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THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE FORMATION OF INTEGRATED REPORTING

ABSTRACT

The publication discusses the debatable issues of scientists and practitioners regarding the formation of integrated reporting by enterprises in Ukraine, which gave the authors the opportunity to identify a number of methodological problems: lack of methodological support in the part of forming non-financial indicators; the formal nature of the accounting policy and the lack of clear regulatory and methodological support for its construction; weakness of methodical structuring of accounting policy depending on types of accounting; the imperfection of methodical structuring of the accounting policy depending on the types of accounting; inconsistency of the actual accounting methods with the chosen accounting policy. To solve these problems, the article proposes a three-level model of methodological support for the formation of integrated reporting. At the first level, an integrated methodological framework for generating financial and non-financial information has been developed; at the second level the development of a complex integrated accounting policy is proposed; at the third one, the method of forming integrated reporting was improved. The authors have developed an integrated accounting system for which it is proposed to use global accounting accounts: control, digraphic and unigraphic. The purpose of integrated accounting is defined, determined by management requests and the structure of integrated reporting, and may change according to the management's needs. The content of such an integrated accounting system of any enterprise will reflect the movement of its property, intellectual and labour potential, environmental and socio-economic factors influencing its activity and development strategy in financial and non-financial indicators. Methodical tools for creating a single information database of financial and non-financial indicators are proposed. The studied factors of influence on the accounting policy of the enterprise made it possible to understand that such a situation causes a negative impact on the information component of the enterprise and prompts the development of an accounting policy for methodical and organizational support of the preparation of integrated reporting. The article presents the structure of a complex integrated accounting policy in the methodically supported formation of financial and non-financial indicators, which corresponds to modern management principles.

Keywords: management, accounting, analysis, integrated accounting system, integrated accounting policy, integrated reporting

JEL Classification: M0, M40

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural enterprises are the basis of the development of the economy of Ukraine, which is an integral part of the system of national and global food security. Globalization processes, which have created high competition at international food markets, encourage domestic agrarian businesses to search for new ways of development, which will ensure the competitiveness of agricultural products. In order to ensure competitive advantages, agricultural enterprises need changes in effective management, which will contribute to the approximation of modern world norms and standards and to a higher competitive level in the conditions of a globalized economy.

Taking into account the need to adapt to internal and external challenges, which in one way or another affect the development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine, it is necessary to develop modern models of business organization and effective tools for the effective management of agrarian enterprises. Since the development of agrarian formations is significantly influenced by factors expressed through ecological, political, socio-economic conditions of functioning, non-financial indicators acquire significant importance. That fact in its turn caused the formation of new information requests from the management system and stakeholders regarding non-financial indicators, approaches to financial reporting and became the main factor in the development of integrated reporting.

To solve the mentioned problems, we consider it expedient to consider them from the standpoint of improving the methodical and organizational aspects of the accounting and analytical provision of integrated reporting with financial and non-financial indicators of the management system.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issues of methodology and organization of the formation of integrated reporting have been widely considered in the works of domestic and foreign scientists. As a result, nowadays scientists and practitioners of accounting reporting testify to the presence of a number of debatable issues regarding the information base, the existing reporting system in Ukraine, which is unable to fully satisfy the needs of the management system and stakeholders due to its limitations and excessive unification.

Thus, P. Ya. Khomin emphasizes that the information generated according to the traditional reporting system is difficult to understand for managers, who are mostly technologists, due to its excessive specificity. Therefore, it is not amenable to direct interpretation and transformation into reasonable management decisions that would make it impossible, or at least significantly reduce the risks of mistakes [19]. O. I. Malyshkin notes that the drawback of the existing information system of statistical and tax reporting of enterprises is that it works without feedback from broad sections of society because it is aimed only at the needs of state authorities. Therefore, there is a need for a new approach to the development of reporting on the basis of the principles of open information (perhaps, except for that which is a state secret) [15].

A number of scientists identify the need to develop new fundamental guidelines for the development of accounting reporting. As Mark Chambers, director of governance at the Institute for Business Ethics (IBE), notes, "Every board member and senior executive should be able to describe their company's values, its business model, but at present it is sometimes surprisingly difficult to get a clear, simple and comprehensive overview of why the company works, what it does and how it does it, even from the annual report. If all the company's external reporting was formulated around a clear and simple description of its business model, there would be a consistent and meaningful context for each stakeholder" [20].

W. Müller, A. Kuznetsova et al. emphasize that the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has led to a fundamental change in financial reporting requirements. They aim to present the company's opportunities and risks in such a way that the objectives of management can be assessed by third parties and other parties. To obtain truthful information about the state of affairs in the company, management must receive and analyze management reports to make the right strategic decisions [12].

Analyzing the accumulated scientific achievements of scientists, it should be noted that the majority of works reveal the structure and order of integrated reporting, as well as the disclosure of quantitative and qualitative financial and non-financial indicators, at the same time, it should be noted that research on new indicators of integrated reporting is becoming more and more important. Professor Plastun O.L. sees the need to highlight the role of integrated reporting in ensuring the evaluation of companies' performance in terms of traditional financial indices and indices of responsible investment. The author, in particular, summarized the scientific approaches to the scientific study of the dynamics of traditional financial indices and indices of responsible investment, which are based on the results of the review of modern index products of the largest information and analytical groups in the world. It is noted that the defining feature of responsible investment indices, in contrast to traditional indices, is the focus on compliance by constituent companies with the goals of sustainable development, which are transformed into criteria disclosed in their corporate reporting, when screening and forming responsible investment portfolios or when including companies to indices of sustainable development. At the same time, the best companies (Best-in-class approach) are usually included in the indices of responsible investment according to the established methodology, which makes up a basket of traditional financial indices, demonstrating financial performance, but taking into account the reports published by such companies regarding compliance with the specified criteria of corporate social responsibility [4].

Effective management in an agricultural enterprise is possible only with a well-chosen methodical provision of an integrated accounting system and a developed integrated accounting policy for the enterprise. Characterizing the current state of accounting policy, N. O. Lokhanova expresses the opinion that "at present, domestic business entities do not use the appropriate tool enough and actually pay very little attention to the possibilities of its influence on the financial security of the company, as well as on other components of safe development" [14].

These authors pay the most attention to:

- roles and needs of integrated reporting in management [19, 20];
- content and structure of integrated reporting [4];
- fundamental guidelines for the development of reporting [14].

Today, very few scientists pay attention to methodical aspects of systematization and generalization of information in the format of integrated reporting. The unresolved part of the general problem comes down to the lack of an integrated reporting information support system. The sources and ways of obtaining and transforming information, which is essential for users of integrated reporting, remain largely undefined.

L.V. Koval singles out a number of accounting policy problems: 1) the absence of a single normative document that regulates comprehensive issues of formation, content and changes in the accounting policy of enterprises; 2) the existence of a formal nature of the accounting policy and the absence of a clearly prescribed structure of the order on the accounting policy and its completeness; 3) the absence of an algorithm for the formation of accounting policy elements regarding the organization and maintenance of tax accounting [6].

V. A. Kulyk states that "there is no unified approach to the constituent parts of administrative documents on accounting policy, the majority of respondents compose an administrative document on accounting policy without highlighting any sections. The author also established that 53.4% of surveyed enterprises have a structured administrative document on accounting policy, which indicates the systematic knowledge of accounting policy and the willingness of accountants to divide accounting policy into methodological and organizational components or, depending on the types of accounting, accounting policy regarding managerial accounting, accounting policy on tax accounting, accounting policy on financial accounting; to separate organizational and methodical aspects" [9]. We believe that a well-balanced integrated accounting policy, as a management tool, will ensure the optimal selection of effective methods, procedures of accounting methods, which will provide an opportunity to qualitatively and reliably prepare an information platform for the formation of integrated reporting.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the publication is to substantiate the theoretical and methodological principles and develop organizational and practical recommendations regarding the main directions of development and improvement of the formation of integrated reporting of the enterprise.

In the context of the above, we have identified a number of problems of a methodological nature regarding the information content of accounting reports in the practical activities of an agricultural enterprise:

- lack of methodical support in the part of forming non-financial indicators;
- lack of a specific reporting format with information of a social, environmental and strategic nature;
- the formal nature of the accounting policy and the lack of clear regulatory and methodological support for its formation;
- weakness of the methodical structuring of the accounting policy depending on the types of accounting;
- the need for clear regulatory and methodological support for the construction of integrated reporting in Ukraine, the absence of regulations for the formation of an accounting policy regarding the formation of integrated reporting;
- inconsistency of the actual accounting methods with the chosen accounting policy.

METHODS

The research was conducted on the basis of the theory of the dialectical method of learning processes and phenomena. To achieve the set goal and solve the tasks, a complex of general scientific methods was used in the research: methods

of analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction to clarify the theoretical and methodological foundations of the integrated accounting system; analogies and abstraction - for the development of the stages of the methodology for the formation of financial and non-financial indicators in integrated reporting; modelling and formalization - to build a three-level model of methodological support for the formation of integrated reporting; analogies, refinement and generalization - to build the structure of a complex integrated accounting policy in the methodical formation of financial and non-financial indicators.

RESULTS

Today, information on the compliance of business entities with the requirements of the concept of sustainable development is disclosed by them in various reporting documents. Thus, almost 78% of companies in the world prepare non-financial reports, and 40% of companies in the world have begun to include non-financial indicators in their annual reports [22, p. 9]. In the study of the Institute of Privileged Management Accountants (CIMA) [21], it was concluded that management accountants should play an important role in compiling integrated reporting and summarizing non-financial information.

The International Federation of Accountants also believes that sustainable development creates new challenges and new opportunities for accountants working in the business. At the same time, sustainability accounting is considered a methodology designed to determine the quantitative financial impact of the company's activities on the environment and social community [23].

In this regard, S. F. Legenchuk notes that "one of the important problems that need to be solved in today's conditions is the determination of the prospects for the development of integrated reporting in response to the changes taking place in the world economic system and taking into account technological innovations that allow to transform traditional processes of processing, generalization, transfer and presentation of accounting information to interested parties" [12, p. 30]. At the same time, the scientist notes the growing attention of society to the problems of regulating the accounting system and notes that "today it is extremely inappropriate to ignore social agreements and norms, the application of which in the process of forming the system of accounting standards allows to significantly increase the level of trust in the multivariate accounting model in society" [11].

In order to increase the efficiency of management decisions, we have a task: to improve the methodological toolkit of the information content of integrated reporting of enterprises. To solve the problem, we proposed a three-level model of methodological support for the formation of integrated reporting (Figure 1).

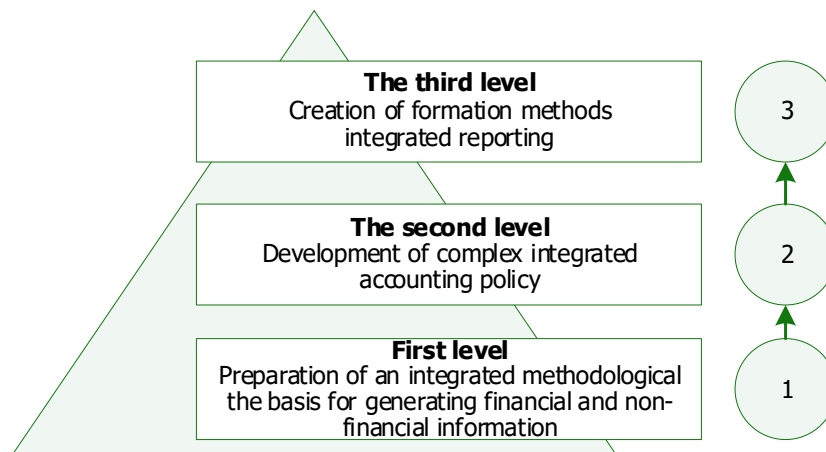


Figure 1. A three-level model of methodological support for the formation of integrated reporting.

Let's consider each level in detail.

First level. Preparation of an integrated methodological basis for generating financial and non-financial information.

The main problem of accounting is the imperfection of the theoretical base for the study of globalization processes occurring in the world economy. Nowadays accounting theory and methodology do not correspond to the pace of globalization and the economic interests of new information requests. Modern tools of accounting methodology will not be able to reveal new objects of observation, innovative technological advances and peculiarities of legal property relations.

The mentioned problems negatively affect the quality of information provision of integrated reporting, which require the development of methodological tools for the formation of financial and non-financial information. The accounting system should be built on modern subsystems that create such data that can supplement financial indicators with non-financial ones. Accounting, management, strategic and social accounting subsystems are the most flexible from the point of view of adaptation to the requirement of data integration.

The importance of methodical regulation in the preparation of financial and non-financial information in the preparation of integrated reporting, which must consistently adhere to the accepted content and form from one reporting period to another should be noted since, with the help of integrated reporting, the enterprise must provide an explanation of the business model, how the value of the agricultural enterprise itself is created in the short-term, medium-term and long-term periods. On the other hand, integrated reporting should reflect the connection and interdependence between various factors (financial and non-financial) that have a significant impact on the company's ability to generate value and at the same time provide information regarding:

- resources, capital that it uses, influences and distributes;
- strategic planning, goals and areas of activity;
- prospects and risks of the activity, methods of solving them;
- responses to the changing and substantiated information needs of stakeholders;
- results of activity in terms of capital in the past, present and future.

The specified amount of information requires a structured set of documents with a predetermined information content, a specified periodicity of submission (periodic, permanent, current, operational and forecast information) and an established relationship between the structural units of the enterprise (accounting, management, financial, planning and economic, technological and other services of the enterprise). Therefore, high-quality information and analytical support require a complex methodical approach in the rational design of the information support system.

A comprehensive methodical approach will make it possible to effectively manage information flows, which are characterized by the source of their origin, direction, periodicity, degree of stability, structure, volume, density, type of information carrier, information capacity of individual messages and degree of use. As it is noted by H. G. Kireytshev, "The accounting subsystem in production management is designed, through the implementation of the information function, to provide feedback between subjects and objects of management, the relationship between management functions and thereby maximally contribute to the development of other subsystems, functions and the management mechanism as a whole, increasing its impact on production efficiency" [5].

The conditions of domestic business development, as well as the management system, require a greater degree of integration of many management decisions. Taking into consideration that the current plan of accounts is aimed at providing information for the preparation of only financial statements, the national accounting system, therefore, is unable to satisfy users' requests for financial and non-financial indicators.

It is these requirements that encourage many enterprises to integrate accounting and analytical information into a special information space - an integrated accounting system. On this issue, E. V. Mnih notes that "a rational level of integration of information resources in making management decisions will make it possible to improve the quality of management at all hierarchical levels only with the use of a scientific toolkit of proofs and arguments" [16]. V. Nitsenko et al. note that "the process of building an integrated system of accounting and reporting will allow building information systems in such a way as to satisfy all types and systems of accounting maintained at the enterprise and to prepare appropriate forms of reporting to meet the needs of various users" [3].

Horizontal integration by stages of the product life cycle requires the formation of a single and clear information management system, which should include, first of all, indicators of the quality and quantity of costs at the stages of scientific research, design and technological preparation of production, as well as indicators of own production, implementation, operation and phaseout of the product. The integration provides additional opportunities to increase their competitiveness due to the expansion of cooperation. There is a wider space for the development and implementation of new ideas, the production of higher-quality goods, efficiency in the implementation of decisions [8].

In our opinion, an integrated accounting system is a type of unification in a single accounting process of enterprise property, intellectual and labour resources, environmental and socio-economic factors, management aspects, which are further systematized and summarized in financial and non-financial indicators. To the extent of their vital necessity, enterprise systems can be divided into separate components, and their common goal can be divided into several tasks. However, in

order for the system to remain active, its elements must be linked by connections that can be redistributed by changing their tasks and functions.

We have developed an integrated accounting system, which will become an important information platform for the formation of an integrated report and management system, as information unites processes, resources, technologies, and the result of their interaction creates a synergistic economic effect. We suggest using global ledger accounts: control, digraphic, and unigraphic accounting accounts for an integrated accounting system (Figure 2).

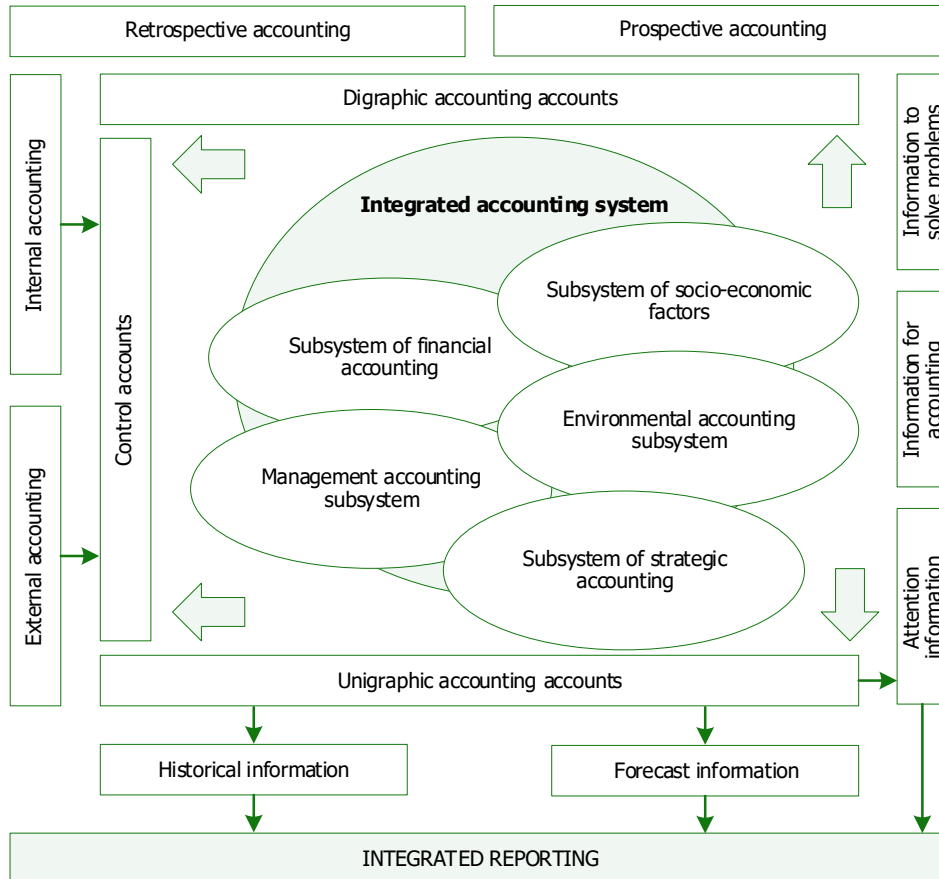


Figure 2. Integrated accounting system in the information provision of integrated reporting.

The purpose of integrated accounting is determined by management requests and the structure of integrated reporting, which can change according to the needs of management. The content of the integrated accounting system of any enterprise will reflect the movement of its property, intellectual and labour potential, environmental and socio-economic factors influencing its activity and development strategy in financial and non-financial indicators. A methodological toolkit aimed at ensuring the creation of a single information database of financial and non-financial indicators (Table 1) is the basis of such a system.

We believe that the proposed integrated accounting system and methodological toolkit will contribute to ensuring the quality of data for the formation of integrated reporting. The synergistic effect is important in building an integrated accounting system. A synergistic combination of theoretical and methodological components will contribute to the generalization of financial and non-financial flows of information in integrated reporting. And a complex combination of organizational measures in close interaction with integrated reporting users (with the study and analysis of their requests) will significantly increase this effect and improve the transparency of integrated reporting data as well as, as a result, effective decision-making.

Table 1. Methodical tools of the integrated accounting system.

Stages of information formation	Methods	Methodical aspect	Indexes
Detection, registration	Documentation	Regulation of document forms and document flow schedules for information support of integrated reporting	Financial, environmental, social, target, risk indicators
	Inventory, internal control, diagnostics, expertise	Documentation of inventory, diagnosis, examination, counter-reconciliation (mandatory, full and partial)	Financial, environmental, social, target risk indicators
Measurement	Rating	Assessment methodology; assessment of financial factors; assessment of non-financial factors; algorithm for calculating forecast, strategic, corporate information, information on capital and risks.	Financial assets, environmental assets, intellectual assets, production assets, social assets, risks of strategic assets, transparency, modification of non-financial indicators into financial
	Calculation	Methodology of cost calculation	Production, cost of products, works and services, strategic projects, works, financial, intellectual, environmental, social
Grouping, summary, systematization	Accounts	Regulation of the formation of the system of accounts as an information basis for the formation of indicators of integrated reporting	Financial
	Double entry	Methodology of the current grouping of the information component for the formation of indicators of integrated reporting	
	Business data forecasting	Map of the more informative architecture of data on the enterprise funds. Regulation of forms and methods of statistical compilation and grouping of non-financial information	Non-financial (environmental, social, strategic target indicators, risk indicators), analytical indicators, operational performance indicators

The second level. Development of a comprehensive integrated accounting policy.

At present, accounting practice prompts to reevaluate and adjust old approaches to the formation of accounting policies that would provide relevant information in reporting and serve as a reliable information base for managers to make balanced and well-founded decisions. Insufficient attention to the problems of modern accounting policy at the enterprise leads to significant losses, damages, limits the possibilities of sustainable growth and management efficiency. Currently, most researchers pay attention to a number of problems in the accounting policy of Ukrainian enterprises. From the point of view of S.S. Nesterenko, the theoretical provisions related to the interpretation of the essence, structural elements, instruments of accounting policy are insufficiently developed, the consequence of which is the existence of significant problems in the practice of accounting [17]. The team of scientists O. A. Lagovska, S. F. Legenchuk, and S. V. Kucher, considering the theoretical and practical aspects of accounting in the enterprise management system, state the existence in Ukraine of a formal, narrowly focused approach to the formation of accounting policy, which is reduced to the preparation financial reporting in accordance with the general requirements of accounting provisions (standards) and external users [10].

Effective management in an agricultural enterprise is possible only with the well-chosen methodical and organizational provision of an integrated accounting system and a developed integrated accounting policy of the enterprise. The factors of influence on the accounting policy of the enterprise outlined above make it possible to understand that such a situation causes a negative impact on the information component of the enterprise, points to the asymmetry of accounting information in reporting and prompts the development of an accounting policy for methodical and organizational support for the compilation of integrated reporting. In Table 2 the structure of a complex integrated accounting policy is presented in the methodologically ensured formation of financial and non-financial indicators, which corresponds to modern principles of management.

Table 2. The structure of the complex integrated accounting policy methodically ensured the formation of financial and non-financial indicators.

Methodical techniques of accounting	Accounting organization	Technologies for ensuring the accounting process
A system of approaches to registration, formation and control of accounting documents	Organization of document flow (interaction between departments and employees (document flow schedules), document flow control, document storage)	Accounting registers, electronic document management systems, analytical analysis, SWOT analysis
Basic, additional principles of forming an accounting and analytical system of financial and non-financial indicators,	Organization of the accounting process based on the accounting policy order with the work plan of accounts in the application; relevant provisions of the enterprise (provisions on documentation and document circulation with a schedule of document circulation in the appendices, provisions on the accounting reporting system, provisions on inventory, instructional provisions, etc.) Terms, periodicity, order of presentation and publication of integrated reporting	Chart of ledger accounts
International standards. (<IR>, GRI, etc.). National provisions, accounting standards.	Organization of the accounting process based on the accounting policy order	Information systems and technologies, software used by the accounting service
Methodical provision of accounting data, an algorithm for calculating financial and non-financial indicators as to the reporting object.	Organization of the work of the accounting staff, distribution of responsibilities based on the regulations on the accounting service, job instructions, accounting work schedules	Automated accounting and analysis systems, software that meet international standards
Assessment methodology for the formation of indicators of operational, strategic, forecasting, information on capital and risks	Continuous professional development of competencies of accounting employees, which involves the formation and updating of professional knowledge regarding the current legislative and regulatory framework, standards regarding accounting issues and the preparation of integrated reporting	Accounting forms
A system of approaches to internal control and inventory of property and liabilities	Liability for violation of company regulations	Information and communication technologies for the publication, distribution of integrated reporting of the enterprise
A system of approaches to control the quality of reporting and assessment of the efficiency of the enterprise	Determining deficiencies and making changes to the company's regulations	Accounting technical equipment
A balanced system of indicators, which is formed on the basis of the results of periodic monitoring of stakeholder requests	Organizational stages of reporting formation, formation of the road map of the report, organization of benchmarking	Audit of the reporting and activity of the enterprise
A system of approaches to building information flows (the movement of information among stakeholders)	Organization of work with external and internal stakeholders	Customer relationship management systems; questionnaire technologies

At the same time, the integrated accounting policy will become the main methodical tool for maintaining an integrated accounting system and compiling integrated reporting at the enterprise.

A well-balanced integrated accounting policy will ensure the optimal selection of effective methods and procedures of integrated accounting, which will provide an opportunity to fully, qualitatively and reliably reflect financial and non-financial indicators in integrated reporting. However, a high-quality organization of an integrated accounting policy is possible if there are qualified personnel, methodical and methodological support, as well as information, technical and software support.

The formation of integrated reporting is purposeful work on identifying, measuring, registering, accumulating, summarizing, storing and transmitting financial and non-financial information about the company's activities to stakeholders. The rational organization of accounting at the enterprise with the implementation of a complex integrated accounting policy should ensure full registration of all facts of economic activity, which can be reflected both through financial and non-financial indicators, and legally guarantee the reliability of information data. A comprehensive integrated accounting policy, through the communication of accounting systems, in compliance with the set of organizational principles and accounting rules at the enterprise will contribute to the achievement of the desired methodical and organizational level of the integrated accounting system.

The third level. Creation of a methodology for the formation of integrated reporting.

The European integration processes taking place in Ukraine have a significant impact on Ukrainian businesses. In such a situation, there is a need for agricultural enterprises of Ukraine to acquire and increase competitive advantages not only

at domestic but also at foreign markets, and this, in turn, requires quality management, which requires a solid foundation in the form of a system of financial and non-financial information. After all, the market assessment of the value of the enterprise itself is formed on the basis of a complex of financial and non-financial indicators, indicators of the enterprise's activity, which are variable and transformable in the long-, medium- and short-term perspective. In-depth interaction with all stakeholders of the agricultural enterprise, monitoring of information requests, provides insight into the information need, which further forms the basis for the development of the necessary methodology for the organization of summarizing financial and non-financial indicators in integrated reporting.

Thus, an important qualitative characteristic of integrated reporting is the reflection in one report of a complex of information about the enterprise: what it does, what resources it has, what strategic plans and prospects it has, what processes have taken place, are taking place and will take place, what policies it pursues in relation to the goals of sustainable development, environmental and social aspects, etc. Providing a complex information component of integrated reporting in practice requires a new methodological approach, which is capable of satisfying the information requests of all stakeholders and guaranteeing the solution of all problems facing the management of an agricultural enterprise. If accountants are familiar with the financial information component of the enterprise and have been working with it for a long time, then the non-financial information component is an innovation and needs a methodical basis.

In view of the above, it can be concluded that the organization of integrated reporting requires a set of methodological toolkit elements. A predetermined set of methodical support, combining financial and non-financial information components, forms the basis for displaying high-quality and reliable information in integrated reporting.

In order to improve and increase the efficiency of the accounting support for the formation of integrated reporting for the purposes of managing the activities of agricultural enterprises, we have proposed a methodological toolkit for the formation of integrated reporting (Table 3).

Table 3. Methodical tools for the formation of integrated reporting.

Stages of information formation	Methods	Methodical aspect	Indexes
Development of the balanced system of indicators	A systematic, analytical approach to indicators based on stakeholder requests	The sequence of determining financial, non-financial, key indicators of management efficiency, preparation of an information array of integrated reporting.	Financial, non-financial, analytical indicators, operational indicators, management efficiency indicators
Development of a road map of integrated reporting	A systematic, logical approach to presenting information	Regulation of submission of the indicator system, methodology for determining the format of information submission (IT, brand book and other innovative forms of information submission)	Financial, non-financial, analytical indicators, operational performance indicators, management performance indicators
Economic analysis	Economic and logical analysis; economic and mathematical analysis; SWOT analysis	Application of analytical procedures to ensure relevant information	Financial, non-financial, analytical indicators, operational performance indicators, management performance indicators
Benchmarking	Evaluation and comparison	Regulations for conducting external and internal benchmarking	Financial, non-financial, analytical indicators, operational performance indicators
Generalization, integration	Balance	Methodology of the final summarization of the grouping of the information component in relation to the company's resources (balance sheets)	Financial
	Reporting	Methodology of compiling the reporting system. Methodology for the formation of integrated reporting, which determines the organic unity of indicators formed at the request of stakeholders	Financial, non-financial, analytical indicators, operational performance indicators
Visualization of information	Submission format	Information graphics (creation of information schemes and information presentation models)	A complex of financial, non-financial and analytical
Audit	Audit report	Independent verification of indicators of integrated reporting	Financial, non-financial, analytical indicators, operational performance indicators
Promulgation	Integrated reporting	The procedure for publishing integrated reporting.	Publication of the system of indicators of the enterprise

Data preparation for integrated reporting is an important accounting process that involves a number of consistent accounting procedures. Growing information needs to introduce changes in accounting processes and procedures, which requires correction of the organizational work of the accounting service. In view of the above, we highlight the following methodical stages of preparation of accounting data, which are shown in Figure 3, for the formation and publication of integrated reporting of agricultural enterprises.

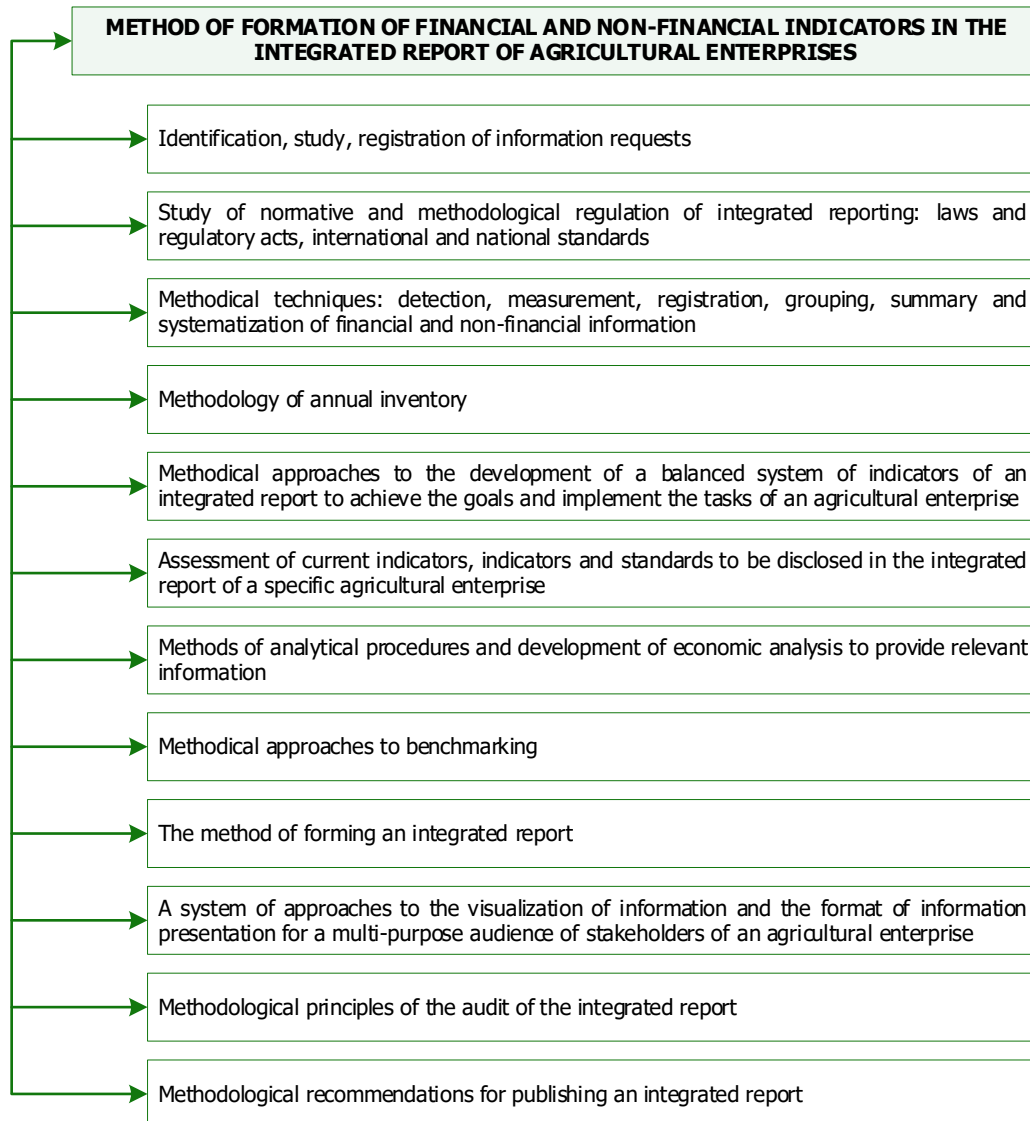


Figure 3. Stages of the method of forming financial and non-financial indicators in the integrated reporting of agricultural enterprises.

An effective management system of an agricultural enterprise requires the ability to define and set clear goals and objectives for the enterprise and then ensure their fulfilment. Only a methodically substantiated system of financial and non-financial indicators of integrated reporting is able to determine the efficiency of activity, the quality of management and determine the assessment of the market value of the enterprise.

DISCUSSION

In the discussion about global accounting, practitioners and scientists share different opinions: some substantiate its existence, others deny it. Thus, O.P. Voinalovich believes that at the current stage, the global model of accounting organization has become widespread, which has a supranational character, as it serves the interests of industrial and financial groups, transnational corporations, and global firms [1]. Sharing this opinion, L.A. Kostyrko [7] proposed the concept of an integrated information system, in which integrated accounting and reporting along with financial, strategic and management accounting is an input support system. At the same time, the author considers non-financial and integrated

reporting as a source of external information. However, on the one hand, non-financial reporting is a component of integrated reporting, and the latter, in turn, is not a source, but a product of an integrated information system. At the same time, it is still not clear what integrated accounting is, what is its relationship with financial, managerial and strategic accounting. According to academician V.M.Zhuk, the development of global accounting should be carried out under the auspices of the Council on IFRS and the development of the accounting profession at the United Nations, and its scientific and theoretical platform should be the paradigm of accounting for sustainable development and the institutional theory of accounting [2]. In addition, as it is noted by N. Lokhanova, within such an approach, the differences between separate accounting subsystems: financial accounting, managerial accounting, etc., lose their meaning [13]. Therefore, in her opinion, accounting, as an information system, should connect different types of information and present them in the form of integrated reporting [13, 22].

The opposite opinion is held by O.M. Petruk, who substantiates the statement about the absence of international (global) accounting due to the lack of objective grounds (there is no planetary ownership of the means of production, just as there is no global country with appropriate regulatory institutions) [18].

CONCLUSIONS

A long period of time passes and significant processes of its processing take place from the collection of information to its presentation in integrated reporting. The quality of the latter directly depends on the use of methodological tools, which the vast majority of enterprises do not have. On the basis of the information given in the article, a three-component model of the methodology for the formation of integrated reporting data has been developed, which includes an integrated methodological basis for generating financial and non-financial information, a methodology for the formation of financial and non-financial indicators in integrated reporting and a complex integrated accounting policy. The proposed implementation in practice allows solving the problems of the information content of integrated reporting, eliminating duplication of data, minimizing the probability of making mistakes during information processing, optimizing document flow and reducing the labour costs of accounting personnel.

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ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ТА МЕТОДИЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ІНТЕГРОВАНОЇ ЗВІТНОСТІ

У публікації розглянуто дискусійні питання вчених і практиків щодо формування інтегрованої звітності підприємствами в Україні, що дало можливість авторам ідентифікувати низку проблем методичного характеру: відсутність методичного забезпечення в частині формування нефінансових показників; формальний характер облікової політики та відсутність чіткого нормативно-методичного забезпечення її побудови; слабкість методичної структуризації облікової політики залежно від видів обліку; недосконалість методичної структуризації облікової політики залежно від видів обліку; невідповідність фактичних методів ведення обліку обраній обліковій політиці. Для вирішення зазначених проблем у статті запропонована трирівнева модель методичного забезпечення формування інтегрованої звітності. На першому рівні розроблено інтегровану методичну основу для генерування фінансової та нефінансової інформації; на другому рівні запропоновано розробку комплексної інтегрованої облікової політики; на третьому – удосконалено методику формування інтегрованої звітності. Авторами розроблена інтегрована облікова система, для якої запропоновано використовувати рахунки глобального обліку: контрольні, диграфічні та уніграфічні. Визначено мету інтегрованого обліку, що визначається запитом управління та структури інтегрованої звітності, й може змінюватися за потребами менеджменту. Зміст такої інтегрованої системи обліку будь-якого підприємства буде відображати рух його майна, інтелектуальний і трудовий потенціал, екологічні та соціально-економічні фактори впливу

на його діяльність і стратегію розвитку у фінансових та нефінансових показниках. Запропоновано методичний інструментарій для створення єдиної інформаційної бази даних фінансових і нефінансових показників. Вивчені чинники впливу на облікову політику підприємства дали можливість зрозуміти, що така ситуація спричиняє негативний вплив на інформаційну складову підприємства та спонукає до розробки облікової політики для методичного й організаційного забезпечення складання інтегрованої звітності. У статті представлена структура комплексної інтегрованої облікової політики в методичному забезпеченні формування фінансових і нефінансових показників, яка відповідає сучасним принципам управління.

Ключові слова: менеджмент, управління, бухгалтерський облік, аналіз, інтегрована система обліку, інтегрована облікова політика, інтегрована звітність

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