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INTEGRATED REPORTING IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES

ABSTRACT

Digitization of socio-economic processes at the micro level enabled integrated processing of accounting information, the final stage of which is electronic integrated reporting. To simultaneously inform internal and external stakeholders about the foreign economic activity of enterprises, it is necessary to improve the method of forming integrated reporting documents.

The purpose of the article is to improve the structure and content of integrated reporting, which combines various types of reporting documents in a single electronic format with the financial and non-financial indicators using regarding the foreign economic activity of enterprises. The formation of electronic integrated reporting documents on foreign economic activity involves: combining elements of management, financial and statistical reporting; simultaneous use of different financial and non-financial indicators; integrated informing of internal and external users about international operations of the enterprise. The possibility of adapting the taxonomy of electronic integrated reporting to the information needs of stakeholders and their rights of access to the commercial secret of the enterprise in the context of foreign economic activity is substantiated. The procedure for displaying electronic integrated reporting documents in foreign languages and foreign currency exchange rates has been developed in accordance with the information priorities of foreign users of reporting information. For explaining the impact of exchange rate changes on financial results, it is proposed to display relevant indicators related to the operational and non-operational activities of enterprises – subjects of foreign economic activity in the electronic integrated reporting. The method of using graphic elements and analytical tables in electronic integrated reporting documents in the context of foreign economic activity has been improved for the visual optimization of its use by internal and external users.

Prospects for further research consist in the use of analytical methods of researching the foreign economic activity of enterprises for the informational filling of graphic objects and analytical tables of electronic integrated reporting.

Keywords: management accounting, integrated reporting, financial and non-financial indicators, electronic declaration, blockchain technology, foreign economic activity

JEL Classification: F02, F10, F36, H22, H72

INTRODUCTION

The final stage of processing accounting information is the generation of reports. Reporting embodies the process of summarizing information, placing it in specialized forms, and delivering it to interested users. Reports in accounting are definitive documents containing a set of requisites and indicators. Through the regulation of the list and order of placing requisites, financial statements are formed, which do not contain confidential information, for external stakeholders. Reporting based on management accounting data is exclusively composed in arbitrary forms that meet specific qualitative management needs of the enterprise.

When forming reports, companies engaged in foreign economic activity need to consider the importance of how the reporting indicators are perceived by foreign stakeholders.

For this purpose, various global institutions have prepared and actively implement International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in different countries [1]. International standardization ensures the universality of preparing financial reporting based on financial accounting data, regardless of the residency of all participants in foreign economic transactions. In other words, standardized financial reporting is understandable and comparable to a wide range of users from different countries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The necessity of regulating financial accounting is unquestionable among scholars. However, discussions arise regarding the desirability of standardizing management accounting for foreign economic activity and reporting for internal stakeholders. Scholars attempt to partially regulate management accounting mainly through the formulation and implementation of its principles. For example, Johnson H. argues for the need to reorient the principles of management accounting from control functions to ensure the systematic nature of accounting processes for their standardization [2]. Butkevych O.V. substantiates the implementation of management accounting principles through the realization of its functions and tasks [3]. Mazina O.I. establishes the correlation between principles and goals of management accounting to achieve universal management objectives for all enterprises [4]. Puhachenko O.B. and Zarudna N.Ya. identified 73 principles of management accounting and found significant similarities and repetitions among them [5]. In our view, adherence to management accounting principles will prevent global systemic economic crises due to ineffective management of financial and economic activities [6]. This view is also shared by Dai Jun and Vasarhelyi Miklos, who explain the need for the development of unified management accounting standards in the context of Industry 4.0 development [7]. According to scholars, the globalization of autonomous production systems, virtualization of socio-economic processes, and digitalization of business relationships based on electronic transactions enable the use of unified global principles of management accounting and management [7].

According to Shvets V. and Mykhalska O., the regulation of management accounting requires a reboot of modern management, the involvement of highly skilled and highly paid accountants, significant retraining and requalification of personnel, changes in software, improvement of decision-making systems, and, importantly, constant auditing support [8, p. 53]. On the other hand, as Kosmyenko M.V. argues, the standardization of management accounting is a way to activate and practically implement it in the majority of economic entities [9, p. 220]. However, Yershova N. Yu. allows for the regulation of management accounting, but only at the micro level. In other words, enterprise management can develop and use internal corporate standards of management accounting that may not be applicable to other enterprises [10, p. 143]. According to Adalmiro Pereira, Eduardo Silva, and Ângela Vaz, state public institutions, where accounting processes are already significantly regulated at the legislative level, are most suitable for the standardization of management accounting [11]. For example, Pang Li-Qun explains, using the example of China, that the possibility of standardizing management accounting and reporting directly depends on the government's policy regarding the centralization of the management of socio-economic processes [12]. All researchers align their scientific positions on the importance of partial regulation of management accounting for the purpose of forming effective and understandable management reporting for internal users.

Difficulties in accounting standardization are being solved with the development of modern information and communication technologies. For example, Kindzeka Keafoon proves that artificial intelligence is able to adapt accounting information and reporting to the individual needs of stakeholders. In other words, technologies for processing and displaying accounting information change reporting forms in accordance with the internal reporting standards of each business entity [13]. Back in 1993, Bayou Mohamed pointed out that the main obstacle to the standardization of management accounting is inadequate communication links in the enterprise at different levels due to different views on accounting terminology. An important element of the further unification of accounting and internal reporting, according to the scientist, is the active development of electronic communications, which can eliminate contradictions and communication barriers in enterprise management [14]. Olewi Raad proves that the electronic exchange of accounting information is the main modern method of forming and submitting standardized (with a regulated list of indicators) integrated reporting, which is useful for both internal and external stakeholders [15].

According to Steindl-Haselbauer Katrin's research, eight European countries have already created an international electronic platform that hosts integrated reporting documents with a regulated structure [16]. In addition, the standardization of integrated reporting has reached a global level. For example, in recent years, the GRI - Global Reporting Initiative's project has been successfully operating, which prepares standards for the formation of integrated reports and provides services for their placement in the public space [17]. According to global statistical data, about 70% of large enterprises currently use or are guided by GRI standards when forming non-financial reporting (Figure 1).

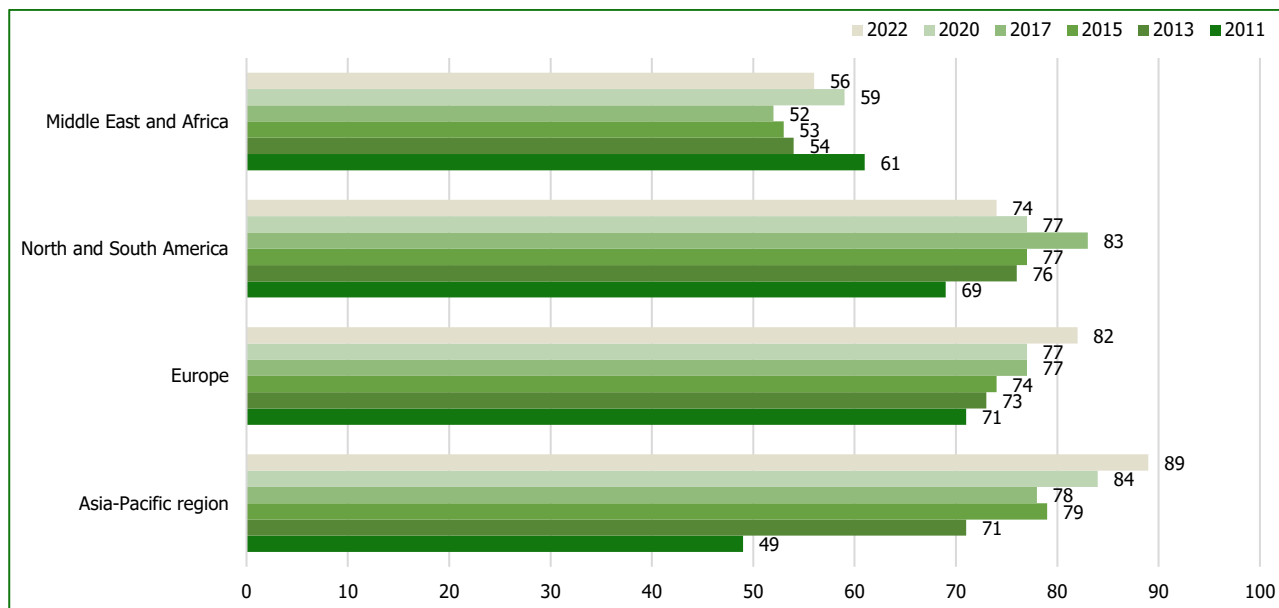


Figure 1. The share of large global enterprises that use GRI standards in the formation of non-financial reporting, %. (Source: based on the data in [17])

As globalization of socio-economic relations and digitalization of economic processes transform modern entrepreneurship into international activity, foreign stakeholders become the users of management reporting. Internal users of reporting with non-resident status can be foreign persons and institutions related to the enterprise, such as owners, founders, shareholders, heads and managers of remote units and other hired employees of various positions. Clear, relevant, timely and acceptable accounting information is necessary for such stakeholders to make effective management decisions in terms of foreign economic activity. Therefore, from the standpoint of accounting for foreign economic activity, despite the legislative deregulation of management accounting, there is a need for a certain degree of standardization of internal reporting. An effective method of regulating reporting forms is the formation of electronic integrated reporting, which can combine financial and non-financial indicators in single electronic documents. According to the audit firm KPMG in 2022 26% of large enterprises all over the world (the Asia-Pacific region - 30%, Eastern Europe - 15%, Western Europe - 14%, North and South America - 30%, the Middle East - 55%, Africa – 15%) used global GRI principles in the formation of electronic integrated reporting (Figure 2) [18].

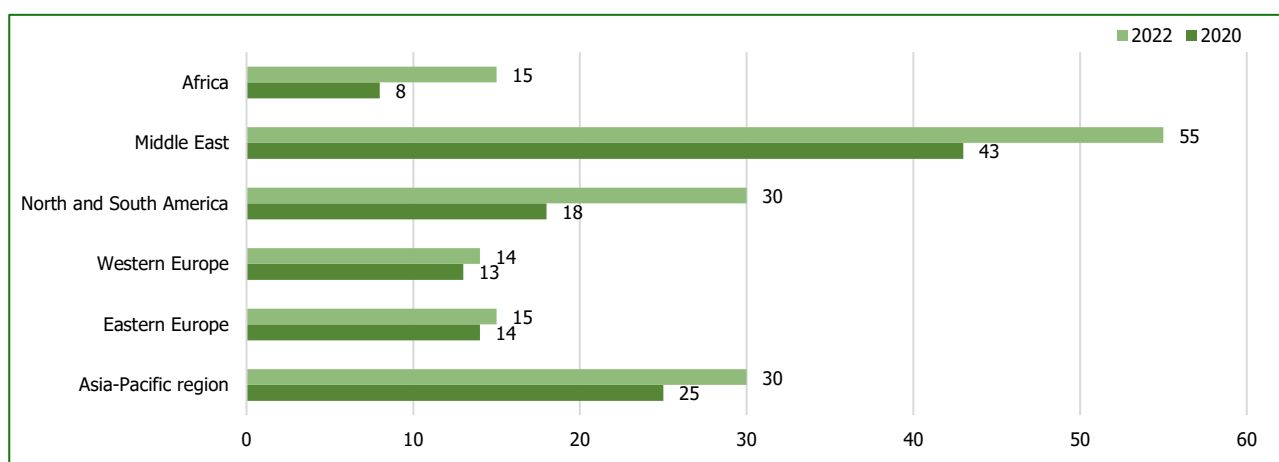


Figure 2. The share of large global enterprises that use GRI standards in integrated reporting, %. (Source: based on the data in [18])

Despite the rather high indicators of standardization of internal and external non-financial reporting, the regulation of the structure of internal reports contradicts the principles of management accounting, which requires the search for optimal models of the combination of centrifugal and integration trends in the development of reporting.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study is to improve the structure and content of integrated reporting, which combines various types of reporting documents in a single electronic format in terms of the use of financial and non-financial indicators for the management of foreign economic activities of enterprises. The research purpose is supported by the following tasks:

- justify the format of consolidating reporting in a single electronic reporting document with the development of an information integration scheme for accounting information;
- determine the list of financial reporting indicators for international business activities of companies for use in integrated reporting;
- systematize non-financial indicators that are relevant to be reflected in integrated reporting regarding external economic activities of companies;
- develop a layout of the electronic integrated reporting considering its external economic orientation.

METHODS

Carrying out scientific research to realize its goal involves the use of a systematic methodical approach in combination with innovative, functional methods and methodical tools of generalization, bibliographic and comparative analysis. Empirical research was carried out using the bibliometric approach known as "common word analysis" and the use of information resources "ResearchGate" and "Google Scholar". When studying statistical indicators, emphasis is placed on the use of economic-mathematical modelling methods using Excel spreadsheets to construct diagrams.

RESULTS

The most optimal method of partial standardization of management reporting is the formation of electronic integrated documents, the structural basis of which is regulated financial reporting with the possibility of significant detailing of indicators in the context of foreign economic activity for the needs of internal stakeholders. The informational basis of accounting and reporting in the context of foreign economic activity is customs declarations. Data from customs declarations are also used for state customs control and the formation of generalized statistical reporting. On the other hand, enterprises - subjects of foreign economic activity are obliged to fill out and submit specific reports to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Under such conditions, there is a duplication of information arrays from different sources of origin in the organization of statistical observation. In the conditions of the digital economy and the transition to electronic document flow in the provision of administrative services, the optimization of information processes is important.

In order to avoid information competition regarding export and import operations, one-time use of electronic customs declarations is advisable for accumulating information. Primary statistical monitoring can be organized in an automated mode when creating electronic copies of customs declarations. Procedures of data collection, which have value for the formation of statistical data, should be performed at the time of the creation of customs declarations and customs clearance of export or import. The software implementation of the collection of statistical data on foreign economic activity can be carried out on the basis of the automated system of customs clearance using the software and information complex "Inspector" and the Unified Automated Information System of the Federal Tax Service of Ukraine.

However, statistical data collected in this way may have limited reliability for reporting. Under the conditions of double statistical monitoring, data are checked several times as a result of counter-control in enterprises and customs institutions. On the other hand, when the responsibilities of statistical monitoring are assigned only to the electronic customs declaration system, possible information manipulation can distort statistical information. The problem of the unreliability of electronic customs declarations is related to the possibility of adjustments of data in the customs clearance system by job duties.

As Fedotov O.P. proves, the transition to electronic declaration ensures the automated distribution of customs declarations between officials at the customs clearance point [19, c.105]. However, the automatic assignment of electronic customs declarations does not solve problems in the field of abuses and violations in the process of registration of export or import transactions. In particular, the mechanism of distribution of customs declarations to customs officials who are absent from the workplace due to various reasons remains unclear. Other employees of fiscal services are able to manually intervene in the process of assigning electronic customs declarations. It is advisable to use blockchain technology to prevent fraud, information falsifications and ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the automated system of customs clearance and data collection.

Blockchain technology ensures the formation of a distributed information system for the collection and transmission of information in the part of customs clearance of export and import operations. Block-chain structuring of data contributes to the elimination of cyber risks and information fraud due to the duplication of information arrays in various participants of foreign economic activity [20]. In particular, it is impossible for responsible persons to make changes to the algorithms of the automated software for fiscal purposes thanks to the tracking of the history of information changes. Also, purposefully destroyed or damaged arrays of information as part of fiscal manipulations can be automatically restored from other sources. However, the most significant advantage of blockchain technology for accounting and taxation purposes is the possibility of centralizing information processing and integrating different information services. The organization of the information environment of foreign economic activity based on blockchain principles provides integrated information service to stakeholders regardless of the country of residence, place of stay, level of information competence or access rights to confidential information.

Data on export and import operations based on electronic customs declarations should be automatically distributed between enterprises - subjects of foreign economic activity and statistical institutions. The exchange of electronic customs declarations is an informational basis for accounting and reporting in the field of foreign economic activity of enterprises. At the same time, it is expedient to send information on customs clearance of international transactions to regional statistics units for statistical reporting. In addition, it is possible to use information from electronic payment systems and electronic transaction services regarding international money transfers within the framework of foreign economic activity. Data on monetary transactions complement the information environment of foreign economic activities of enterprises.

The information scheme of the integration of reporting and its structural content based on accounting data on foreign economic activity is shown in Figure 3.

The centralization of the collection of information from electronic customs declarations into a single database based on blockchain principles makes it possible to abandon the independent formation of many types of statistical reporting by enterprises. Instead, it is advisable to use data on the crossing of the borders of different countries by material and monetary values in the process of forming reporting at the micro level.

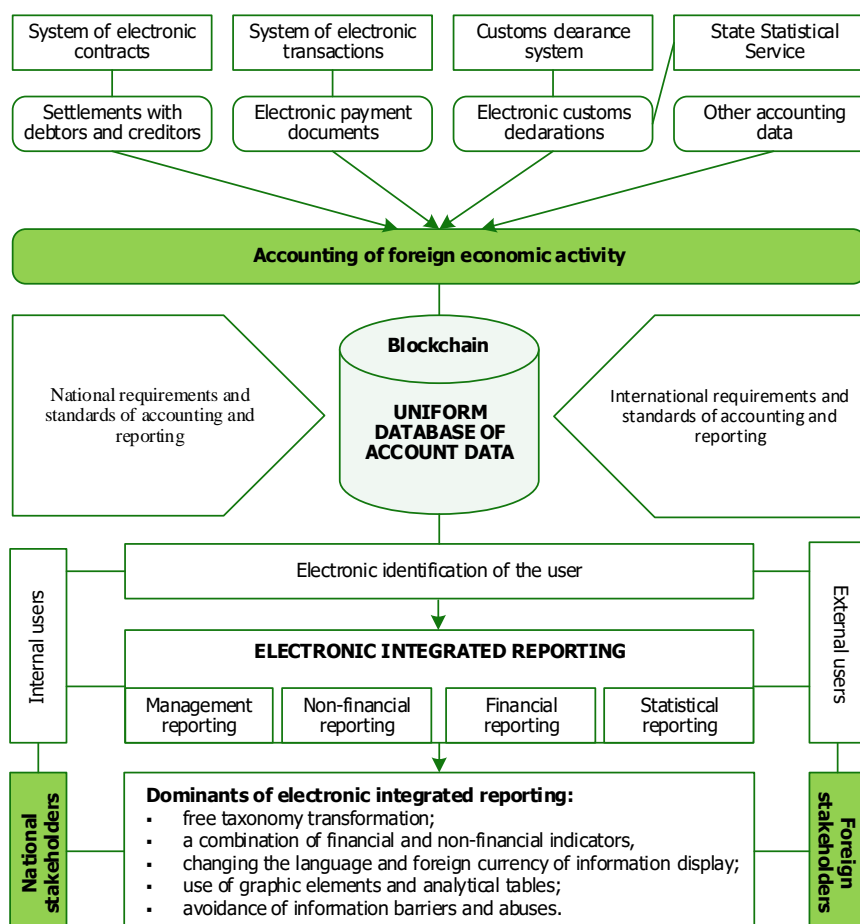


Figure 3. Information scheme and structural content of electronic integrated reporting.

Advanced reporting with the ability to detail statistical indicators can be used to create integrated reporting electronic documents. Integration of reporting is recommended to be carried out in two projections. Integrated reporting documents in the context of foreign economic activity can simultaneously contain financial and non-financial indicators, as well as data for internal and external users.

The use of a single electronic integrated reporting document provides unified information to stakeholders about the functioning of the enterprise - a subject of foreign economic activity. The electronic form of integrated reporting can be dynamically adapted to the information needs of internal users.

If the taxonomy of financial reporting is established, which ensures the universality of its processing by external users, then internal reporting forms can be changed in accordance with the needs of internal users. The electronic form of standard reporting documents can be detailed in the necessary sections after user authentication. Based on the stakeholder's electronic identification (by login, password, electronic key or identification documents), it is advisable to change the list of reporting information available to him. For example, for company employees responsible for export operations, it is possible to provide analytical information in various sections regarding the sale of material assets (works, services) abroad, etc. Other detailed information from integrated reporting is prohibited for processing by the responsible employee, as it is not related to the performance of his official duties.

As the basis for the formation of integrated reporting documents on foreign economic activity, as correctly stated by V.V. Muravskiy, it is advisable to take standardized financial reporting [21]. The financial statements contain summary indicators of the enterprise's functioning in a logically structured and semantically related order of presentation to ensure comprehensibility and comparability of accounting information. In other words, the taxonomy of financial reporting is aimed at simultaneously informing various groups of external users, including those who do not have specialized economic knowledge and competencies in processing accounting information. Financial reporting is a universal mechanism for the informational representation of the activities of enterprises for certain periods of time. And therefore, financial reports are best suited as a structural basis for further detailing of reporting information for internal users of both national and foreign residency. In terms of accounting for foreign economic activity, financial reports contain a list of all necessary indicators that can be useful for external and internal management stakeholders. Financial reporting can be supplemented with additional articles from non-financial reporting and existing regulated indicators can be detailed in the context of displaying information about foreign economic activity, which is the fundamental basis of integrated reporting.

The forms of financial reporting regulated by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine do not provide for a separate display of the results of foreign economic activity of enterprises. On the other hand, NP(S)BO 1 "General requirements for financial reporting" requires disclosure of information essential for the enterprise in financial reporting. If information about foreign economic processes is necessary for stakeholders, then it can be contained in integrated reporting. In this case, it is advisable for the enterprise to improve the taxonomy of financial reporting to inform about import, export and other international operations. For each of the indicators of this reporting, you can provide clarifying information from other forms of reporting on foreign economic activity.

All reporting articles that may contain clarifying information about the enterprise's foreign economic activity should be displayed simultaneously in two projections (external and internal). Reporting can be detailed in terms of assets and liabilities in foreign economic circulation, received from abroad and, separately, transferred abroad. Depending on the origin of the accounting object, it is advisable, if possible, to associate it separately with the export or import activity of the enterprise. For each type of financial and economic activity, it is possible to determine the advantages of the import or export of goods and services in the general structure of foreign economic activity. In a similar way, it is advisable to compare the indicators of accounts receivable and accounts payable, which are the result of export, import and other international operations. It is also possible to compare the financial results of financial and economic activities, the flow of cash and changes in equity that arose as a result of foreign economic transactions. Therefore, it is advisable to simultaneously provide information on foreign economic activity in the necessary analytical sections for each reporting indicator within its detailing.

The recommended list of sections of financial reporting, which are subject to detail when forming integrated electronic reporting in the context of foreign economic activity, is given in Table. 1.

Table 1. Detailing of financial reporting on the foreign economic activity of enterprises for the purpose of forming integrated reporting forms.

Reporting form	Reporting element	Clarification on foreign economic activity
Balance sheet (Statement of financial position)	Non-current assets, current assets	Non-current and current assets in foreign economic circulation
	Receivables	Receivables arising as a result of export, import and other international transactions
	Own capital	Formation of own capital from the foreign economic activity of the enterprise, the activity of foreign founders or owners
	Long-term liabilities and security, Current liabilities and collateral	Accounts payable and collateral for debts arising from export, import and other international transactions
Report on financial results (aggregate income)	Income, expenses, taxes, financial results	Formation of financial results from foreign economic activity separately by type of activity
Cash flow report	Cash and cash equivalents	Cash receipts and expenditures related to foreign economic activity. Stay of funds abroad, receipt of funds from abroad
Equity report	Types of equity	Equity formation by types from the foreign economic activity of the enterprise, the activity of foreign founders or owners
Notes to the annual financial statements and other reporting articles	Detailing the reported information	Clarification of the separately selected indicators and detailing of the reported information in the context of foreign economic activity

Simultaneous consideration of internal and external trends in the formation of electronic reporting documents ensures comparability of reporting items and also makes it possible to assess the effectiveness of the enterprise's foreign economic processes.

To ensure the international perception of reporting, it is recommended to display reporting indicators in a foreign language. Reporting forms should not only be translated but also harmonized with international standards and specific terminology. Only by taking into account the national experience in the use of accounting symbols and definitions, it is possible to ensure the acceptance of reporting by international stakeholders. Foreign users of reported information may be interested in the financial condition of the enterprise in the context of international cooperation. According to the chosen language, it is advisable to transform the electronic integrated reporting to the linguistic requirements of the stakeholder and the national peculiarities of the accounting and reporting practice.

Along with changing the language interpretation of reporting indicators in the context of ensuring the perception of information by foreign stakeholders, it is also important to provide an opportunity to choose the currency of display of electronic integrated reporting. For ease of use of electronic reporting documents, it is recommended to display the reporting information in variable foreign currencies. In conditions of automatic receipt of foreign currency exchange rates from the official websites of central banks, each reporting indicator can be quickly recalculated. It is advisable to use not only the official exchange rate of foreign currencies but also the interbank exchange rate for automatic recalculation of reports. The use of interbank exchange rates of purchase and sale ensures a reliable interpretation of financial reporting indicators. Reporting based on interbank exchange rates not only more fully reflects the company's financial condition, but also allows for exchange rate differences to be taken into account.

As explained by N. M. Bondarenko and A. G. Bayer, the determination of exchange rate differences in accounting with reflection in reporting has a significant impact on the financial result of the enterprise, because their incorrect calculation can lead to overestimation or underestimation of income (expenses) [22, p. 119]. To this end, in electronic integrated reporting, it is possible not only to demonstrate the impact of operational and non-operational exchange rate differences on the financial condition of the enterprise but also to explain the methodology for calculating the relevant reporting items. In other words, in electronic reporting documents, it is advisable to clarify the origin of exchange rate differences through the comparison of different exchange rates on the reporting date.

Despite the extended list of reporting articles, which explain the impact of exchange rate differences on the financial condition of enterprises, there is a semantic imbalance in the relationship between some reporting indicators in the context of foreign economic activity. In particular, operational and non-operational exchange rate differences are not sufficiently detailed in terms of the types of activities of enterprises. Considering that the main forms of financial reporting (Forms No. 1 - No. 4) contain generalized reporting indicators and, at the request of stakeholders, separate information on export and import operations can be disclosed, it is more logical to explain exchange rate fluctuations in terms of the activities of enterprises in the fifth section of Notes to the annual financial statements.

In order to fully inform stakeholders about the impact of exchange rate differences, it is advisable to detail the relevant indicators of Section No. 5 "Income and Expenses" of the Notes to the Annual Financial Statements in terms of various types of enterprise activity. It is advisable to detail the information in the Notes to the annual financial statements regarding operational exchange rate differences in terms of main and other operating activities (lines 451 and 452, respectively), as well as non-operating exchange rate differences - investment and financial activities (lines 601 and 602, respectively). With the use of information from additional lines of reporting, stakeholders can more reliably assess the impact of exchange rate fluctuations, based on the results of the enterprise's activities by various types.

In order to fully disclose information and ensure its comprehensibility by various stakeholders, it is advisable to also use the non-financial interpretation of accounting data. Non-financial data is obtained from sources other than financial reporting, can identify certain trends and correlations, and also explain relationships between indicators. Quantitative and qualitative indicators of a non-financial nature more fully characterize the foreign economic activity of enterprises. The management of the enterprise - a subject of foreign economic activity is interested in the formation of electronic integrated reporting as a tool for ensuring the transparency of international business. The integrated reporting document is directed not only to the display of retrospective information but also positions the strategic perspective of the development of enterprises - subjects of foreign economic activity. Therefore, electronic integrated reporting forms the prerequisite for wider involvement of foreign buyers, partners, investors, and creditors, as well as for the formation of a positive image among potential employees, the public, government institutions and independent rating agencies based on the use of an extensive system of non-financial indicators.

The list of recommended non-financial indicators of foreign economic activity, which should be placed in electronic integrated reporting, is shown in Table. 2.

Table 2. Non-financial indicators of electronic integrated reporting on foreign economic activity.		
Direction	Indicator	Connection with foreign economic activity
Activity	Dynamics and seasonality	Quantitative and qualitative assessment of foreign sales. Seasonal activity of foreign sales. The dynamics of the occurrence and repayment of payables and receivables of foreign counterparties.
Competitiveness	Structure	Export growth rates for each individual commodity item. Market share and structure in each country. Evaluation of the foreign client base. Identification of foreign competitors. The structure of foreign economic debts and investments of the enterprise.
Productivity	Indicators per unit of time	Number of exported or imported goods, and services; the volume of expenses for foreign economic activity; the volume of attracted foreign investments; the number of foreign monetary transactions per unit of time (hour, shift, day, week, decade, month, quarter, year, etc.).
Quality	Customer satisfaction, quality of service	Number of complaints; the number of returns; the ratio of attracted, regular and lost customers; assessment of service level; the number of rejected goods (services) that took place in foreign economic activity.
Image	Reputational indicators	The company's position in foreign ratings. The global value of brand and trademarks. The effectiveness of foreign economic marketing measures. Attractiveness for foreign investors, creditors, employees and counterparties.

The above groups of non-financial indicators characterize the foreign economic activity of enterprises in various ways. Indicators from different groups can be arbitrarily combined and simultaneously reflect the foreign economic operations of the enterprise in various directions. The proposed list of indicators demonstrates a basic approach to the formation of electronic integrated reporting and, if needed by stakeholders, can be supplemented with more detailed information.

For a better perception and understanding of indicators of electronic integrated reporting, it is advisable to use graphic elements of accounting information demonstration. Infographics, charts, diagrams, and analytical tables can be placed in electronic reporting documents to visualize reporting elements.

In the context of foreign economic activity, the best option for graphic interpretation of integrated reporting is the use of electronic maps. The layout of the graphic display of electronic integrated reporting is presented in Figure 4.

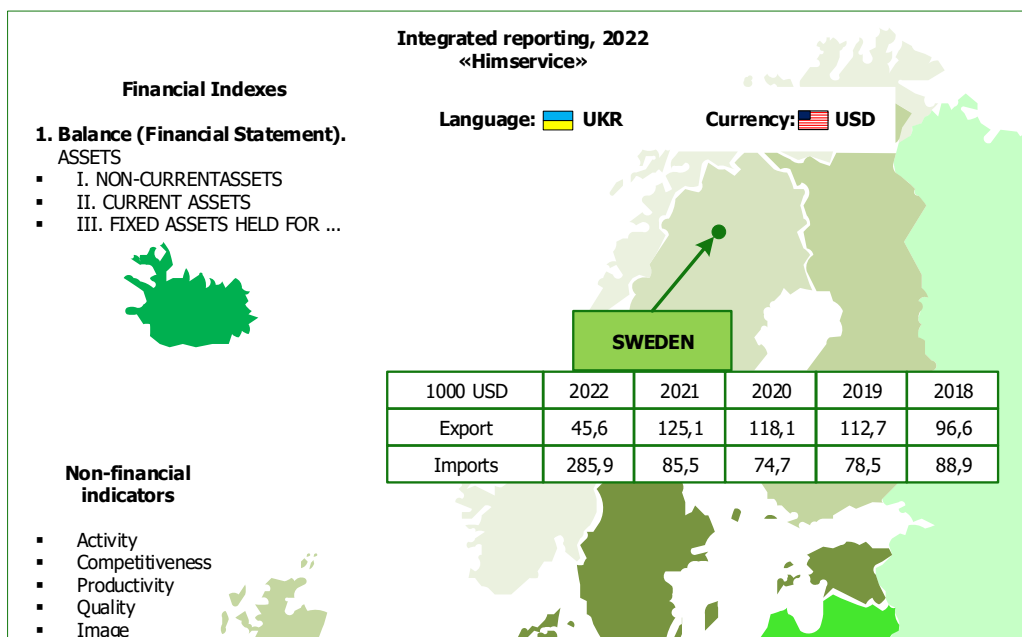


Figure 4. Visualization layout of integrated electronic reporting.

On the electronic map of countries with which enterprises - subjects of foreign economic activity have business relations, it is possible to display financial and non-financial information regarding international cooperation. The use of electronic maps in integrated reporting provides a visual perception of indicators of foreign economic activity in a global context.

Additional graphic elements of electronic integrated reporting are analytical tables used to analyze reporting indicators. Tabular objects can be combined with graphic elements, and contact forms and provide comparability of indicators and explain the methodology of their calculation.

DISCUSSION

The format of integrated reporting, based on the structure of standardized financial reporting with the ability to detail financial and non-financial indicators of management reporting, can be utilized by companies across all sectors of the economy. The flexibility to freely modify the reporting taxonomy in electronic form enables adaptation to reflect information on all accounting objects. This makes electronic integrated reporting a unique means of informing both internal and external stakeholders not only about external economic activities but also about all aspects of the financial and operational functioning of companies.

The proposed integration approach combines centralized and deregulated trends in reflecting accounting information, which distinguishes it qualitatively from the developments of researchers [8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14] and international institutions [17, 18] that focus on a predefined set of reporting indicators. The electronic format of integrated reporting allows stakeholders to independently choose reporting indicators based on their informational interests and access rights to confidential data. However, this imposes limitations on the widespread use of integrated reporting to protect commercial secrets since confidential management accounting data may be accessed by third parties.

CONCLUSIONS

Integration trends in the development of socio-economic formations determined the conditions for integrated processing, accumulation and use of information resources for effective management of economic entities. The final stage of the integration of information processes at the micro level is the formation of integrated reporting, which is an important element in ensuring the transparency of the functioning of enterprises, especially in the context of foreign economic activity. Integrated reporting by enterprises - subjects of foreign economic activity involve a combination of financial and non-financial indicators in the process of informing external stakeholders about international operations and attracting foreign customers, counterparties, creditors, investors, etc.

However, reporting information on foreign economic activity is needed not only by external stakeholders but also by internal users (foreign employees, managers, owners, and founders) who are abroad. To ensure comprehensibility, reliability and comparability of the reported indicators in the part of foreign economic activity, partial standardization of management accounting is necessary, which violates its fundamental principles of deregulation. In order to universalize informing internal and external stakeholders about foreign economic activity, it is advisable to create integrated reporting documents that combine management, financial, non-financial and statistical reporting in a single electronic format.

For the structural basis of electronic integrated reporting, it is advisable to use standardized financial reports, which can be detailed with information on managerial and statistical content regarding the foreign economic activity of the enterprise. In addition, electronic integrated reporting can contain non-financial data on activity, competitiveness, productivity, quality of functioning and image of the enterprise, which provides more complete information to stakeholders about various aspects of foreign economic activity.

In the conditions of digitization of information processes, it is advisable to form integrated reporting in electronic form. The electronic format of integrated reporting provides a free transformation of the taxonomy in accordance with the information needs and the right of access to the commercial secret of stakeholders based on their electronic identification. Also, electronic integrated reporting forms can be displayed in variable foreign languages and currencies. In order to take into account the impact of exchange rate changes in electronic integrated reporting, it is advisable to supplement the regulated list of indicators with indicators regarding operational exchange rate differences in terms of main and other operating activities, as well as non-operating exchange rate differences - investment and financial activities. It is advisable to display the given financial and non-financial indicators of electronic integrated reporting with the help of graphic elements and analytical tables in order to visualize the reported information to ensure its perception by internal and external stakeholders.

For the purpose of information filling of graphic objects and analytical tables, various analytical methods of researching the foreign economic activity of enterprises are used, which is the subject of the next scientific search.

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ІНТЕГРОВАНА ЗВІТНІСТЬ В УПРАВЛІННІ ЗОВНІШНЬОЕКОНОМІЧНОЮ ДІЯЛЬНІСТЮ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ

Диджиталізація соціально-економічних процесів на мікрорівні уможливила інтегровану обробку облікової інформації, завершальним етапом якої є електронне інтегроване звітування. Для одночасного інформування внутрішніх і зовнішніх стейкхолдерів про зовнішньоекономічну діяльність підприємств необхідним є вдосконалення методики формування інтегрованих звітних документів.

Мета дослідження – удосконалення структури й змістового наповнення інтегрованої звітності, яка поєднує різні види звітних документів у єдиному електронному форматі в частині використання фінансових і нефінансових показників щодо зовнішньоекономічної діяльності підприємств. Формування електронних інтегрованих звітних документів щодо зовнішньоекономічної діяльності передбачає: об'єднання елементів управлінської, фінансової та статистичної звітності; одночасне використання різних вимірників у фінансових та нефінансових показниках; інтегроване інформування внутрішніх і зовнішніх користувачів про міжнародні операції підприємства. Обґрунтовано можливість адаптації таксономії електронної інтегрованої звітності до інформаційних потреб стейкхолдерів та їхніх прав доступу до комерційної таємниці підприємства в контексті зовнішньоекономічної діяльності. Розроблено порядок відображення електронних інтегрованих звітних документів на іноземних мовах та з урахуванням курсів іноземних валют відповідно до інформаційних пріоритетів зарубіжних користувачів звітної інформації. Для пояснення впливу зміни валютних курсів на фінансові результати в електронній інтегрованій звітності запропоновано відображати відповідні

показники, які стосуються операційної та неопераційної діяльності підприємств-суб'єктів зовнішньоекономічної діяльності. Удосконалено методику використання графічних елементів та аналітичних таблиць в електронних інтегрованих звітних документах у контексті зовнішньоекономічної діяльності для візуальної оптимізації її використання внутрішніми та зовнішніми користувачами. Перспективи подальших досліджень полягають у використанні аналітичних методик дослідження зовнішньоекономічної діяльності підприємств для інформаційного наповнення графічних об'єктів та аналітичних таблиць електронної інтегрованої звітності.

Ключові слова: управлінський облік, інтегрована звітність, фінансові й нефінансові показники, електронне декларування, технологія блокчейн, зовнішньоекономічна діяльність

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