average number of employees is 50 people [23]. The development of small business as an area that, on the one hand, is key to the economic growth of the country, and on the other hand, is constantly oppressed and burdened by ineffective reforms and legislative restrictions, is a reason for research and reflection in the accounting policy of any enterprise. It includes the selection of accounting, taxation and financial reporting methods from several possible options recommended by current regulatory and legal documents. In the practical work of small enterprises of the Volyn region, the management, as a rule, refers formally to the specifics of taxation when forming the accounting policy due to the lack of theoretical knowledge, appropriate qualifications and practical experience. According to the legislation, on the eve of each year, small enterprises independently determine the accounting policy for

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the following year, while the degree of freedom is regulated at the state level. The choice of the taxation system during the implementation of the accounting policy will make it possible to economically substantiate the method of accounting for the regulation of the tax burden and financial condition of small enterprises within the framework of the current legislation of Ukraine.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The problem of determining the taxation system and its reflection in the accounting policy of small enterprises was investigated in their works by leading domestic and foreign scientists, and the definition of provisions for their improvement and application in practical activity was covered in economic literature, monographs and specialized scientific articles.

In Ukraine, the scientific works of the following leading scientists are devoted to the study of problematic issues of the taxation system of small enterprises and their reflection in the accounting policy: Blyakharchuk M.O., Sadovska I.B. [29]; Boychuk T.M., Ozeran V.O. [25]; Deriy V.A. [7]; Zhuk V.M. [42]; Hryshchuk G.V. [11]; Kalyuga E.V. [15]; Kireitsev H.G. [17]; Pushkar M.S., Shchyrba M.T. [27]; Skrypnyk S.V., Lavrova R.V., Shepel I.V. [31]; Suk L.K., Suk P.L. [33], Yurchik V.I. [41] and others. Among foreign scientists, it is worth highlighting the scientific achievements of Abdellatif M., Tran-Nam B., Ramdani B. [2]; Ahmed F., Gohar A., Ghazanfar U. [5]; Doan Anh Thi Thuy, Dang Ly Ai, Le Binh Thi Hai, Le Nguyet Thi My, [8]; Khudjamuratovich I. [16]; Leinveberova J. [19]; Mihaila N. [21]; Wang R., Kesan J. [39]. We believe that the researches of M. O. Blyakharchuk and I. B. Sadovskaya are extremely valuable. [29] regarding the improvement of theoretical, methodical and organizational support for the process of determining the taxation system in the accounting policy of small enterprises for objective, reliable and timely payment of taxes to the state income. In their works, Skrypnyk S.V., and Shepel I.V. [31] analyzed the practical experience of small businesses in the taxation system to increase budget revenues. Doan Anh Thi Thuy, Le Binh Thi Hai, Le Nguyet Thi My, and Dang Ly Ai [8] summarized seven factors that influence the choice of accounting policies of small enterprises in Vietnam, namely: information technology, legal environment, information demand, manager awareness, accountant qualification, tax burden and financial leverage. In addition, some scientists emphasize the taxation system (general, simplified) of small enterprises and its role of reflection in the accounting policy. In particular, Yurchik V.I. [41] provides a justification of the theoretical provisions and the development of practical recommendations regarding the improvement of the mechanism of implementation of the accounting policy of the enterprise during the implementation of optimization tax measures aimed at achieving a stable financial condition of economic entities. Leinveberova J. [19] made a significant contribution to the study of financial accounting and simplified taxation as important factors in the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. The scientific achievements of Abdellatif M., Tran-Nam B., Ramdani B. [2] consist in the analysis and evaluation of the taxation system of small enterprises and its implementation in the accounting policy, which provides: 1) satisfies the criteria of economic efficiency (reduces the tax burden on small business and creates conditions for competition with large enterprises); 2) simplifies procedures for compliance with tax legislation; 3) discriminates between registered and unregistered small enterprises and does not take into account their heterogeneity; 4) leads to a decrease in tax revenues received from small businesses; 5) there is a need to harmonize the regime with the Value Added Tax Law.

Wang R., Kesan J. [39] investigated the tax policy of innovation of small enterprises in China. The research of Ahmed F., Gohar A., and Ghazanfar U. [5] aims to identify the problematic issues that are related to the submission and collection of taxes from small businesses in Pakistan. Six topics were explored, including illiteracy, lack of awareness of taxation and its policies, the paperwork process, tax incentives for small businesses, tax cuts and tax policy reform. However, noting the results of scientific research, it should be noted that the theoretical, organizational and methodical foundations of accounting policy formation in terms of reflecting the choice of the taxation system of small enterprises need further improvement.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Considering the relevance of the research topic, the purpose of the article is to evaluate the taxation system and its reflection in the accounting policy of small enterprises.

To realize the set goal, the following tasks must be solved:

- evaluate the role and significance of accounting policy and analyze its regulatory and legal regulation;
- provide a description of the current system of taxation of small enterprises and its reflection in the accounting policy;
- identify problematic issues of the taxation system of small enterprises.

METHODS

The theoretical and methodological basis of scientific research is general scientific and special methods of knowledge of phenomena and processes. In particular, the research is based on a systematic approach using the following methods: analysis (study of the features of accounting policy formation at small enterprises); synthesis (study of the economic essence of accounting policy); induction (study of the organization of the accounting process at small enterprises); deductions (justification of the organizational provisions of the accounting policy as a tool for regulating the tax burden of small enterprises); monographic (when processing scientific publications, specialized literature); analogy (comparison of the taxation system in Ukraine and the countries of the European Union); graphic (for interpretation of research results); logical (for the purpose of summarizing the results of the conducted research and forming conclusions).

RESULTS

In international practice, the concept of "accounting policy" was officially defined in 1973 in IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies" and IAS 5 "Information subject to disclosure in financial statements". Subsequently, in 1997, these international standards were systematized and based on them, IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" [12] was published, which contains requirements for disclosure of information in the accounting policy. Today, there is IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors" [13], which defines the criteria for choosing and changing accounting policies along with the accounting approach and disclosure of information about changes in accounting policies, estimates, and correction of errors.

In Ukraine, until the 1990s, there was no need to formulate an enterprise's accounting policy. This is due to the fact that under the command-administrative system of management, the state acted simultaneously as a legislator, the owner of the means of production, and the recipient of accounting information. Normative and legal regulation of accounting was carried out due to the approval of relevant provisions, standards and instructions, which did not provide for alternative options for accounting, taxation and reporting [29, p. 13]. The need for an accounting policy appeared after the transition from a command-administrative system of management to market conditions of business, which involved a transition from strict regulation to alternative ways and methods of accounting. The emergence of accounting policy in Ukraine and its regulation by regulatory documents can be conventionally divided into three stages in Table 1.

Table 1. Stages of regulation of the accounting policy of enterprises in Ukraine. *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [26, 29])*

Period	The name of the legal document	Characteristic
1993 – 1999 years	Regulations on the organization of accounting and reporting; Instructions on the organization of accounting in Ukraine	Recommendation of several accounting options: ▪ independent establishment of the organizational form of accounting work; determination of the form and methods of accounting; ▪ development of a system of internal production accounting, reporting and control of economic operations; determining the right of employees to sign documents, etc.
2000 – till today	The Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine", P(S)BO 1 and other standards, industry methodological recommendations	Regulation of the use of accounting policy as an element of information disclosure in financial statements, reflection of changes in accounting policy, etc.
2004 – till today	IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors"	Regulation of accounting policy, display of changes in accounting estimates and correction of errors.

In Ukraine, the regulation of accounting took place after the state gained independence, namely in 1993–1999, when several legally established accounting options appeared. And already in 2000, after the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine" [23], for the first time, they began to use the normative definition of the term "accounting policy" as a set of principles, methods and procedures used to prepare and submit financial statements. In IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors", this concept is considered as specific principles, bases, agreements, rules and practices applied at the enterprise during the preparation and presentation of financial statements [13]. The analysis of the essence of the accounting policy in domestic and foreign regulatory documents made it possible to define the accounting policy as a set of methods and procedures for organizing and keeping records and forming reports, which were chosen based on the established requirements and characteristics of the activities of small enterprises [26].

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The current legislation of Ukraine provides for the mandatory documentation of the accounting policy, but in practice, it is observed that small enterprises approach this formally and do not pay special attention to its elements. The studied enterprises approve the Regulation on accounting policy, which defines the aspects of record keeping, the taxation system and the preparation of financial statements, by the corresponding order on accounting policy. An alternative version of the Regulation is the development of the Working Instructions on accounting policy, which defines in more detail the order and methods of organizing accounting. Based on the analysis of economic literature and current instructions on accounting policy, a list of its components was formed in Figure 1.

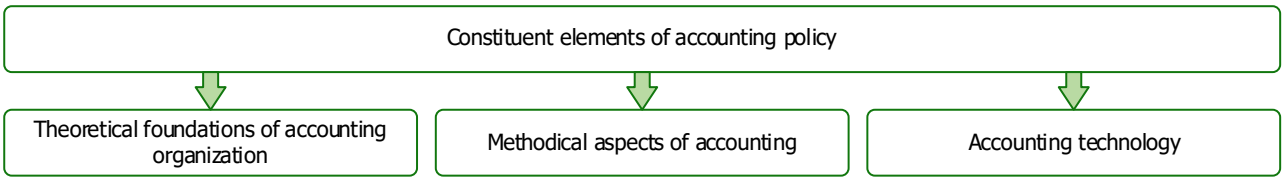


Figure 1. Constituent elements of accounting policy. *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [20; 27, P. 66; 29, P. 156])*

The main constituent elements of accounting policy are organizational, methodical and technological aspects of record keeping. First of all, we will consider the theoretical foundations of the organization of accounting, which determine the choice of the form of accounting, the taxation system, the organization of the work process, the type of organizational structure of accounting, the technology of data processing; regulatory and legal regulation of accounting policy. In turn, methodological aspects of accounting reveal the threshold of materiality of information regarding accounting objects for display in financial statements; accounting objects; allocation of costs by each classification group; cost accounting method; a list of conditional variable and conditional fixed costs; methods of depreciation of fixed assets, methods of inventory write-off. The accounting technology involves the development of the Work plan of accounts, the procedure for organizing document flow, the formation of reports, and the correction of errors in financial reporting. One of the components, namely, the list of methodological principles of accounting policy formation, is clearly specified in the Methodological recommendations on the accounting policy of the enterprise [20]. However, the issues of organization and accounting technology are no less important but are not disclosed in regulatory documents, which causes the complexity of accounting policy formation. In this regard, we consider it necessary to investigate the theoretical foundations of the organization of accounting in order to reveal the peculiarities of taxation of small enterprises.

First of all, in Chapter I "Theoretical foundations of the organization of accounting" of the Working Instructions on Accounting Policy, it is necessary to define the regulatory and legal documents used by small enterprises in accounting. In Ukraine today, regulatory and legal regulation of accounting policy formation is carried out at five levels Table 2.

Table 2. Normative and legal regulation of the formation of accounting policy of small enterprises of Ukraine. *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [9; 12; 13; 14; 20; 22; 23; 24; 26; 30])*

International (IAS, IFRS)	IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements"	Provides a complete set of financial statements, including Notes to the annual financial statements, which reflect the accounting policy
	IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors"	Contains a definition of the concept of "accounting policy", criteria for its selection and introduction of changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates, correction of errors
	International financial reporting standard for small and medium enterprises	Provides one of the simplest functions of the accounting policy: selection and application, consistency and changes in the accounting policy, detection of errors of previous periods
Interstate (EU Directive)	Fourth Directive 78/660/ European Economic Community	Contains provisions regarding a flexible approach to the content of reporting depending on the size of the enterprise, and type of ownership and ensures data comparability
	Seventh Directive 83/349/ European Economic Community	Highlights the obligation of such companies to provide consolidated statements and to disclose the accounting policy with respect to related parties
National (Laws of Ukraine, NP(S)BO, simplified chart of accounts)	Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine"	Provides for the possibility of choosing elements of the accounting policy within the framework of current regulatory and legal acts
	National regulation (standard) of accounting	Define the accounting policy and determine the procedure for disclosure and changes to the accounting policy
	Simplified chart of accounts of accounting	Provides for the introduction of sub-accounts in order to ensure the necessary detail and analysis of the accounting and economic information of the enterprise
Industry (methodical recommendations)	Methodological recommendations on the accounting policy of the enterprise	Contain a list of methodological aspects of accounting policy formation
Local	Internal regulatory documents	Regulations on accounting policy, working plan of accounting accounts, regulations on accounting service, regulations on accounting organization, etc.

Regulatory and legal regulation of accounting policy is carried out at the international, interstate, national, branch and local levels. However, it was investigated that the legislative framework in the field of accounting policy needs significant improvement in the disclosure of organizational aspects of accounting, which are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Elements of the accounting policy of small enterprises (organizational aspects). *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [14; 20; 22; 23; 24; 26])*

No. p/p	Elements of accounting policy	Accounting organization option
1	Normative and legal regulation	For the purposes of accounting and financial reporting, it is necessary to apply: 22. Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine"; 23. Methodical recommendations regarding the enterprise's accounting policy; 24. National regulation (standard) of accounting; 25. Simplified chart of accounts of accounting.
2	Accounting organization form (choice of accounting entity)	Accounting in small enterprises is carried out by an accountant or an accounting service; manager; with the help of accounting outsourcing (instead of a full-time accountant).
3	Organization of the work of the accounting apparatus	Centralized - if there is a full-time accountant or an accounting department; or independent (outsourcing) - when using the services of an accounting company.
4	Type of organizational structure of accounting	Linear, which involves subordination to the head of a small enterprise.
5	Accounting information processing technology	Using a computer accounting program using a mixed (paper-electronic) form of document flow.
6	Accounting form	Simplified, with accounting registers.
7	The taxation system	General, simplified.

Organizational aspects of the formation of the accounting policy of the studied small enterprises include regulatory and legal regulation, the form of accounting organization, the type of organizational structure of accounting, the organization of the work of the accounting apparatus, the technology of processing accounting information, the form of accounting and the taxation system. This component is the basis for the development of accounting methods and technology at small enterprises. When implementing an accounting policy at small enterprises, it is worth noting that the effectiveness of their activities depends on the choice of [26]:

- forms of accounting organization (according to legislation, there are four options for choosing accounting entities, each of which can be chosen by the owner (journal, journal-order, simple, computer);
- accounting systems (depending on the volume of activities and legal requirements, small enterprises can choose general or simplified forms of accounting and financial reporting);
- taxation system (according to legislation, an enterprise, regardless of size and form of business, can choose both a general taxation system and a simplified system, if it meets the relevant criteria) [29].

The taxation system is one of the most effective means of influencing the activities of small business entities. According to the Tax Code of Ukraine [34], small businesses can apply the general or simplified taxation system. The general system provides for the payment by enterprises of all types of taxes and fees corresponding to their chosen type of activity. Its advantages include:

- the tax base depends on the amount of income received and the costs incurred for obtaining it;
- the absence of restrictions on the size of sales volumes, types of activities and the number of hired workers.

The main taxes payable on the general system are income tax (18%), personal income tax (18%), single social contribution (22%), value-added tax (20%), etc.

However, its main drawback is the complexity and cost compared to the simplified system, because small businesses must keep records and document their income and expenses. For these purposes, the Income and Expense Accounting Book is presented in the Table. 4.

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Table 4. Book of accounting of income and expenses. *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [1])*

Date (day, month, year)	Amount of income (UAH, pennies)	Amount of returned funds/prepayment (UAH, pennies)	Amount of income to be declared (UAH, pennies) (gr. 2 - gr. 3)	Activity costs (UAH, pennies)	Amount of net taxable income (UAH, pennies) (gr. 4 – gr. 5)
15.08.2023	140,000.00	500.00	139,500.00	39,500.00	100,000.00

As can be seen from the table. 4, given amounts of net taxable income (column 6) are the basis of income tax taxation. Accounting of income and expenses is carried out in paper or electronic form, including by means of an electronic office in the manner established by the current legislation.

In turn, a simplified system of taxation, accounting and reporting was introduced in Ukraine on January 1, 1999, the defining feature of which is the simplification of the method of taxation in terms of the payment of a single tax, which replaces part of other taxes (corporate income tax, personal income tax, value added tax) [6]. It provides a number of conditions and restrictions for staying on this system in the Table. 5.

Table 5. Simplified system of taxation in Ukraine. Note: the minimum wage as of January 1, 2023 is 6700.00 UAH. *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [26; 34])*

Criteria	Groups of single taxpayers as of 2023			
	Individual entrepreneurs		Individual entrepreneurs and legal entities	
	1st group	2nd group	3rd group	4th group
Restrictions on the scope of activity	1,118,900 UAH (167 minimum wages)	5,587,800 UAH (834 minimum wages)	7,818,900 UAH (1,167 minimum wages)	–
Number of employees, people	0	≤ 10	any	–
Permitted activities	▪ Retail sales in markets from trading places; ▪ provision of household services to the population as listed in clause 291.7 of the Tax Code of Ukraine.	▪ Services to payers of the Unified Tax; ▪ public services; ▪ production and/or sale of goods; ▪ activity in the field of restaurant business, except for prohibited types in paragraphs 291.4, and 291.5 of the Tax Code of Ukraine.	All, except those that are on the list of prohibited items in 291.5 of the Tax Code of Ukraine	Agricultural activity
Single tax rates	268.40 UAH/ month (no more than 10% of the subsistence minimum)	1,340 UAH/ month (no more than 20% of the minimum salaries)	3% (value added tax payer) 5% (non-payer of value-added tax)	Depends on the category of land plots and their location
	from April 1, 2022, they may not pay a single tax until the end of martial law			

As can be seen from the table. 5 single tax has a simplified accrual mechanism, which allows its payers to reduce the costs of keeping records and submitting reports. In our opinion, it is appropriate to consider the experience of taxation of small enterprises in the countries of the European Union in the Table. 6.

Table 6. The system of taxation of small enterprises in the countries of the European Union. *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [32])*

Country	Tax system
Italy	Income tax - 15% of annual turnover; Social tax – 24.00%.
Poland	Single tax - 19% (9% - in case of compliance with the profit limit of 2,000,000 EUR);
Portugal	Income tax under the simplified taxation system is 17% (the income limit is 17,000 EUR).
Romania	Income tax 1- 3%, depending on the number of employees at the enterprise
Czech Republic	The monthly deduction of the single tax is 242 EUR

The experience of five countries of the European Union (Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Czech Republic) was analyzed within the scope of the conducted research on the small business taxation system. The simplified system of Poland is similar to the domestic system because it is possible to choose the form of taxation. In Romania, there is a profit limit of EUR 1 million for taxpayers on the simplified system. In addition, social tax (insurance) in the amount of 2.25% is additionally charged in case of registration as a self-employed person. The tax systems of Italy and Portugal are similar due to their geographical location. In the Czech Republic, taxation can occur at a general rate of 15% (income tax), and there is an opportunity to choose a simplified taxation system for entrepreneurs with an annual income (revenue) of up to 40,416 EUR. The experience of small business taxation of the leading countries of the European Union should be taken into account when reforming the domestic simplified taxation system.

In Ukraine, under the conditions of martial law, some changes took place in the simplified system of taxation of small enterprises:

- exemption from taxation with a single tax (groups 1 and 2) until the end of martial law;
- exemption from taxation with a single social contribution for yourself and employees conscripted into the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- on timing of tax payment or reporting;
- changes in the conditions of transition to a simplified taxation system, etc.

Therefore, the simplified taxation system is constantly changing in response to the needs of the economy. In Ukraine, during 2022-2023, the simplified taxation system was changed in accordance with the introduction of martial law, which changed the procedure for calculating a single tax and transitions to different taxation systems. In this regard, it is worth reflecting on the indicated changes in the accounting policy of small enterprises in accordance with the established conditions of today.

DISCUSSION

In Ukraine, the introduction of a simplified taxation system was aimed at promoting the development of small businesses, reducing the informal sector of the economy and unemployment, increasing revenues to the local budget and reducing the level of social tension. The presence of a difference in the tax burden under different taxation regimes leads to a decrease in tax revenues to the state budget provided for by the general taxation system. Tax revenues to the consolidated budget of Ukraine from the payment of a single tax for the last ten years are presented in Figure 2.

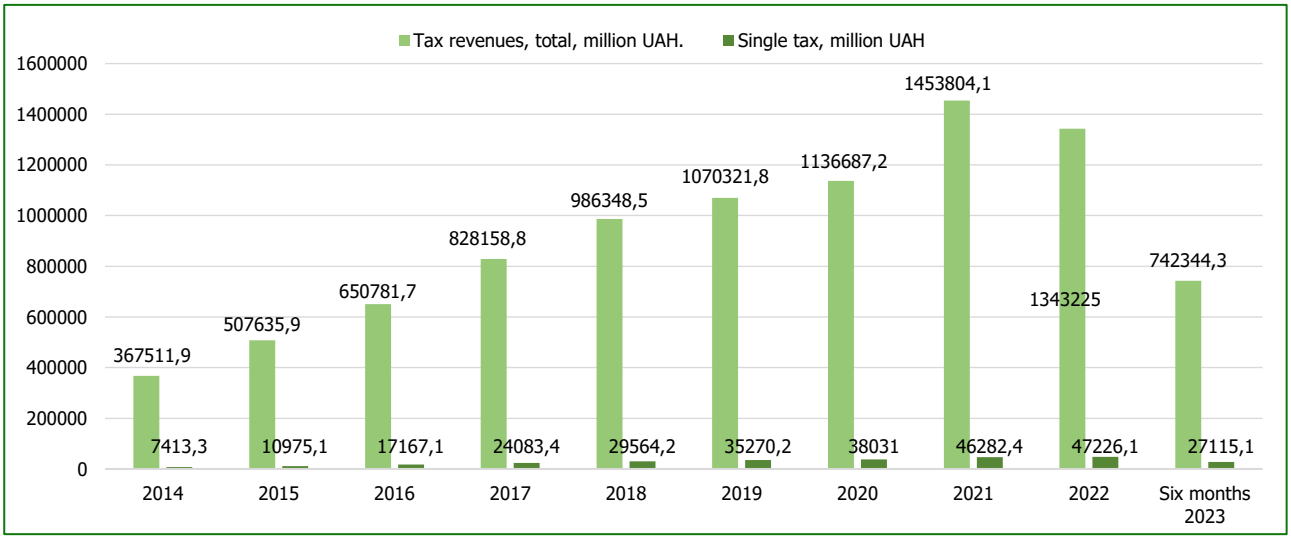


Figure 2. Tax revenues to the consolidated budget of Ukraine from the payment of a single tax. *(Source: completed by the authors according to source [28])*

According to the State Tax Service of Ukraine, for the first half of 2023, the local budget received UAH 27 billion 115 million single tax, which is 1.79% of the consolidated budget of Ukraine [28] and takes more than half of the revenues to the local budget. Compared to the previous period, tax revenues from the payment of a single tax in 2020 amounted to UAH 38 billion 031 million, in 2021 - UAH 46 billion 282 million, and in 2022 - UAH 47 billion 226 million [28]. For the years

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2014–2022, budget revenues from the payment of a single tax increased 6 times in proportion to the total tax revenues for this period.

However, there is a debate in the economic space about the feasibility of using a simplified taxation system as a tool for tax evasion. The main reason for the cancellation of such a system was the demands of Ukraine's international partners (a memorandum was signed between Ukraine and the International Monetary Fund at the end of 2022), one of the points of the agreement is the determination of additional sources of income for the state budget of Ukraine.

Hetmantsev D.O. also holds this opinion [40], Zheleznyak Y.I. [37] that Ukraine should stop using the simplified taxation system for tax evasion if it aspires to become a member of the European Union in the future, due to the fact that:

- Ukraine undertook obligations within the framework of a new memorandum with the International Monetary Fund (it concerns the withdrawal of the preferential rate at the level of 2% for the 3rd group of the single tax);
- the simplified system is used to avoid paying personal income tax.

This caused a lack of tax revenues in full in the consolidated budget of Ukraine.

In this regard, we consider the proposal of D.O. Hetmantsev to be expedient. regarding the reform of the simplified taxation system, in which there are two ways of solving this issue:

- development of certain criteria of connection, according to which it is possible to determine the participation of natural persons-entrepreneurs in similar schemes;
- ban on natural persons-entrepreneurs of the 3rd group of the single tax to work with legal entities.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, it is important to study small business as a driving force in order to guarantee stable and dynamic development of the domestic economy. In order to ensure effective management of the economic activities of small enterprises, an orderly system of documentation is necessary, namely, the Working Instruction on the accounting policy, which must be adapted for the purposes of a specific business entity. With this in mind, a rational accounting policy will make it possible to provide prompt and timely information about the financial situation and its dynamics, as well as ways to reliably reflect income and expenses in accounting. Within the framework of the conducted research, the organizational aspects of the formation of accounting policy were determined, namely regulatory and legal regulation, the form of accounting organization, the type of organizational structure of accounting, the organization of the work of the accounting apparatus, the technology of processing accounting information, the form of accounting and the taxation system.

It was determined that the taxation system is an effective means of influencing the financial activities of small enterprises, which can be taxed on a general or simplified system. These systems have their advantages and disadvantages both on the part of economic entities and on the part of the state. The general system provides for the payment by enterprises of all types of taxes and fees corresponding to the chosen type of economic activity. The simplified system provides for the simplification of the method of taxation in terms of the payment of a single tax, which replaces part of other taxes, which, in our opinion, reduces budget revenues.

The experience of the leading countries of the European Union (Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Czech Republic) regarding the mechanism of taxation of small enterprises is analyzed. The conducted research shows that in foreign countries the approach to taxation differs from the domestic simplified system and is more similar to the general system. In this regard, foreign experience should be taken into account when reforming the taxation system in Ukraine.

In Ukraine, over the years of its existence, the simplified taxation system has demonstrated its importance not only as a fiscal instrument but also as a means of preserving social stability and stimulating the development of entrepreneurship. Today, tax revenues from the payment of a single tax occupy a significant part of local budget revenues but are insufficient at the state level.

At the same time, it is worth noting that the issue of reforming the simplified taxation system as a tool against tax evasion in order to comply with the requirements of the European Union is relevant and timely. In turn, this will provide an opportunity at the state level to increase tax revenues to the budget, and at the level of small enterprises - to ensure fairness in setting the amount of taxes depending on their financial condition.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Conceptualization: *Olga Vytvytska, Yevheniia Kaliuha, Sergiy Volodin*
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ОПОДАТКУВАННЯ В СКЛАДІ ОБЛІКОВОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ МАЛИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ

Україна має статус країни-кандидата на вступ до Європейського Союзу згідно з рішенням Європейської Ради. Процес гармонізації ведення обліку малих підприємств України відбувається шляхом наближення до європейських директив та міжнародних стандартів ведення підприємницької діяльності задля достовірного забезпечення інформаційних потреб. На сьогодні важливим є дослідження стану й розвитку малих підприємств як рушійної сили у формуванні ринкових відносин, стабільного та динамічного розвитку економіки країни.

Мета дослідження полягає в оцінці системи оподаткування та її відображення в обліковій політиці малих підприємств на прикладі малих підприємств Волинської області. Оцінено роль і значення облікової політики та проаналізовано її нормативно-правове регулювання; надано характеристику чинної системи оподаткування малих підприємств та її відображення в складі облікової політики; визначено проблемні питання системи оподаткування малих підприємств.

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Визначено, що облікова політика передбачає сукупність способів і процедур організації та ведення обліку й формування звітності, що були обрані, виходячи зі встановлених вимог та особливостей діяльності малих підприємств. Запропоновано організаційні аспекти формування облікової політики щодо вибору системи оподаткування. Охарактеризовано рівні регулювання при формуванні облікової політики (міжнародний, міждержавний, національний, галузевий і локальний). Проаналізовано досвід провідних країн Європейського Союзу щодо оподаткування малого бізнесу. На сьогодні тривають дискусії щодо скасування спрощеної системи оподаткування, адже вона є важливим інструментом для ухиляння від сплати податків. У зв'язку з цим держава щороку не отримує в повному обсязі податкових надходжень до зведеного бюджету України.

Ключові слова: групи платників єдиного податку, малий бізнес, міжнародні стандарти бухгалтерського обліку, національні положення (стандарти) бухгалтерського обліку, облікова політика, податкове навантаження, система оподаткування (загальна та спрощена), організаційні аспекти

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