

РОЗДІЛ 3. ОБЛІК І ОПОДАТКУВАННЯ

ACCOUNTING, ANALYSIS AND AUDIT OF FINANCIAL RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

ОБЛІК, АНАЛІЗ ТА АУДИТ ФІНАНСОВИХ РЕЗУЛЬТАТІВ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ

The article provides a thorough analysis of approaches to accounting, analytical assessment and auditing of financial results in agricultural enterprises. It was determined that the main source of information about the factors that shape financial results is reporting on financial indicators, which emphasizes the importance of confirming its reliability. After all, the ability to influence financial results with the help of professional judgment and accounting policy requires independent control by auditors. The processes of accounting, analysis, and auditing of the results of financial activity are illustrated on the example of the activity of PSP "Peremoga". As part of the study, it was found that the company uses subaccount 791 "Result of operating activities" to record the operating financial result: expenses are recorded as a debit, and income as a credit. Account 70 "Revenues from sales" is used to record income from product sales, and account 71 "Other operating income" is used for other operating income. It was also found that a significant part of Ukrainian agricultural enterprises does not create a reserve of doubtful debts for the real accounting of receivables, as a result of which it is reflected in the balance sheet at the initial cost, which leads to an overestimation of assets and changes profitability indicators. In the course of the study, a methodology for auditing financial results was developed, which consists of three main stages: organizational, preparatory (planning), technological and effective. The implementation of this methodology will contribute to increasing the efficiency of the audit process, will help to clearly identify problems in accounting, reduce the risk of not detecting errors or fraud, will make it possible to realistically assess the financial condition of the enterprise and ensure the objectivity of the auditor's conclusions.

Keywords: accounting, analysis, audit, financial results, PSP "Peremoga", SWOT analysis, agricultural enterprise.

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Aleskerova Yuliia

Doctor of Economics Sciences,
Professor at the Department of Finance,
Baking and Insurance,
Vinnytsia National Agrarian University

Viichynska Nataliia

Lecturer of Economic Disciplines,
College of Technology and Industry
of Vinnytsia National Agrarian University

Volska Liubov

Assistant of the Department
of Analysis and Audit,
Vinnytsia National Agrarian University

Алескерова Ю.В.

Вінницький національний
аграрний університет

Вільчинська Н.Л.

Вінницький національний
аграрний університет

Вольська Л.Л.

Вінницький національний
аграрний університет

У статті здійснено ґрунтовний аналіз підходів до обліку, аналітичної оцінки та аудиту фінансових результатів у сільськогосподарських підприємствах. Визначено, що головним джерелом інформації про чинники, які формують фінансові результати, є звітність про фінансові показники, що підкреслює важливість підтвердження її достовірності. Адже можливість впливу на фінансові результати за допомогою професійного судження та облікової політики вимагає незалежного контролю з боку аудиторів. Дослідження на прикладі діяльності ПСП «Перемога» розкриває особливості обліку, аналізу та аудиту фінансових результатів підприємства. Виявлені сильні та слабкі сторони діяльності підприємства, проведений аудит його діяльності та аналіз обліку на підприємстві. Під час дослідження також встановлено, що багато українських сільськогосподарських підприємств не формують резерву для сумнівних боргів, що призводить до відображення дебіторської заборгованості в балансі за початковою вартістю. Така практика спричиняє завищення активів та може спотворювати показники прибутковості. Дане підприємство, не ефективно проводить облік своїх ресурсів, як показало дослідження після аудиторської перевірки діяльності роботи. У зв'язку з цим були запропоновані методичні підходи до обліку фінансових результатів у системі рахунків, які дозволять створити надійну інформаційну основу для детального аналізу, контролю та управління доходами та витратами за різними напрямками діяльності підприємства. Це підвищить якість управлінських рішень і сприятиме покращенню ефективності діяльності підприємства. У ході дослідження розроблено методику аудиту фінансових результатів, яка складається з трьох основних етапів: організаційного, підготовчого (планування), технологічного та результативного. Впровадження цієї методики сприятиме підвищенню ефективності аудиторського процесу, допоможе чітко ідентифікувати проблеми в обліку, знизити ризик невиявлення помилок чи шахрайства, дозволить реально оцінити фінансовий стан підприємства та забезпечити об'єктивність висновків аудитора.

Ключові слова: облік, аналіз, аудит, фінансові результати, ПСП «Перемога», SWOT – аналіз, сільськогосподарське підприємство.

Statement of the problem. For the effective development of entrepreneurship in Ukraine, it is necessary to have a system of providing accounting information adequate to market relations, which would contribute to the maximum use of all available resources of enterprises. Submission of such information is provided financial reporting of economic entities, in which the results of economic activity are summarized. In the conditions of market relations, the main condition for the development of every enterprise is its ability

to efficiently conduct production, that is, to obtain the necessary profit. Profit as an economic category reflects the final monetary assessment of production and financial activity and is the most important indicator of financial results of business structures.

The main source of information about the factors of formation of financial results is reporting on financial results, therefore the question of confirming the reliability of its indicators does not lose its relevance. Possibility manipulation of the amount of financial

Table 1

The main financial and economic indicators of the activity of PSP "Peremoga"

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	Deviation of 2023 from 2021, (+;-)
Net income from product sales	64611	66753	64663	+52
Other operating income	513	2205	1271	+758
Total net income	65124	68958	65934	+810
Administrative costs	493	549	476	-17
Other operating expenses	3120	5766	3880	+760
Expenses of everything	45853	79077	75930	+30077
Of them, the cost of goods sold	42240	72762	71574	+29333
Net profit	18970	-10346	-10263	-8707

Source: constructed by the authors based on financial reporting data

results on the basis of professional judgment and the chosen accounting policy necessitates confirmation of the reliability of reporting by independent persons – subjects of audit activity.

Analysis the last ones of research and publications. Such domestic scientists as: O. Podolyanchuk, Yu. Aleskerova, L. Fedoryshyna, M. Pravdyuk, Ya. Ishchenko and others. In their works, they considered the problems of modern accounting, analysis and auditing of the financial results of the enterprise.

Investigating the financial result as an object of accounting and auditing, it is worth consider this concept from the point of view of accounting, economic and unifying categories.

As an accounting category, the financial result is the result of comparison income received from economic activity and expenses incurred for receiving these revenues for a certain period. As an economic category, the financial result is profit, the source which is a transformed form of added value, and added value acts as the consequence of all capital advanced.

The unifying category summarizes both economic and accounting categories and is formulated as a change in the owner's equity (net assets) subject for the reporting period, which is the result of economic transactions and events, unrelated to the personal capital of the owners of the enterprise

The purpose of the study is the organization of accounting, analysis and auditing of the financial results of an agricultural enterprise in the conditions of modern development and ways of its improvement.

Presentation of the main result of the study. Investigating the financial result as an object of accounting and auditing, it is worth considering this concept from the point of view of accounting, economic, and unifying categories. As an accounting category, the financial result is the result of a comparison of the income received from economic activity and the costs incurred to obtain these incomes for a certain period. As economic category financial result – it profit, the source of which is the transformed form of added value, and the added value acts as a consequence of all advanced capital. The unifying category

summarizes both economic and accounting categories and is formulated as a change in the equity (net assets) of a business entity for the reporting period, which is the result of business operations and events not related to the personal capital of the owners of the enterprise.

We will consider an example of accounting, analysis and auditing on the example of the Peremoga PSP enterprise, which was founded in 2000. Grows grain and oil crops in the village. Vysoke, Tulchyn district, Vinnytsia region, st. Heroiv Maidan 44B. All the farm's land is under arable land, which indicates high plowing and rational use of the land. The soils are mostly chernozem. The main financial and economic indicators of PSP "Peremoga" are presented in the Table 1.

As can be seen from the Table 1, PSP "Peremoga" has not been increasing its income for the past three years, which is a consequence of the slowdown in revenue from sales and the increase in the cost of manufactured products. In addition, in comparison with 2021, PSP has seen a significant deterioration in financial results. This happened as a result of an increase in other operating expenses and the cost of production. An important indicator that affects the final results of management is the cost of manufactured products. In the economic sense, the cost price is a monetary expression of the company's expenses for the production and sale of products (works, services), since the cost price of products grew rapidly due to the increase in the price of fuel – lubricants, fertilizers, seeds. PSP received a loss in 2022–2023.

Let's consider liquidity indicators to assess their dynamics during the studied period in the Table 2.

Table 2

Dynamics of relative liquidity indicators of PSP "Peremoga"

Indicators	2021	2022	2023
Coefficient current liquidity	8.69	3.8	3.1
Coefficient quick liquidity	1.78	0.55	0.34
Coefficient absolute liquidity	0.48	0.11	0.00006

Source: constructed by the authors based on financial reporting data

The current liquidity ratio shows how many hryvnias of the company's current assets correspond to one hryvnia of current liabilities. The logic of this indicator is that the company repays short-term obligations mainly at the expense of current assets. Therefore, if current assets exceed current liabilities, the enterprise is considered liquid [4].

From the above table, it can be seen that PSP "Peremoga" is characterized by relatively acceptable values of the coverage ratio, that is, current assets exceed current liabilities by 3 times, which indicates a positive situation at the enterprise. The dynamics of this indicator indicate the threat of financial risk, as its value gradually decreases during the studied period. The calculations of this indicator at the PSP "Peremoga" indicate a rapid decrease: in 2023, the value of this indicator is already lower than the normative value. The coefficient of absolute liquidity, which is defined as the ratio of cash on the company's accounts and current financial investments that can be instantly transformed into cash to the company's current liabilities. Normative value given indicator traditionally is set at the level of 0.2. What concerns regulations given indicator, then in 2021 the enterprise reached its normative value. The calculated data demonstrate a low value of the absolute liquidity ratio in 2022–2023 at the enterprise. In general, in our opinion, it is not entirely correct to evaluate the indicator of instantaneous liquidity based on the data of official financial statements, since cash on current accounts and current financial investments have very high liquidity, and the data of the statements fix their value only on clearly defined reporting data [1].

Let's evaluate the indicators of financial stability and solvency of PSP "Peremoga" in Table 3.

According to it, subaccount 791 "Result of operational activity" is used to record financial results from operational activities. Accordingly, the expenses of operating activities are debited to the debit of the subaccount, and the income of operating activities is debited to the credit. In accordance to instructions on application plan accounts PSP "Peremoga" uses account 70 "Revenue from sales" and account 71 "Other operating income" to record operating income.

Score 70 "Incomes from implementation" assigned for generalization of information on income from the sale of finished products, goods, works and services, income from the rental of investment real estate objects, income from insurance activities, income from the gambling business, from holding lotteries, as well as the amount of discounts given to buyers, and about other deductions from income.

According to NP(S)BO 1 "General requirements for financial reporting", composition of other incomes, in particular, include income from implementation financial investments; income from non-operational exchange rate differences and other incomes that arise in the course of economic activity, but are not related to operational activity enterprises, i.e to the sub-account 793 "Result another ordinary activities" partially reflect income and expenses from investment activities.

In order to obtain a clear definition of the efficiency of the investment by the enterprise, it is possible to divide it investment activity on main investment activity and other investment activity and detail such information on sub-accounts the third order 793 account. Account 71 "Other operating income" summarizes information on other income from the company's operating activities in reporting period, except for income (revenue) from the sale of products (goods, works, services). To others operational income include: income from the sale of foreign currency; income from the sale of other current assets (except financial investments); income from operating room rent assets; income from the operational exchange rate difference for transactions in foreign currency; amounts of fines, fines, penalties and other sanctions for violation of business contracts, which are recognized by the debtor or in respect of which decisions of the court or commercial court have been received on their recovery; income from write-off of payables for which the statute of limitations has expired; reimbursement earlier written off assets (receipt of debts, written off as hopeless); sums of free circulating assets and subsidies received; other income from operating activities.

To reflect the costs of operational activity in the accounting, it is provided for the use of accounts 90 "Cost of sale", 91 "General production costs",

Table 3

Analysis of indicators of financial stability and PSP "Peremoga"

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	Deviation of 2023 from 2021, (+;-)
Coefficient of financial independence	0.94	0.88	0.81	-0.13
Equity maneuverability ratio	0.42	0.36	0.26	-0.16
The coefficient of the ratio of borrowed and equity capital	0.060	0.127	0.22	+0.16
Coefficient of sustainability of financing	0.95	0.89	0.87	-0.08
Concentration ratio of the capital involved	0.057	0.11	0.185	+0.128
Coefficient of maneuverability of working capital	0.062	0.041	0.00003	-0.06197

Source: constructed by the authors based on financial reporting data

92 "Administrative costs", 93 "Sales costs", 94 "Other costs operating room activity".

According to the chart of accounts, subaccount 791 "Result of operating activities" is used to record the financial results of operating activities.

The main business operations related to the accounting of financial results from operational activities are presented in Table 2.2.

PSP "Peremoga" for accounting expenses and exit products use order journals №. 5 In rural areas. and №. 5 G s.-g. and 6 s.-g.

So, for accounting financial results operating room activity PSP "Peremoga" uses two analytical bills to sub account 791 "Result operating room activity". Income from participation in capital is income received from investments in associated, subsidiary or joint ventures, accounting whose is being conducted method participation in capital for accounting such income is assigned to account 72 "Income from equity participation", which has the following sub-accounts: 721 "Income from investments in associated enterprises", 722 "Income from joint activities", 723 "Income from investments in subsidiaries". Currently, the majority of Ukrainian agricultural enterprises when displaying your business activities for the actual accounting of receivables do not create a reserve for doubtful debts, and receivables are included to summary Balance by original cost. This is another problem during the formation of financial results, as it leads to an overestimation of the currency of the Balance Sheet and affects the amount of profit. Another problematic issue in the system accounting financial formation results there is that during product evaluation at fair value, it is posted to account 26 "Finished products" and the corresponding analytical account. The proposed methodological principles of accounting for the formation of financial results of enterprises in the system of accounts will ensure the creation of a high-quality accounting and information base for the analysis, control and management of income, expenses and financial results in terms of types of activities, which will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of management decisions.

The audit of economic activity, including financial results, involves the assessment of economic operations and information about the conditions of operation of the enterprise, reflected in the financial statements, about the accounting system. When evaluating the object of inspection, auditors adhere to certain criteria. The main criteria for evaluating financial statements include: appropriateness, completeness, legality, objectivity, prudence, consistency. The purpose of the external audit on financial results is to check and confirm the reality and reliability of the indicators of the Report on financial results and their use. Of practical importance is the consideration of the audit methodology of the reliability of financial and tax reporting indicators based on accounting data, on separate articles of the Report on the financial results of the enterprise. At financial checks results auditor has to be guided P(S) BO 15 "Income", which shows the procedure for forming information about the company's income and its disclosure in financial statements, and P(S)BO 16 "Expenses", which sets out the main one's requirements to recognition, composition and evaluations expenses, disclosure of information about costs in financial reporting [3].

The sources of information for the audit are the data of Journals-orders №. 11, 12, information №. 16 or the corresponding typescripts when using the computer accounting form. The credit of the accounts shows the increase (receipt) of income, the debit shows the appropriate amount of indirect taxes (excise duty, VAT).

Audit financial results includes sprat stages:

- 1) Checking the definition income from implementation products (goods, works, services);
- 2) Checking the definition cost price implemented products;
- 3) Verification of the definition of gross profit (loss) as the difference between the net income from the sale of products (goods, works, services) and the cost price of the products sold;
- 4) Control over the articles "Other operating income" and "Other operating expenses";
- 5) Checking the definition profit from operating activities as the sum of gross profit (loss), other

Table 4

Accounting reflection financial results operational activities of PSP "Peremoga"

Content economic operations	Correspondence	
	debit	credit
1. Sold out from harvest products agricultural production	27	231
2. Displayed revenue from implementation wheat winter	36	701
3. Accrued tax obligation with VAT	701	641
4. The cost price is displayed implemented products agricultural production	901	27
5. written off amount income on magnification financial result operating room activity	701	791
6. written off cost on reduction financial result operating room activity	791	901
7. Displayed clean profit	791	44
8. On calculated score arrived monetary funds from the buyer	311	36

Source: constructed by the authors based on financial reporting data

operating income, administrative expenses, sales expenses and other operating expenses;

6) Audit of other financial income, income from equity participation, other income;

7) Checking the definition profit before taxation as the sum of profit (loss) from the main activity, financial and other income, financial and other expenses (losses);

8) Verification of the definition of net profit as the difference between the amount of the financial result before taxation and the amount of income tax. Number studies have shown that SWOT analysis is one of the most common strategic tools among managers. SWOT analysis can be more effective than other management techniques for the decision-making process.

Visually, the SWOT analysis is a matrix with four quadrants that correspond to the abbreviation: *Strengths* – strengths – internal advantages of the enterprise over its competitors; *Weaknesses* – weaknesses – internal negative factors that the company cannot overcome, or what it needs; *Opportunities* – opportunities – factors of the external environment that the enterprise can use; *Threats* – threats (risks) – factors of the external environment that can negatively affect the activities of enterprises. Opportunities and threats are caused by external (uncontrollable or poorly controlled) factors, while strengths and weaknesses are caused by internal (controllable) factors.

The main advantages of the SWOT analysis are its simplicity and versatility, which allows you to accumulate various types of information during its conduct, as well as minimal financial costs for conducting

it, efficiency in the identification and classification of environmental factors that affect the company's activities. This actualizes the expediency of its use for the formation of a general strategy for the application of accounting outsourcing as an effective tool for business cooperation and a way to optimize the company's activities (Table 5).

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, a matrix of strategic measures is drawn up:

1) "strength – opportunities" – shows which strengths should be used to increase the return on the opportunities of the external environment;

2) "weakness – opportunities" – due to which opportunities of the external environment the enterprise will be able to overcome existing weaknesses;

3) "strength – threats" – measures that use the strengths of the organization to eliminate (prevent) threats;

4) "weakness – threats" – shows which weaknesses must be eliminated in order to prevent threats.

Obviously, the comparison of the company's strengths and weaknesses with external opportunities and threats allows establishing lines of communication between them and planning measures regarding the form of accounting organization at the company, in particular the use of audit. As a result, a matrix of audit feasibility measures was formed based on the conducted SWOT analysis (Table 6).

The SWOT analysis made it possible to formulate strategies for choosing a process that should be submitted for audit: SO – an aggressive strategy for the development of own competencies – refusal of accounting outsourcing (creating accounting as a

Table 5

SWOT analysis of the audit

	Strong sides (S)	Weak sides (W)
Analysis internal environment	Saving time and resources; abbreviation costs; under – elevation quality accounting information; reduction risks fines sanctions by wrong folded reporting or untimely its submission; optimization taxation; expansion management possibilities; continuity accounting works (absence turnover personnel)	Low degree trust to outsider partner; relatively weak CONTROL by activity outsourcer; "dilution" of responsibility between participants business processes; opaque algorithm calculation cost services; dependence from outsourcer; lack of efficiency
	Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
Analysis external environment	Access to new ones knowledge and technologies; transformation parts permanent costs in variables; adaptation to changes in the economic environment; increased flexibility; receiving others companions services (in particular , financial and legal consultations)	Probability leakage and losses information; risk increase prices on services outsourcing; risk rejection outsourcer from granting services; discrepancy somehow – those services their cost; insufficient WARNING outsourcing companies to needs the customer through big number customers; fraud and hidden expenses; absence professional experience of employees outsourcer

Source: author's development

Table 6

Matrix of strategic audit feasibility measures

SWOT analysis		External environment	
		Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
Internal environment	Strong sides (S)	Refusal from audit	Partial audit
	Weak sides (W)	Partial audit	Full accountant's audit

Source: author's development

structural unit and using the work of full-time accounting employees, improving their qualifications; strengthening the technical base, etc.); WO – competitive strategy for internal transformations – partial audit.

Therefore, a SWOT analysis of business processes can reveal that some of them are a pronounced “weakness”, while others represent a strong side. Accordingly, the main purpose of the SWOT analysis of the audit is to determine the current situation, prospects and the subsequent best behavioral strategy for conducting accounting in-house or delegating it to external executors.

Conclusions. As a result of the research, a method of auditing the financial results of the enterprise was proposed, which was divided into three successive stages: organizational, preparatory (planning), technological and effective. The implementation of the specified method of checking financial results will contribute to the improvement of the auditor's work efficiency, the clear formulation of problems that arise in accounting, will make it possible to minimize the risk of not detecting accounting errors or fraud, to assess the real financial condition of the enterprise and to formulate a reasonable and unbiased conclusion.

SWOT analysis is noted as an effective tool for the development of management solutions and optimization of internal processes, it is used when determining the expediency of implementing outsourcing at the enterprise. The developed matrix of strategic measures for accounting outsourcing analyzed the internal and external environment from the standpoint of the company's strengths and weaknesses, its opportunities, and expected threats.

Allocation at the practical level of the accounting computer system by individual modules allows you to correctly determine the requirements, functionality, tasks, requirements and means of financial accounting, which are characteristic for the effective

implementation of accounting in farms. However, the functional subsystems are characterized by technical, technological, software, personnel capabilities that create effective business management with the help of the computer program Agri : accounting.

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