

Accounting provision of assessment of an enterprise's business solvency

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To improve methodological provision to form information background to assess business solvency of an enterprise it is suggested to analyze the notion "accounting background of assessment of an enterprise's business solvency" in order to elucidate its economic characteristics for the further determination of the respective set of indicators of the accounting system used in business solvency assessment. To enable usage in the accounting and analytical systems it is recommended to separate out notions accounting provision, accounting information and information provision. Accounting provision is specified as a part of information provision, which is broader, than the notion of accounting information and is known as a process to prepare and to form accounting information, provision of quantity and quality of information array of data in the system of accounting.

The priority of accounting provision of assessment of business solvency is determined as rational bunching of indicators which shall be actual in accordance with requirements of the National Accounting Standard 1 and the respective IFRS. With

this purpose there was analyzed the order of forming of the separate indicators in the financial reports and defined their possible influence on the results of business solvency's assessment while usage of the selected set of coefficients.

Represented in the article indicators of business solvency's assessment have different information load for various group of users and thus analysis and assessment of change of financial indicators may vary from the point of view of creditors, investors and owners of an enterprise.

Problem issues in the methodology to calculate indicators on the stage of their formation in the accounting system in order to avoid misrepresentation of parameters to assess business solvency were addressed.

The information support to form indicators to calculate coefficients of business solvency is suggested, and provided algorithms to determine indicators of capital structure are coordinated and not complicated for practical usage and considered as principle of methodological provision of the given directions of financial analysis.