

**РОЗДІЛ 6**  
**АУДИТОРСЬКА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ТА ПРОФЕСІЙНА ЕТИКА В**  
**ПЕРІОД ВІДНОВЛЕННЯ ЕКОНОМІКИ УКРАЇНИ: СУЧАСНІ**  
**ВИКЛИКИ НА ШЛЯХУ ДО СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ**

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**ON THE ISSUE OF AUDITING CRYPTOCURRENCIES:  
METHODOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES OF DEFINITION  
IN ACCOUNTING IN UKRAINE**

It is generally accepted that today the economies of different countries, their financial systems have entered a new period, which the general majority of scientists call the virtual economy. In our opinion, the changes taking place at enterprises, caused by the unprecedented progress of virtualization and digitalization, force authorities and entrepreneurship to move into the virtual space. After all, traditional business may not be competitive enough compared to efficient, flexible and fast business structures operating in the virtual space. New solutions are a response to the needs of cooperation of enterprises that develop global networks in the era of globalization.

According to the views of many scientists, in this era the nature and function of money have changed dramatically. There is reason to believe that the highest form of money, namely traditional paper or electronic money is gradually abandoning its physical sensory form and moving to a virtual representation using technical means. As a result, the rapid development of blockchain technology has given rise to the rapid rise of cryptocurrency. Today, in many types of activities, the use of advanced information technology has become a crucial topic, especially in the field of accounting, which is the core of any facility management system. The development of the digital economy gives rise to the modernization of information, which provides unprecedented new opportunities for the accounting and auditing industry. The use of information technology not only reduces costs and human errors, but also significantly increases the efficiency of work and strengthens the competitiveness of the organization

The materials of the conducted research allowed us to identify a problem, the essence of which is that along with this significant progress, a significant problem arises in the staffing of the management, accounting and control process. The lack of experienced employees is one of the main problems associated with accounting,

analysis of activities and auditing of crypto companies. The unique nature of digital assets with their decentralized and often complex structure requires knowledge that many professional auditors simply do not possess. Within the framework of our brief theses, we will indicate the main ones.

The first and main issue in the audit of cryptocurrency is the issue of accounting for cryptocurrencies. It lies in the fact that this object of accounting, and subsequently the subject of the audit, is a virtual asset that has no materialized content and is considered something abstract. The very idea of the emergence of cryptocurrencies is incomprehensible, since no state body was their creator at the initial stage. Therefore, their reflection in accounting requires additional research, and therefore - regulatory and legal justification. After all, as stated in the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine", "accounting is the process of identifying, measuring, registering, accumulating, summarizing, storing and transmitting information about the activities of an enterprise to external and internal users for decision-making". That is, this law defines accounting as the processes of creating, transmitting, using and storing information. And it does not contain any regulatory justification for abstract information or a virtual asset. After all, an asset according to this law is assets - "resources controlled by an enterprise as a result of past events, the use of which is expected to lead to economic benefits in the future". We have the same definition in the National Accounting Regulation (Standard) No. 1 "General Requirements for Financial Reporting". This regulation also defines cash equivalents (money) - short-term highly liquid financial investments that are freely convertible into certain amounts of money and are characterized by an insignificant risk of changes in value. However, crypto currencies are subject to sharp changes in value, both in the upward and downward direction. Therefore, we cannot find the concept of cryptocurrency or crypto-assets in the main regulatory act regulating accounting. The following problematic question arises: at what value and in what balance sheet position should we show these assets?

In answering this question, let's first pay attention to the Wikipedia definition of cryptocurrency - cryptocurrency - a type of digital currency, the emission and accounting of which is carried out by a decentralized payment system in a completely automatic mode (without the possibility of internal or external administration, including by government agencies). The fundamental feature of cryptocurrencies is the storage of information in the blockchain, where asymmetric encryption is used to verify authority, and other cryptographic methods - as proof of work performed. So, we are dealing with blockchain technology. And if we have a private key and a public key, we can exercise control over this asset. When purchasing cryptocurrency, we know its current value, which consists of the purchase price. Therefore, it is possible to assume that cryptocurrency is an asset, the purchase of which will bring certain benefits in the future. Based on the above, these are assets that are held or purchased in order to benefit from an increase in their value. This means that their role is similar to investment. But we cannot attribute them to investments. After all, investment activity is the acquisition and sale of those non-current assets, as well as those financial investments that are not part of cash equivalents (money).

According to the National Accounting Regulation (Standard) 13 "Financial Instruments", financial assets include: cash not restricted for use and their equivalents; receivables not intended for resale; financial investments held to maturity; financial assets intended for resale; other financial assets. Thus, the definition of a financial asset does not correspond to the concept of cryptocurrency, since, although cryptocurrency is a virtual currency, it is not a means of payment or foreign currency. But with regard to financial investments - assets held by an enterprise in order to increase profits (interest, dividends, etc.), increase in the value of capital or other benefits for the investor. So, are we dealing with a financial investment!?

International accounting standards provide a clearer and more understandable explanation of this issue. Depending on the economic use of the activity, international accounting standards may be applied: IAS 2 or IAS 38.

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## **ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЗВІТНОСТІ ЗІ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ В ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ АУДИТОРСЬКИХ ФІРМ УКРАЇНИ**

Починаючи з 2025 року підприємства України, поряд з європейськими компаніями, повинні виконувати нові вимоги щодо звітності з питань сталого розвитку. Звітність зі сталого розвитку підтримує конкурентоспроможність та є ознакою відповідальності перед суспільством. У 2025 році в країнах ЄС набувають чинності вимоги до Корпоративної звітності зі сталого розвитку (CSRD). Аудиторські фірми, які надають послуги з обов'язкового аудиту для суб'єктів суспільного інтересу розуміють свою відповідальність і на виконання статті 37 Закону України «Про аудит фінансової звітності та аудиторську діяльність», складають та оприлюднюють звіти про прозорість. В Україні схвалена урядом Стратегія запровадження звітності зі сталого розвитку (2024 р.) [1]. Крім цього CSRD набирає чинності в 2025 році для багатьох підприємств Європи, а з 2026 року буде поширюватися на більшість малих і середніх підприємств. Директива ЄС про корпоративну звітність зі сталого розвитку (CSRD) та європейських стандартів (ESRS) визначила нові завдання як перед українським бізнес-сектором, так і аудиторами. Якщо є досить багато досліджень з питань звітності зі сталого розвитку для бізнесу, то особливості підготовки та змістового наповнення звітів з прозорості аудиторських фірм розглядаються значно менше, принаймні на рівні