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FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND DIALECTIC OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT: MACROECONOMIC CONCEPT, MICROECONOMIC CONCEPT

Abstract. At the moment, the advancement of accounting is recognizably driven by the development of its theory and methods in order to assess the existing and recently emerging accounting concepts and expand the theoretical, regulatory, and methodological framework of accounting based on such concepts.

In accounting, framework developments put forward new accountable items, and new concepts lead to a brand-new approach to the scientific research of accounting as a science. Thus, research should be conducted from the perspective of a comprehensive analysis of the existing Concept for the Development of Accounting, which is an integral component of the institutional system represented by the structural elements of the accounting system and related systems arranged in a strictly defined order [1,4,17].

The theory and methods of accounting are implemented through the development and use of certain concepts. The requirement to use the accounting concepts is explained by the fact that the accounting practice in Russia lags far behind the recently established requirements for the quality of accounting information as driven by the current processes of globalization and integration of the Russian Federation into the global economy. This requires a separate approach to understanding the theoretical and methodological foundations of accounting from the perspective of institutionalism [5,13,20].

The method is considered in the work as a point of view on the structure and development of accounting. Elements of methodological institutionalism are used as a justification of the position under consideration. When considering the impact on the development of accounting of institutional factors, a number of research tasks are set, including determining the role of the organization of accounting, institutional factors, the possibility of institutional organization of accounting, determining the subject, object, subject and scientific status of accounting. The authors revealed what theoretical and methodological concepts are: forms of accounting organization, schemes, models, methods of cognition, or is it all taken together.

Key words: accounting, macroeconomic concept, microeconomic concept, financial statements, financial position, financial result, consolidated statements.

Introduction. The many-thousand-year-long history of accounting goes as far back as to between 5000 and 4000 B.C. [11, p. 8]. There are fragments of ancient ivory tablets discovered by archaeologists, containing records of business transactions. In Sumer, trade records were kept on stones, in Ancient Egypt - on papyrus, in Rome and Greece - on copper boards, wax tablets, or on leather. All this was a prerequisite for the systematic registration in chronological order.

The accounting methods were primitive and reported the accounting events, i.e. daily business transactions, in kind. This simple (single-entry) accounting was the only one that existed in Europe until the 13th century. As the researchers suggest, the centuries-old conservative approach to accounting was due to the use of the Roman Numeral System, which is based on the “additive” principle, with too complex and cumbersome arithmetic calculations.

Echoing the general business and economic laws of society, accounting evolved interconnectedly with other fundamental sciences, building the foundation for certain applied sciences.

In 1202, Leonardo of Pisa (Fibonacci), the first major mathematician of the Middle Ages, developed the Positional Number System, which had some undoubted advantages over the additive Roman Numeral System [3]. The new notation spread across Europe and changed business accounting. The proliferation of Arabic numerals resulted in the advancement of business accounting and gave rise to the formation of commercial law.

During the Proto-Renaissance period, three main accounting systems were formed: single-entry accounting, cameral accounting (records of cash transactions, which developed into the accounting of income and expenditure), and double-entry accounting. All three systems existed independently of each other, although they built the foundation of accounting as a science.

The novelty of scientific knowledge has creative power and forms the basis for improving the management of business processes.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the double-entry accounting system became widespread thanks to the book titled *Particularis de Computis et Scripturis* (“Details of Accounting and Recording”) written by Italian mathematician L. Pacioli [8], giving the first description of the double-entry bookkeeping method.

The evolution of accounting methods was driven by the growth of production capacities and the development of relations of production, gradually forming a single system of methods for and approaches to reporting business transactions, reflecting the dialectic of accounting development.

Materials and Methods

a. General

The Concept for the Development of Accounting in the Russian Federation is a result of significant efforts aimed at establishing regulatory control over financial accounting in Russia. The need for a proper accounting system that would meet the requirements of a market economy became obvious already in the early 1990s. By Order No. 100 of 28 July 1994, the Ministry of Finance of Russia approved some important documents (that are no longer in force) within the framework of the Accounting Reform Program. Among such documents was the first Russian Accounting Standard - RAS 1/94 on Corporate Accounting Policies. Its adoption marked a significant development in the application of such international accounting principles as regularity, full disclosure, prudence, substance over form, consistency, and rationality, in Russia.

Later, in 1996, the principal statutory act on accounting - the Federal Law on Accounting (no longer in force) - was adopted, entrusting the Government of the Russian Federation with the general methodological guidance over accounting. The Law also established a three-level system of accounting documents to be approved by the regulatory bodies.

Another important statutory act adopted in 1996 was RAS 4/96 on Corporate Financial Statements.

The Concept of Accounting in Russian Market Economy approved by the Methodological Council for Accounting under the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and by the President’s Council Institute of the Institute of Professional Accountants (IPA), outlined the purpose of accounting, the content and requirements for the information reported, the recognition criteria for income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, and the manner of their assessment.

The Concept was based on the principles of IFRS, which determined the main tasks for the reformation of the Russian accounting system, the implementation of which began in 1997.

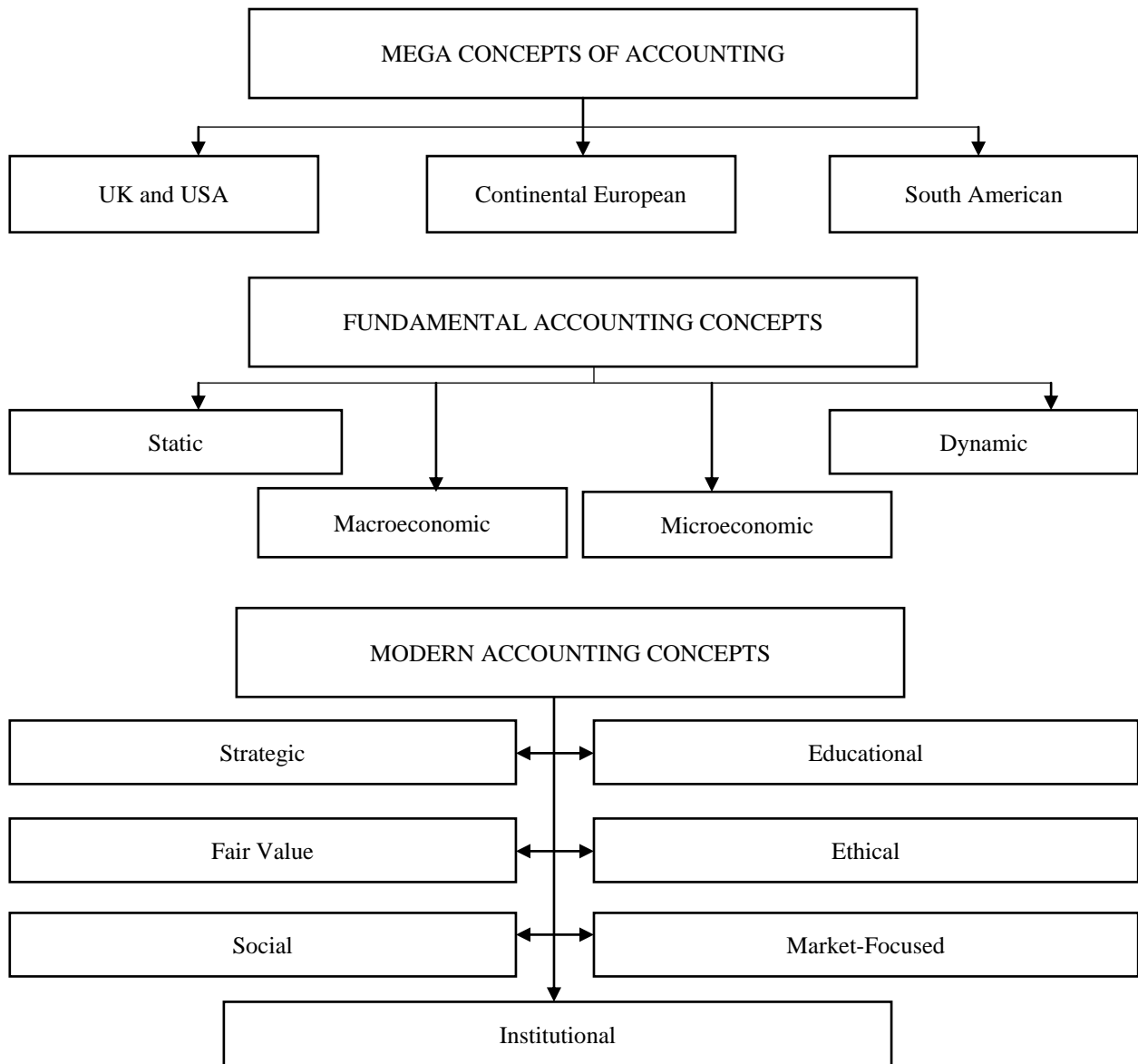
The reformation focused on:

- improving the regulatory and methodological framework of accounting;
- reshaping the accounting management system, increasing the role of professional organizations in the development of the methodological framework and the implementation of accounting.

In recent years, the accounting reform has been addressing many issues, however, not everything in this reform is strictly based on the established concepts and consistently implemented, which ultimately leads to not very satisfactory results.

b. Algorithm

The main accounting concepts are shown in Figure, including the fundamental ones, mega-concepts, and several modern accounting concepts.



Accounting Concepts

Since the theoretical value of accounting information lies in systemizing the variety of accounts used in various industries, based on their common features, accounting as a science can be improved for macroeconomic purposes [15, p.21].

Results and Discussion. In accounting practice, the most common concept of accounting is the macroeconomic one. At the macroeconomic level, the accounting system focuses on the national economy in its entirety. National economic accounting deals with such indicators as national income and gross national product. The actual objective of this concept is to identify how alternative methods for reporting would impact the country in general and the economic performance of a specific industry in particular. The key aspect of the macro-accounting is that it has greater coverage than corporate accounting. In accordance with this concept, one of the objectives of accounting is to ensure that enterprises focus on the implementation of national economic programs. In turn, to achieve national economic goals, financial statements must encourage larger investments in developing businesses [6,9,10].

Macroeconomic reporting creates an information base for calculating sustainable income, utilization of reserves, and application of flexible depreciation methods.

The development of macro-accounting began with the creation of national accounts, with the domestic product being the core national account aggregate. Domestic product is calculated by

determining the added value, i.e. the difference between the value of the goods produced and the cost of their production.

In most countries, macroeconomic policies are implemented with the help of financial and fiscal levers that exercise direct control and regulation over the accounting system. Other countries (for example, Sweden) develop their accounting concepts with the focus on macroeconomic goals, resulting in establishing a strong regulatory framework of financial reporting.

Micro-accounting deals with the bookkeeping at an individual enterprise. The microeconomic concept of accounting identifies how different accounting procedures affect various economic indicators of the enterprise. At the microeconomic level (where an enterprise is recognized as an economic unit), accounting impacts the economy by keeping the records of transactions and relations between enterprises in the market. This approach is implemented in the US Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). To develop the microeconomic concept of accounting in the Russian Federation, the fundamental premises of the global microeconomic approaches must be applied.

Classification of accounting systems

The UK and the US	Continental Europe	Latin America
It unites the national accounting systems of the United Kingdom, Australia, Israel, Hong Kong, Canada, India, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Singapore, Pakistan, South Africa, the United States, and some other English-speaking countries.	It unites the national accounting systems of Belgium, Austria, Greece, Germany, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Italy, France, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and some other European countries. The national accounting systems of Japan and Russia are close to this model.	It unites the national accounting systems of South American countries due to common language and history.
In all countries that belong to this model, the influence of the UK and the US is great. The leading countries are characterized by developed securities markets, a high level of expertise of accountants and users of accounting information. Company reporting is focused on the needs of its creditors and investors. It is especially important to accurately calculate the entity's financial performance.	Accounting practices in one country differ from those in other countries. Business has close ties with banks. Focusing on the needs of creditors and investors is not the primary concern of reporting. Accounting is regulated by law. It is characterized by conservatism and a high degree of government intervention in the accounting practices (i.e. the mandatory use of the chart of accounts)	A distinctive feature of financial reporting in these countries is the adjustment for inflation. Accounting is generally focused on the needs of the planning agencies and on ensuring tax compliance. Accounting techniques and methods are characterized by a high degree of unification.
The task of satisfying the information needs of the government (which is represented by tax authorities) is removed from the scope of the financial accounting and reporting system	Financial reporting is focused on satisfying the information needs of tax authorities and other government bodies.	

The theory and methods of accounting are implemented through the development and use of certain concepts. The requirement to use the accounting concepts is explained by the fact that the accounting practice in Russia lags far behind the recently established requirements for the quality of accounting information as driven by the current processes of globalization and integration of the Russian Federation into the global economy. This requires a separate approach to understanding the theoretical and methodological foundations of accounting from the perspective of institutionalism. To review the evolution of the accounting process, it is necessary to expand the existing theoretical framework of accounting and find suitable methodological tools for the task at hand. It should be emphasized that such a toolkit already exists in the form of the modern institutional theory.

At the current stage of the Russian economic development, the major issues that are addressed regularly are the history of accounting, its institutional foundations, and the creation of a favorable environment for studying the formation and development of institutional systems, including the institute of accounting.

The main aspect of the modern development of accounting is the substantiation of the directions for the formation of new paradigms, given the strategic trends of accounting. Accounting has not yet completed its development as an area of knowledge and activity. Following the review of its fundamental provisions, which followed each other for several centuries, the entire fundamental essence of accounting

can be reduced to the following provisions: definition of the subject, object, method, objective, and environment. These provisions form the basis of the accounting paradigm.

The development of such a concept of accounting that would deal with the current challenges is the most complex and interesting area of scientific thought. The key to understanding the problem is the discovery of new research objects that precede conceptual changes. The emergence of new concepts, methods, and tools results in the complete rethinking of scientific research to be carried out from the perspective of a comprehensive analysis of the existing concepts for the development of accounting. These concepts are integral components of the institutional system and are to be seen not as action programs with specific deadlines, but as constant, reasonably necessary, and systematic work aimed at improving the accounting system.

In a short time, many formal regulatory acts on accounting were adopted and amended, significantly hindering the understanding of the formal rules by economic entities and creating a favorable environment for applying informal rules, which are often illegal. Moreover, changes in one industry naturally lead to certain changes in another, and when reforming one area it is impossible to achieve results without adequate changes in other areas since the existence of close interdependencies predetermines the study of the accounting problems with the determination of the institutions most dependent on each other and ensuring their comprehensive reform [2, p. 116].

Interest in institutional theories manifests itself solely in a doctrine that would help understand the current state and prospects for the development of accounting in the interaction of basic economic institutions, contributing to fundamental changes in the institutional foundations of accounting. Over the past few years, accounting has been consolidating qualitative institutional changes that could significantly affect the efficiency and conditions of its maintenance in the near future [12,14,16].

Following a comparison of the international and Russian financial reporting standards, significant differences between the Russian accounting system and IFRS are found, which determine the difference between financial statements prepared in the Russian Federation and those prepared in other countries. The principal differences between the Russian system and IFRS are explained by the historically different approaches to using accounting information. IFRS financial statements are used by investors, as well as other economic agents and financial institutions [7,18,19].

There is a number of problems that remain unsolved for a long time, primarily, due to historical and conceptual reasons. Among these problems, the main one is the requirement for Russia to develop and apply its own methods and practice of accounting and ensure their compliance with the theory of accounting. The authors searched for ways to solve this problem, taking into account the fact that accounting is a rather complex system influenced by the legislation and the development of all components of a market economy.

Conclusion. Accounting has thousands of years of history. Echoing the general business and economic laws of society, accounting evolved interconnectedly with other fundamental sciences, building the foundation for certain applied sciences. The novelty of scientific knowledge has creative power and forms the basis for improving the management of business processes [21,22].

The evolution of accounting methods was driven by the growth of production capacities and the development of relations of production, gradually forming a single system of methods for and approaches to reporting business transactions, reflecting the dialectic of accounting development.

The Concept for the Development of Accounting in the Russian Federation is a result of significant efforts aimed at establishing regulatory control over financial accounting in Russia. The need for a proper accounting system that would meet the requirements of a market economy became obvious already in the early 1990s.

The macroeconomic and microeconomic accounting concepts are the most common in accounting practice.

The theory and methods of accounting are implemented through the development and use of certain concepts. The requirement to use the accounting concepts is explained by the fact that the accounting practice in Russia lags far behind the recently established requirements for the quality of accounting information as driven by the current processes of globalization and integration of the Russian Federation into the global economy. This requires a separate approach to understanding the theoretical and methodological foundations of accounting from the perspective of institutionalism. To review the evolution of the accounting process, it is necessary to expand the existing theoretical framework of

accounting and find suitable methodological tools for the task at hand. It should be emphasized that such a toolkit already exists in the form of the modern institutional theory.

At the current stage of the Russian economic development, the major issues that are addressed regularly are the history of accounting, its institutional foundations, and the creation of a favorable environment for studying the formation and development of institutional systems, including the institute of accounting.

The main aspect of the modern development of accounting is the substantiation of the directions for the formation of new paradigms, given the strategic trends of accounting. Accounting has not yet completed its development as an area of knowledge and activity. Following the review of its fundamental provisions, which followed each other for several centuries, the entire fundamental essence of accounting can be reduced to the following provisions: definition of the subject, object, method, objective, and environment. These provisions form the basis of the accounting paradigm.

To ensure sustainable growth of the Russian economy and bring the accounting system in accord with the new requirements, a significant deepening of the institutional reform and its correlation with the globalization processes are required.

Thus, one of the main conceptual problems that have arisen in the modern post-industrial society, namely, the problem of transformation and determining the areas for improvement of the accounting process, has remained beyond the pale of the theory of accounting. In recent decades, globalization has brought a completely new quality to the accounting process, created new problems and new risks.

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**БУХГАЛТЕРЛІК ЕСЕПТІҢ НЕГІЗГІ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛАРЫ ЖӘНЕ
ДАМУ ДИАЛЕКТИКАСЫ: МАКРОЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМА,
МИКРОЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМА**

Аннотация. Қазіргі уақытта бухгалтерлік есепті дамыту, сөзсіз оның қалыптасқан және жақында пайда болған бухгалтерлік есеп тұжырымдамаларын бағалаудың теориясы мен әдістерін және осындай ұғымдарға негізделген бухгалтерлік есептің теориялық, нормативтік және әдістемелік негіздерін кеңейтуге байланысты.

Бухгалтерлік есепте негізгі әзірлемелер жаңа есеп беру элементтерін алға тартады, жаңа тұжырымдамалар ғылым ретіндегі бухгалтерлік есептің ғылыми зерттеулерге жаңа көзқарас әкелуіне септеседі. Осылайша зерттеу бухгалтерлік есепті дамытудың қолданыстағы тұжырымдамасына жан-жақты талдау тұрғысынан жүргізілуі керек, ол бухгалтерлік есеп жүйесінің құрылымдық элементтері және қатаң белгіленген тәртіпте орналасқан жүйелер негізінде ұсынылған институционалды жүйенің ажырамас бөлігі болып саналады.

Бухгалтерлік есеп теориясы мен әдістері белгілі бір ұғымдарды әзірлеу және қолдану арқылы жүзеге асырылады. Бухгалтерлік есеп тұжырымдамаларын қолдану қажеттілігі Ресейдегі бухгалтерлік есеп тәжірибесі жаһандану мен Ресей Федерациясының әлемдік экономикаға кірігу процестеріне байланысты бухгалтерлік ақпарат сапасына жақында белгіленген талаптардан едәуір артта қалғандығы себебімен түсіндіріледі. Бұл үшін бухгалтерлік есептің теориялық және әдіснамалық негіздерін институционализм тұрғысынан түсінуге жеке көзқарас қажет.

Бұл әдіс жұмыста бухгалтерлік есеп құрылымы мен дамуы тұрғысынан қарастырылады. Әдістемелік институционализм элементтері осы ұстанымды негіздеу ретінде қолданылады. Институционалды факторлардың бухгалтерлік есеп дамуына әсерін қарастыру кезінде бірқатар зерттеу міндеттері белгіленеді, оның ішінде бухгалтерлік есепті ұйымдастырудың рөлін, институционалды факторларды, бухгалтерлік есепті институционалды ұйымдастыру мүмкіндігін, бухгалтерлік есептің пәнін, нысанын, пәнін және ғылыми жағдайын анықтайды. Авторлар келесі теориялық және әдіснамалық ұғымдардың не екенін анықтады: бухгалтерлік есепті ұйымдастырудың формасы, схемасы, моделі, таным әдістері немесе осының бәрі бірлікте алынған.

Түйін сөздер: бухгалтерлік есеп, макроэкономикалық тұжырымдама, микроэкономикалық тұжырымдама, қаржылық есеп, қаржылық жағдай, қаржылық нәтиже, шоғырландырылған есеп.

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**ОСНОВОПОЛАГАЮЩИЕ КОНЦЕПЦИИ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА И
ДИАЛЕКТИКА ИХ РАЗВИТИЯ: МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОНЦЕПЦИЯ;
МИКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ КОНЦЕПЦИЯ**

Аннотация. В настоящее время развитие бухгалтерского учета, несомненно, обусловлено развитием его теории и методов для оценки существующих и недавно появившихся концепций бухгалтерского учета и расширения теоретических, нормативных и методологических основ бухгалтерского учета на основе таких концепций.

В бухгалтерском учете базовые разработки выдвигают новые подотчетные элементы, а новые концепции приводят к совершенно новому подходу к научным исследованиям бухгалтерского учета как науки. Таким образом, исследование должно проводиться с точки зрения комплексного анализа существующей Концепции развития бухгалтерского учета, которая является неотъемлемым компонентом институциональной системы, представленной структурными элементами системы бухгалтерского учета и связанных систем, расположенных в строго определенном порядке.

Теория и методы бухгалтерского учета реализуются путем разработки и использования определенных концепций. Требование использования концепций бухгалтерского учета объясняется тем, что практика бухгалтерского учета в России сильно отстает от недавно установленных требований к качеству бухгалтерской информации, обусловленных текущими процессами глобализации и интеграции Российской Федерации в мировую экономику. Это требует отдельного подхода к пониманию теоретических и методологических основ бухгалтерского учета с точки зрения институционализма.

Метод рассматривается в работе как точка зрения на структуру и развитие бухгалтерского учета. Элементы методологического институционализма используются в качестве обоснования рассматриваемой позиции. При рассмотрении влияния на развитие учета институциональных факторов, устанавливается ряд исследовательских задач, в том числе определение роли организации бухгалтерского учета, институциональных факторов, возможности институциональной организации бухгалтерского учета, определения предмета, объекта, субъекта и научное состояние бухгалтерского учета. Авторы раскрыли, что такое теоретические и методологические понятия: формы организации бухгалтерского учета, схемы, модели, методы познания или все это вместе взятое.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский учет, макроэкономическая концепция, микроэкономическая концепция, финансовая отчетность, финансовое положение, финансовый результат, консолидированная отчетность.

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