

BANK PROFIT AS AN OBJECTIVE OF ACTIVITY AND ITS RECORDING

Commercial banks have a very important place in the economy of the country. They are multi-financial institutions that render a wide range of services of credit, insurance and payment character. The purpose of the commercial bank, and every entity is profit. This refers to positive results of the bank balance as earned income over expenses. Information on the impact of commercial banks can be fully obtained only with accounting data.

Notion of "profit" study, its development began to be conducted for a long time. A lot of attention to this problem was paid by the classics of economics such as Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx, A. Marshall, J. Keynes, Schumpeter, E. Hendriksen, M. Wang Brad and others. Works of local scientists and experts - F.F.Butyntsya, L.M.Kindratskaya, M.V.Kuzhelnoy, AM Gerasimov, T. Kryvov'yaz, A.M.Moroza, Brytchenka Y.H, V.I.Rychakivskoya and others made an important contribution to the study of the organization and methodology of accounting in Ukrainian banks. But despite the significant number of scientific publications on accounting in banks, on synthesis and tax accounting and convergence of national accounting of income and expenses of the bank with international standards series is not enough, and that led to this line of research.

The aim of this work is to compare accounting practices, definitions, classification of income and expenses for international and domestic accounting standards and outline the issues to improve the latter.

To fully understand the economic substance of the financial results of the entity, its components, ie, income and expenses should be considered.

Significant role on the stage of development of accounting has played and enforcement of IAS and IFRS. It should be noted that the definition of financial income and expenses by national regulations (standards) of accounting [4, 5] corresponds to the general requirements of IAS [1].

After the enactment of the Tax Code of Ukraine [3] rules for accounting for tax purposes were changed. It should be noted that most of the changes as evidence specialists, led to improved fiscal framework for economic entities. But remained distinct rules that inhibit the synthesis of the tax and financial accounting and convergence of national accounting in general, the requirements of international standards. Determining the procedure for recognition and classification of income and expenses that are presented in PKU differ significantly from the norms of IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", IAS 23 "Borrowing Costs", and stacked them on the basis of P (S) 15 "Revenue", P (S) 16 "costs."

As financial performance is a very important indicator for bank executives, and investors, workers, investors, partners, regulatory and other approvals, unambiguous interpretation of its main components is essential. Therefore, IAS 12 "Income" and compiled

on the basis of its P (S) 17 "Income tax" should be reflected not only the procedure for settlement of tax differences, but also found the essence, the criteria for recognition, classification of income and expenses , interpretation of profit or loss. These figures in the tax records should be consistent with the standards specified standards.

To reflect changes in each item of financial statements requires systematic index – Chart of Accounts. Plan accounts for banks designed by the National Bank of Ukraine in accordance with generally accepted international practice principles and standards introduced with effect from 1.1.1998, the frequent revisions approved as amended from 17.06.2004 years [2].

But, if the existing order of recording financial performance compared with the current practice of recording financial results in economic enterprises, it should be noted that they differ. The main disadvantages of the existing order of recording financial results in commercial banks is the lack of accounts for recording:

- Earnings used;
- Financial results this year.

Therefore, you must enter through 5042 "Earnings used in the reporting period", which would show the distribution of profits between shareholders (dividends), contributions to the reserve fund and other uses earnings in the current period. It is also necessary to introduce a nominal expense to reflect the financial results of 5900 "The result of this year" (active-passive balance is not). On account of income and expenditure information collected in the context of the activities of income and expenses during the reporting period, the bank, but these accounts must be closed on the last working day of the year. It is a reasonable decision to close these accounts they retired to a separate account for determining the financial result. In this case, the method of mapping the financial result will look like: at the end of the reporting period (year) income and expense accounts are closed cancellation of their data on the financial results, while the amount of income accounts debited the 6th grade, and the amount of expenses credited to the accounts of the 7th grade . If the bill of credit issued more than debit, bank records profit, and if debit circulation over the credit - this means a loss.

Conclusion. Profitability of the banking business is one of the most important indicators that characterize the financial performance of banks is the material basis of their subsequent performance and ranking of the banking market. It is therefore necessary to establish as accurately as possible the essence of such an important component of the commercial banks in Ukraine as profit.

Implemented methods show the financial results of banks closer to the generally accepted principles of accounting. Improvement Plan accounts will facilitate transparency and informativeness of accounting and reporting of financial results of banks that will provide the opportunity to objectively evaluate and analyze business processes, reasonably make management decisions.

Literature

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