

PROVIDING OPTIMAL ACTIVITY OF AN ENTERPRISE WITH EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTING OF RESULTS OF INVENTORY OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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Taking inventory is required prior to the preparation of the annual financial statements in the amount determined by paragraph 6 section I of the Regulation on Inventory of Assets and Liabilities No. 879, taking into account features of the inventory.

The inventory covers all kinds of liabilities and all assets of the company, regardless of their location, including the items given in hire, rent or under construction, modernization, maintenance, repair, or reserve, regardless of the technical condition. When revealing surplus of fixed assets, intangible assets, a fair value of the object is primarily determined (the fair value is the cost at which an asset can be sold or used to pay for obligations on a certain date, that is, the market value of the asset. It is determined by the enterprise independently or with the participation of professional valuers. The basis is the market value of similar properties in the same area and in similar condition.

As a result of inventory it is possible also to identify a loss or regrading of stocks, and at the same time: a shortage within the norms of natural losses, and shortages and losses over these norms are recognized as

the period costs and reflected in subaccount 947. The norms of natural loss are applied only when there is an actual shortage of supplies, and in the absence of established norms of natural loss any loss is considered as excessive.

Inventory is a way of monitoring the safety of the quantity and quality of resources, authenticity of the account. The procedure of taking inventory is determined by the normative documents of the state, but the practice shows that the enterprises can independently develop forms of the inventory for a more convenient use during inspections. Inventories contribute to the elimination of possible discrepancies between actual and accounting data, ensuring their authenticity and control over the safety of property of the enterprise. Every enterprise needs to develop a schedule of inventory, step-by-step program of inventory of each article of the balance sheet and approve a journal of transactions reflecting in the accounting and tax accounting of identified amounts of shortages, surpluses, regrading, losses within the norms of natural losses, excessive losses, shortages at fault of financially responsible persons.