

## **ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION IN THE ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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The article deals with the main approaches to the construction of accounting and taxation at agricultural enterprises. An attention is drawn to the peculiarities of recognizing and accounting for the costs of agricultural enterprises. Economic operations and correspondence of accounts on accounting of expenses of agricultural enterprises are investigated.

The theoretical aspects of the procedure for determining the incomes of agricultural enterprises are presented. The components of the financial results from the main activity of agricultural enterprises are considered. Economic transactions and correspondence of accounting records of financial results from the initial recognition of agricultural products and additional biological assets are described.

Business transactions and correspondence of accounting records of financial results from the sale of agricultural products and biological assets as inventories, which valuation is carried out at fair value minus expected costs at the place of sale, are considered.

Business transactions and correspondence of financial results accounting statements from the change in the fair value of biological assets at the balance sheet date, the valuation of which is carried out at fair value, net of the expected costs at the place of sale, are outlined.

The requirements of tax legislation concerning the application of special tax regimes for agricultural commodity producers are

investigated. Conditions of stay of agricultural producers on the simplified system of taxation, accounting, and reporting are outlined. The list of restrictions on the application of the simplified taxation, accounting and reporting system for the fourth group of single taxpayers (agricultural producers) is disclosed.

It is emphasized that the subject of taxation for single taxpayers of the 4 groups is the area of agricultural land (tillage, hayfields, pastures, and perennial plantations) and/or lands of the water fund (inland water reservoirs, lakes, ponds, reservoirs) owned by the agricultural commodity producer or provided to him for use, including on a rental basis.

It is noted that the tax base for taxpayers of the single tax of 4 group for agricultural commodity producers is the normative monetary value of one hectare of agricultural land (tillage, hayfields, pastures, and perennial plantations), taking into account the indexation rate determined on January 1 of the base tax (reporting) year in accordance with the procedure established by section XII of the Tax Code.

The composition of the income of the fourth group of single taxpayers (agricultural producers) is described.

It is generalized that the choice of taxation system should be based on data on the share of agricultural commodity production. Accordingly, the chosen taxation system also determines forms of tax reporting for the calculation of agreed tax liabilities.