

## ინოვაციური ეკონომიკა და მართვა

### INNOVATIVE ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

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## კონცეპტუალური მიდგომები კომპანიის სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის ფორმირებაზე საგადასახადო მიზნებისა და საგადასახადო აღრიცხვის ორგანიზაციისთვის

### CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO FORMATION OF COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICY FOR TAX PURPOSES AND TAX ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION

**ABSTRACT.** In the article the issues of determining the models of company's accounting policy and tax accounting organization, peculiarities of their functioning, formation of the information basis for the calculation of tax payments and making tax reports have been considered.

The principles of formation of accounting policy for the purpose of taxation have been elaborated. The tasks of accounting policy for the purpose of taxation have been characterized. Factors and problems which have influence on the process of realization of this policy have been analyzed.

On the basis of summarizing the experience of the application of approaches to construction the tax accounting in enterprises' practical activities it have been identified three models of its organization. Under conditions of using each of the identified models it has been outlined the procedure of forming information complex of data for the purpose of calculating tax payments and concluding tax reports. The place and role of the primary documents and accounting registers intended to systematize and accumulate information about the object of taxation were studied. The approaches to construction of models of tax accounting organization under the current law have been defined.

**Keywords:** accounting policy, taxation system, taxation policy, tax accounting, information data set, accounting registers, tax payments, taxpayer, tax base.

**ანოტაცია.** სტატიაში განიხილულია კომპანიის სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკისა და საგადასახადო აღრიცხვის ორგანიზაციის მოდელების განსაზღვრის საკითხები, მათი ფუნქციონირების თავისებურებები, გადასახადების გაანგარიშების შესახებ ინფორმაციის საფუძვლის ფორმირება და საგადასახადო ანგარიშების შედგენა.

შემუშავებულია სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის ფორმირების პრინციპები და ბეგრის მიზნით. დახასიათებულია საგადასახადო მიზნებისათვის სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკის ამოცანები. გაანალიზებულია ფაქტორები და პრობლემები, რომლებიც გავლენას ახდენენ ამ პოლიტიკის რეალიზაციის პროცესში.

გამოცდილების შეჯამების საფუძველზე, მშენებლობის მიდგომების გამოყენებასთან დაკავშირებით, საგადასახადო აღრიცხვის საწარმოების პრაქტიკულ საქმიანობაში გამოვლენილი იქნა მისი ორგანიზაციის სამი მოდელი. თითოეული გამოვლენილი მოდელის გამოყენების პირობებში გამოიკვეთა მონაცემთა საინფორმაციო კომპლექსის შექმნის წესი საგადასახადო გადასახადების გამოანგარიშებისა და საგადასახადო ანგარიშების დასკვნის მიზნით. შეისწავლილია ძირითადი დოკუმენტების და სააღრიცხვო რეესტრების ადგილი და როლი,

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სექტემბერი, 2019*

რომლებიც გამიზნულია საგადასახადო ობიექტის შესახებ ინფორმაციის სისტემატიზაციისა და დაგროვების მიზნით. განისაზღვრა მოქმედი კანონით საგადასახადო აღრიცხვის ორგანიზაციის მოდელების მშენებლობის მიდგომები.

**საკვანძო სიტყვები:** სააღრიცხვო პოლიტიკა, საგადასახადო სისტემა, საგადასახადო პოლიტიკა, საგადასახადო აღრიცხვა, ინფორმაციის მონაცემთა ნაკრები, სააღრიცხვო რეესტრები, გადასახადები, გადამხდელი, საგადასახადო ბაზა

**JEL Classification: M41**

**The purpose of the article is to determine:** (1) the key parameters for the formation of accounting policy for tax purposes, its tasks, factors and problems that affect the implementation of the accounting policy; (2) the models of organization of tax accounting, the peculiarities of their functioning, the procedure of formation of the information range of data for the calculation of tax payments and the compilation of tax reporting in the context of the use of appropriate models.

**Originality and value, problem statement:** The procedures for the formation and use of tax accounting policy which should be understood as a collection of taxpayer-selected tax accounting methods and the procedure for calculating tax payments, that is, accounting policy for taxation purposes have been substantiated. The need for the development of scientifically substantiated recommendations for the formation and implementation of the “tax” accounting policy of a company, its interpretation and adaptation in accordance with historically formed features of the national accounting system have been grounded. It has been proved that we should consider the models of the tax accounting separately for each tax, as well as for certain groups of financial and business activities and operations that require a special mechanism for accrual and payment of taxes and therefore have an impact on the organization of accounting of the entity and the formation of indicators for its financial statements. Generalization of the experience of applying tax accounting approaches in the practical activities of a company makes it possible to identify three models of its organization (“tax accounting”, “mixed tax accounting”, “absolute tax accounting”), which have certain features, advantages and disadvantages of application. In the conditions of application of the relevant models the procedure for the formation of the information data set for the calculation of tax payments and tax reporting is determined. It is substantiated that the priority should be given to the model which ensures accurate, correct and timely definition of the tax base and the amount of tax payments at the lowest cost.

**Materials and methods, analysis of recent research:**

In the article general scientific and special methods of research have been used, in particular, by means of the analytical method the selection of scientific information have been made, and the conceptual apparatus have been investigated by the logical-semantic method. The study was conducted applying methods of analysis, generalization and modelling; the graphical representation method was used to illustrate the obtained results.

Modern conditions outline the main purpose of business entities which is to maximize profits, financial sustainability, and business development. To achieve this goal, business entities perform strategic and ongoing business planning, compile business plans and budgets. At the same time, a significant part of revenues is transferred by a business entity to budgets of different levels and state trust funds in the form of taxes, fees and compulsory payments. Consequently, in the process of financial planning it is necessary to take into account the tax factor in order to plan and optimize tax payments.

In foreign practice tax planning is an integral part of financial management, its impact on performance results. In the practice of national companies the issue of tax planning has so far been overlooked, which usually negatively affects the amount of profit and business development opportunities. Indeed, the organization of effective tax planning is oriented towards finding ways to minimize tax payments, one of which is the development of accounting policy.

**Highlighting unsolved parts of a common problem:**

The normative document that would determine the procedure for the formation of accounting policy for taxation purposes is currently absent. At the same time, general issues regarding the formation and change of accounting policy are regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine”. The latter determines accounting policy as a set of principles, methods and procedures used by a business entity to compile and present financial statements, that is, attention is concentrated on the formation of accounting policy for accounting purposes, and nothing is said regarding the provisions for the formation of accounting policy for taxation purposes.

The divergence of normative provision for the formation of “financial” and “tax” results of company’s activity, assessment of assets and liabilities led to the emergence of scientific discussion on tax accounting and tax calculations. The main problems under investigation are: the definition and interpretation of the terms “tax accounting”, “tax calculations”, the status of “tax accounting” (some scientists refute even its existence), the organization of accumulation and systematization of information necessary for the calculation and payment of taxes based on the use of appropriate tax accounting models. At the heart of the formation of tax accounting models is a subject of compliance and mutual influence of the rules of the formation of financial (accounting) reporting and taxation rules.

In this regard, theoretical and practical elaborations require the formation and implementation of “tax” accounting policy of a company and its application in the practice of economic activity, among which: the formation and arrangement of the conceptual apparatus; development of the methodology for forming “tax” accounting policy of enterprises; ensuring its documentary registration; determining the impact of different methods of tax accounting, provided by the accounting policy on the amount of payments and the timing of their introduction into the budget.

Consequently, the necessity to develop scientifically substantiated recommendations for the formation and implementation of “tax” accounting policy of enterprises, its interpretation and adaptation in accordance with the historically formed features of the national accounting system, as well as the need to address a number of practical issues, determined the relevance of this study.

In this context the problem of tax accounting is still complex both from the scientific and practical points of view, despite the fact that in different periods of its development, both national and foreign researchers carried out the rationale for the expediency of separating tax accounting as a single information system for tax payments, determination of its role, principles, status, functions and methodology.

As a result, the most negative are practices that work according to the method of “attempts and mistakes” which increases the risk of charging penalties for violations of tax laws and reduces the overall business efficiency. The problem of developing tax accounting were considered in the works of Geyer E. [3-4], Yefimenko T. [2], Zhurakovska I. [24], Konovalova I.R. [9], Lovinska L. [2; 7; 11], Malyshkin O. [12; 13], Sviderskyi D. [20; 21; 22; 19], Yaroshenko F. [2-7] and others. However, the common concept of tax accounting and, therefore, well-established patterns of its organization has not been established so far, which complicates the process of information support for determining the tax base and the amount of tax payments which indicates the relevance of the study of this issue.

The objective of this article is to determine: (1) the key parameters for the formation of accounting policy for tax purposes, its tasks, factors and problems that affect the implementation of the accounting policy; (2) the models of organization of tax accounting, the peculiarities of their functioning, the procedure of formation of the information range of data for the calculation of tax payments and the compilation of tax reporting in the context of the use of appropriate models.

**Presenting main material:**

The accounting policy for taxation purposes is a document in which a taxpayer must prescribe all the rules and methods that he intends to use to calculate and pay taxes and fees.

A company can identify one of two options for compiling a tax accounting policy:

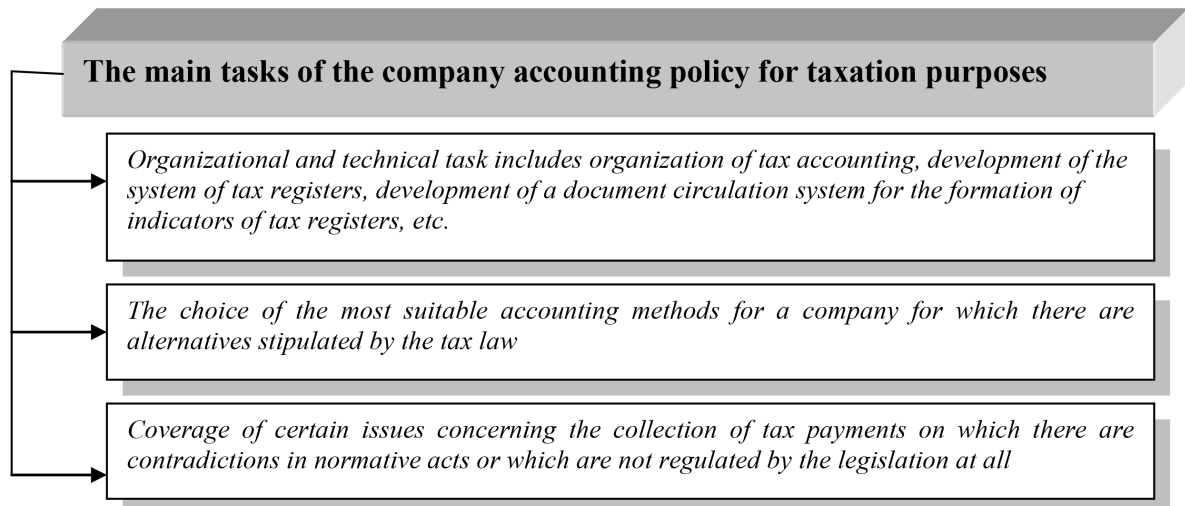
- display separate issues for each tax paid by the company in the relevant sections of the single order on the accounting tax policy;

- draw up for each tax their separate accounting policy and approve them as annexes to the order of the accounting policy for taxation purposes.

The accounting policy of a company for taxation purposes should address three main tasks (Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1**

**THE MAIN TASKS OF A COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICY FOR TAXATION PURPOSES**



Source: developed by the authors.

Solving these tasks is very important for the company in the process of its further relationship with the tax authorities. A well-designed accounting policy for taxation purposes will help to avoid many conflicting situations with tax authorities.

When developing the accounting policy it is necessary to proceed from the circumstances in which the company actually operates, to determine the immediate prospects for its development, and, on this basis, identify the issues that really need to be reflected in the document being drawn up. Even if in the near future the company will engage in a new type of activity, the tax accounting methods of which were not provided for in the accounting policy, the taxpayer has the right to make appropriate changes and additions to this accounting policy.

At the same time, it is worth remembering that the development of the taxpayer's own methods or methods of tax accounting is possible only in cases where the norms of tax legislation are either not defined at all, or determined not quite transparently, which does not allow them to interpret them unambiguously, and more often leads to a conflict with the tax authorities. However, if some accounting issues are clearly and unambiguously defined in some legislation, then there is no alternative to the taxpayer, and he is bound to comply with such rules clearly.

Therefore, taking into account the above-mentioned, the tax accounting policy should be understood as the collection of taxpayers chosen methods of tax accounting and the procedure for calculating tax payments. There is no single procedure for drawing up an accounting policy for taxation purposes in the current legislation however based on its separate norms we can draw up an indicative algorithm for the formation of tax accounting policy.

First of all, the tax accounting policy of a company should be approved by the corresponding order of the head of the company. The approved form of such a document is not available, so it is in an arbitrary form. The very same accounting policy can either be written in the text of this order, or approved in the form of applications.

Further, it is assumed that the tax accounting policy developed by the taxpayer should be applied from the moment of establishment of the company until its liquidation and to apply consistently from one tax period to another.

Changing the adopted policy may take place under the following circumstances:

- change of accounting methods applied at the company;
- significant change in the conditions of the company's activity;
- changes in tax legislation.

In the first and second cases, changes in tax accounting policy are implemented from the beginning of the new tax period, that is, from next year. The third case is not earlier than the moment of entry into force of changes in tax legislation. At the same time, the first two situations are a voluntary change in the accounting policy of the company, and the latter requires a mandatory change.

It is not necessary to draw up a new tax accounting policy annually considering that the principle of consistency of accounting policy is applied in the tax (as in accounting) accounting. Once adopted, the accounting policy is applied until it changes, that is, theoretically - indefinitely long. However, in practice, this is almost impossible. The fact is that national tax laws sometimes change so dramatically that it is often easier to adopt a new tax accounting policy than to make changes to the current one.

Tax accounting policy should be unique for the whole company and mandatory for all its divisions both existing ones and those that can be created in the future.

For the correct tax accounting a taxpayer must comply with the following rules:

- 1) the company chooses one of several ways that regulate the procedure for determining the tax base and calculating tax payments among those provided for by the current tax legislation;
- 2) the chosen accounting methods are established for the company as a whole including all its structural units (including those with a separate balance sheet), regardless of their location;
- 3) these accounting methods are established for a long time as a rule, for the reporting year. Often, the tax period for tax payments is a calendar year, that is, the period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive. Within this period, the tax accounting policy of the enterprise may change only in those cases, which are expressly provided for by the tax law;
- 4) selected variants of tax accounting should be fixed by the relevant organizational and administrative document.

According to the structure, the tax accounting policy of a company should consist of two sections.

The first section (organizational and technical) reflects general issues related to taxation: the procedure for tax accounting (which of the divisions of the enterprise will deal with this issue: accounting or specialized service) is indicated; the system of registers of tax accounting, document circulation; the order of formation of indicators of tax reporting; working plan of accounts; the procedure for calculations with the budget and state trust funds; the system of internal control over the procedure of accrual and tax payments.

In the second section (methodological), those options for forming a tax base for specific tax payments paid by the company which are the most acceptable for the company in order to minimize tax payments should be reflected among all the existing alternatives stipulated by the current legislation. In particular, the main alternatives to the use of various elements of accounting policy that affect the amount of tax payments include: accrual of depreciation of fixed assets; accounting for intangible assets and their depreciation; stock valuation and calculation of the actual cost of material resources in production; product evaluation; accounting for expenses of future periods; creation of reserves of future expenses and payments; account of expenses for repair of fixed assets; grouping and deducting production costs; method of determining the proceeds from the sale of products, works, services; accounting of doubtful debts; accounting of market value of securities, etc.

In addition, in the same section of the accounting policy it is necessary to prescribe the procedure of the company in those controversial issues of taxation in respect of which the tax legislation is either absent at all or which definitions are not sufficiently clear and unambiguous.

In the direction of further development of tax accounting policy, it is advisable for the company to develop internal standards of tax accounting, the main purpose of which is to prevent tax risks. The internal standards should detail

each item of the organizational, technical and methodological sections of the accounting policy. Thus, for the purpose of disclosing the methodological part of the accounting policy, the standards “Enterprise Profit Tax”, “Value Added Tax”, “Personal Income Tax”, etc. can be prepared.

In the professional economic literature models of tax accounting are widely considered [9, p. 121].

The first model is based on the accounting information system without alteration of accounting indicators. This is the so-called “tax accounting”. Taking into consideration the requirements of the national tax legislation, one can, for example, set the fee for the first registration of the vehicle, payment for the land. Based on the peculiarities of tax payments by business entities in Ukraine this kind of tax accounting is the most widespread, since traditionally the Ukrainian taxation system was oriented towards the indicators of accounting, which proves its universality.

The second model is “mixed tax accounting” which involves the formation of indicators of tax accounting by correcting accounting indicators. This model includes the tax on profit. In the development of this model there can be three options:

1. Accounting uses additional analytical accounting to track deviations for the formation of tax information. In this case, all tax indicators are formed on the basis of the data of the accounting information base and a separate tax base is not created.
2. Two separate accounting bases are formed on the basis of primary documents. The main reason of the difficulties in this case is the flexibility of software products. But it should be emphasized that everything is built on the system of double recording.
3. Local segments of the separate tax accounting are created: accounting of fixed assets, accounting of the value of material assets in warehouses, balance of work in progress and balance of finished goods. In this case, at the minimum cost of accounting work, the most accurate accounting information is created.

Within the framework of this model we can apply the approach for calculating tax revenue by adjusting accounting profit (loss) for the amount of tax differences. In our view, in Ukraine, this approach could work only for a small number of tax differences and for common economic conditions of their appearance. But in Ukraine there is a large number of tax differences that makes it impossible to apply this approach. Another direction is the introduction of methodological support for the continuous formation and accumulation of information on tax differences in accounting which will allow calculating the indicators of the income tax return on income and expenditure.

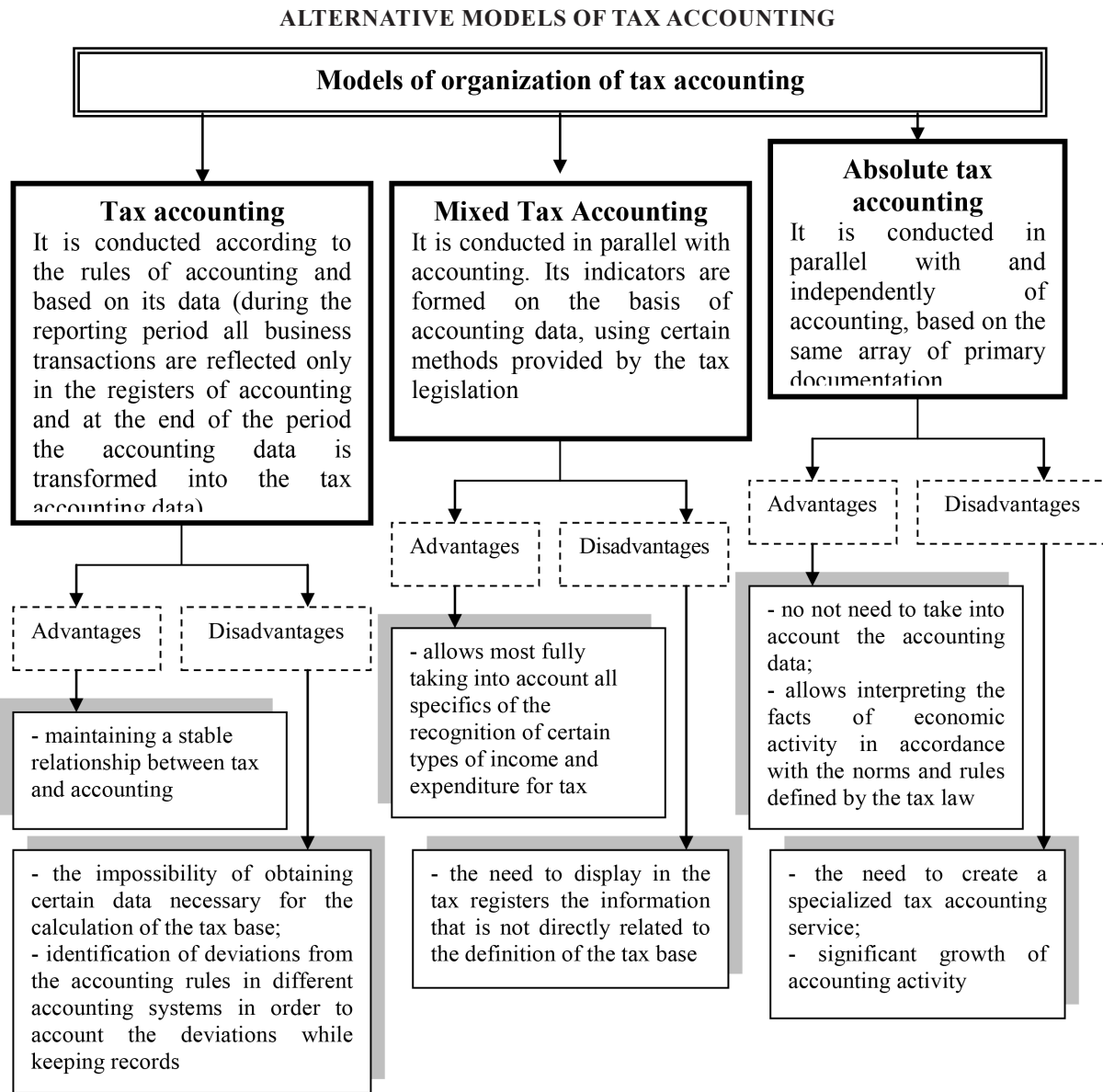
This trend was introduced for Ukrainian enterprises in 2007. Tax accounting standards prior to the adoption of the Tax Code were set out in the Regulations on the procedure for calculating tax differences according to the accounting data [18] and the Methodological Recommendations on the Formation of Accounting Registers for Tax Differences, Gross Profit and Gross Expenditures [14]. Those documents determined, firstly, the methodological principles for the formation of tax accounting differences in accounting for the determination of gross income, gross expenditures, deferred tax assets, liabilities; secondly, the general requirements for compiling tax differences calculation according to the accounting data were developed as Annex to the Notes to the annual financial statements [15]; thirdly, the order of keeping registers by enterprises that are taxpayers.

Under the terms of the Tax Code of Ukraine, the approach to calculating income tax, taking into account permanent and temporary tax differences was finally introduced into practice of the Ukrainian accounting and tax accounting. Its analysis is described in details in the collective monograph “Information Management of Public Finances” (Vol.2 “Methodology for the Formation of the Financial Results of Entrepreneurial Activity in the Context of the Tax Code of Ukraine”) [7] and is the subject of research by many scholars and practitioners [3; 4; 6; 20; 21; 22; 19].

The third model (tax accounting “in its pure form”, or absolute tax accounting) involves the calculation of the tax base without accounting indicators, which, in our opinion, is, in our opinion, virtually impossible for any entity. From the point of view of achieving the ultimate goal of accounting and tax accounting this approach seems correct, since it permits to interpret the fact of economic activity in accordance with the norms and rules established by the law for every system in each accounting system.

The advantages and disadvantages of each model of organization of tax accounting are presented in Fig. 2.

FIGURE 2



Source: developed by the authors.

The optimal, in our opinion, is a model of tax accounting, based on the benefits of the first and third approaches. Its essence is as follows: during the month, the economic transactions carried out by the entity, drawn up by the primary accounting documents, are reflected in the information base in accordance with the accounting regulations. Then, based on the accounting data, analytical registers of tax accounting are formed according to the rules defined by the tax law.

Tax accounting is a system of generalization of information in order to determine the tax base and the amount of tax payments based on the data of primary documents grouped in accordance with the established procedure. A taxpayer organizes the tax accounting system on his own, based on the principle of consistency of the application of the rules and regulations of tax accounting. The procedure of the latter is established by the taxpayer in the tax accounting policy which is approved by the relevant order of the head of the company.

It is established legally that the confirmation of the tax accounting data is the primary accounting documents (including accounting statements), analytical registers of tax accounting, calculation of the tax base, etc.

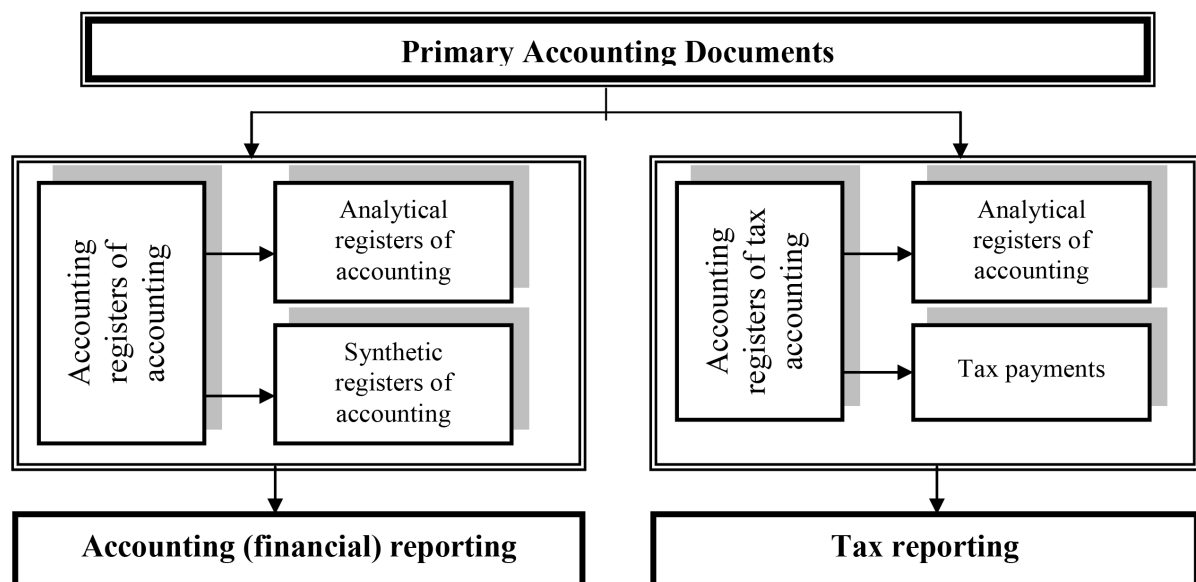
Analytical registers of tax accounting are intended for the systematization and accumulation of information contained in the accounting primary documents, analytical data of tax accounting in order to identify and reflect it when calculating the tax base.

These registers include consolidated forms for the systematization of tax accounting data for the reporting (tax) period, grouped according to the requirements of tax legislation, without being reflected on the accounts of accounting. The forms of registers and the procedure for displaying them in the tax accounting, data of the primary accounting documents (unless otherwise provided by the applicable tax law) in the taxpayer's accounts, the taxpayer develops it independently and includes it into the annex of the tax accounting policy of a company.

It should be noted that to determine the tax base a taxpayer can use the registers of accounting. If the information contained in such registers is not sufficient, the taxpayer has the right to add additional information to these registers, thus forming tax registers.

FIGURE 3

**THE PROCEDURE FOR THE FORMATION OF AN INFORMATION DATA  
FOR THE CALCULATION OF TAX PAYMENTS AND PREPARATION OF TAX REPORTING  
WHILE APPLYING THE MODEL OF ABSOLUTE TAX ACCOUNTING**



Source: developed by the authors.

Analytical registers of tax accounting are compiled on the basis of data of primary documents grouped in accordance with the procedure provided by tax legislation and represent consolidated forms of systematization of tax accounting data for the reporting (tax) period. Tax accounting registers are formed for all transactions that are accounted for tax purposes.

A taxpayer independently determines on which objects of accounting he needs to develop and approve forms of tax registers which should contain all the data necessary for the correct determination of the indicators of tax payments and their reflection in tax declarations.

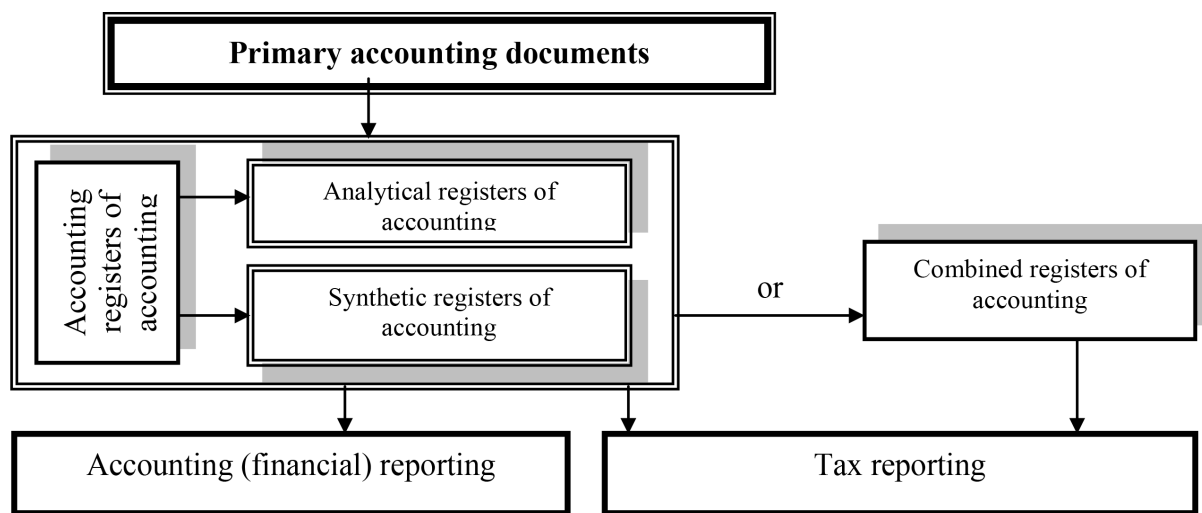
The advantage of this model is that it provides a real possibility to obtain data to form a tax base directly from the tax registers. At the same time, the mistakes in determining the tax base are minimized, or completely eliminated, as indicators of tax registers are formed in accordance with the requirements of tax legislation and not accounting. The

interaction of the two accounting systems when using this model is minimized. Only the data of primary documents is general for accounting and tax accounting.

However, such “parallel” preparation of two types of accounting requires significant costs associated with the need to create a business entity (sector) or tax group, attracting highly qualified specialists for the development of tax registers, systems of document circulation and software products, modernization accounting process and computer technology. When using a model of tax accounting by an entity, the information of tax accounting data is formed in the accounting registers. In this case, if necessary, the registers of accounting are supplemented by the requisites necessary to determine the tax base (i.e. create combined registers) (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4

**THE PROCEDURE FOR THE FORMATION OF THE INFORMATION DATA FOR THE CALCULATION OF TAX PAYMENTS AND THE PREPARATION OF TAX REPORTING IN THE PROCESS OF APPLICATION OF THE TAX ACCOUNTING MODEL**



Source: developed by the authors.

However, in the cases where separate elements of the accounting policy and tax accounting policy of a company do not coincide, the application of accounting registers for the calculation of tax payments and reporting is practically impossible.

When applying a mixed tax accounting model registers are used for both accounting and tax accounting. In the case when the procedure for grouping and accounting of objects and business operations for taxation purposes does not differ from the procedure established by the accounting rules, it is expedient to apply accounting registers. Tax registers in general may not be carried out (Fig. 5).

In the case when the accounting methods allow determining the volume of the tax base in the context of tax payments the entity is advised to choose (in the formation of accounting policy):

- to pay a minimum tax (while selecting such accounting methods which allow obtaining a minimum estimate of assets and income);
- or to show users of accounting (financial reporting) (to shareholders, creditors, potential investors) a high degree of success of the activities, in connection with which the business entity should vice versa, seek to maximize the assessment of assets, profits and income.

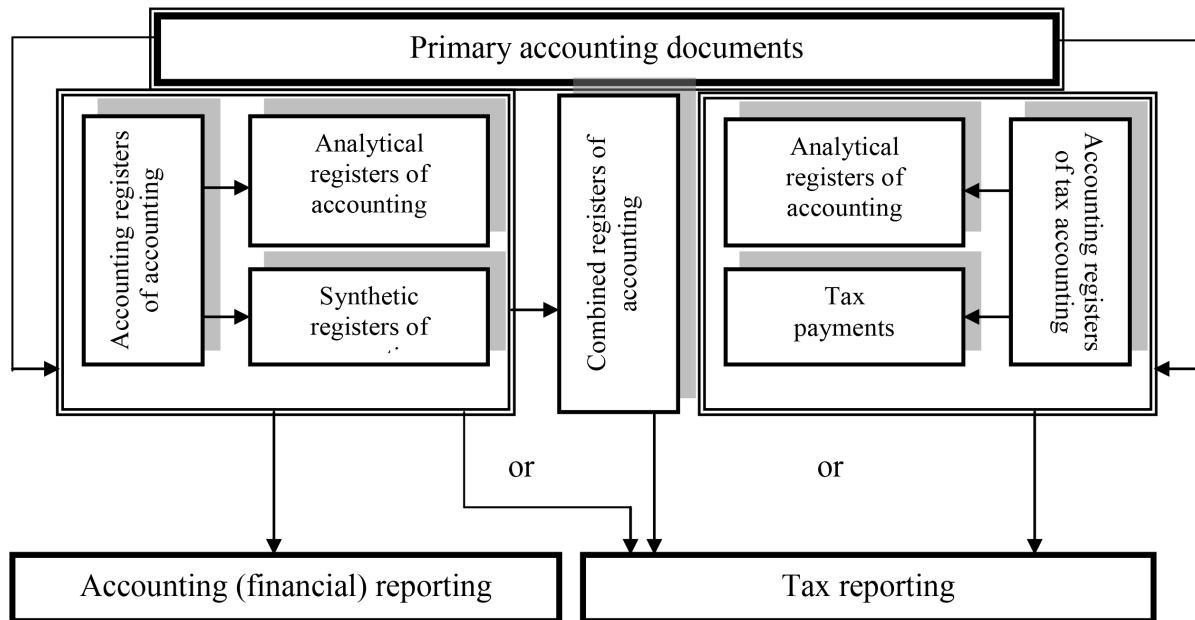
It is beneficial for any economic entity to achieve both of these objectives. But if the accounting and tax accounting are combined, it becomes impossible.

If we separately form accounting policy and tax accounting policy as independent of each other (the first is for accounting, the second is for tax purposes) the implementation of these goals becomes possible.

We believe that accounting and tax accounting can not replace or substitute each other and must exist as part of a single accounting system but not one instead of the other.

FIGURE 5

**THE ORDER OF FORMATION OF THE INFORMATION DATA FOR CALCULATION OF TAX PAYMENTS AND PREPARATION OF TAX REPORTING IN THE CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION OF THE MIXED MODEL OF TAX ACCOUNTING**



Source: developed by the authors.

Scientists criticize the linking of tax accounting to only income tax. For example, Malyshkin O. emphasizes that “a number of articles and paragraphs of the Code requires the organization of information support of taxation to apply special rules and norms that are related to the need of enterprises to conduct so-called tax accounting. Moreover, this applies not only to the income tax, but also other taxes like VAT, fees for the use of subsoil, taxes under the terms of the product-sharing agreement. In addition, separate accounting is required for groups of operations, i.e. operations of a special type, hopeless and doubtful, space activities. Consequently, the scientist concludes that “the use of the term “tax accounting” is associated with sections of the accounting process, such as income tax, value added tax, production-sharing agreements, etc. Separate objects of tax accounting are also certain groups of transactions of taxpayers: agreements on joint activity, property management, distribution of products, reorganization of legal entities, the use of conventional prices, income of a non-resident in the territory of Ukraine, etc.” [13, p. 28].

#### Conclusions:

A clear regulation of the procedure for the formation and use of tax accounting policy which should be understood as a collection of taxpayer-selected tax accounting methods and the procedure for calculating tax payments, that is, accounting policy for taxation purposes will reduce the level of tax burden of the enterprise and prevent tax risks. The need for the development of scientifically substantiated recommendations for the formation and implementation of the “tax” accounting policy of a company, its interpretation and adaptation in accordance with historically formed features of the national accounting system is obvious.

In our view, we should consider the models of the tax accounting separately for each tax, as well as for certain groups of financial and business activities and operations that require a special mechanism for accrual and payment of taxes and therefore have an impact on the organization of accounting of the entity and the formation of indicators for its financial statements.

An analysis of approaches to the preparation of tax accounting model makes it possible to draw the following conclusions. Generalization of the experience of applying tax accounting approaches in the practical activities of a company makes it possible to identify three models of its organization (“tax accounting”, “mixed tax accounting”, “absolute tax accounting”). Each of the identified alternative tax accounting organizations has certain features, advantages and disadvantages of application. In the conditions of application of the relevant models the procedure for the formation of the information data set for the calculation of tax payments and tax reporting is determined. The priority should be given to the model which ensures accurate, correct and timely definition of the tax base and the amount of tax payments at the lowest cost.

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