

ACCOUNTING CONCEPTUALIZATION OF MANUFACTURING INVENTORIES: ANALYTICAL ASPECT

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Analysis of the financial condition – a set of actions related to the study and analysis of the results of the financial and economic activities of organizations, enterprises, and firms with the aim of determining the degree of effectiveness of the use of working capital for the implementation of programs of organizations, institutions, identifying possible shortcomings, violations, unused reserves for increasing the effectiveness of activities.

The theoretical and methodological principles of evaluating the financial activity of the enterprise have more than once become the subject of research by such scientists as O. Aref'eva, L. Bilyk, F. Butynets, D. Horodynska, V. Ivakhnenko, L. Kyrychenko, L. Lakhtionova, E. Mnykh, T. Obushchak, A. Podderyogin, G. Savytska, V. Sopko, O. Tereshchenko, S. Shkaraban, A. Cherep and others.

Analysis of the financial situation allows you to see which areas of activity need to be paid attention to and improve their work. Indicators of financial results characterize the absolute efficiency of enterprise management. Profit growth creates a base for self-financing, expansion of production, and solutions to social and labor conflicts. A part of the company's obligations to the budget, banks and other enterprises and organizations is also covered by the profit. An important aspect of the enterprise's activities is the rational and correct, and most importantly, effective use of financial resources at its disposal.

An important factor in the development of production is the enterprise's stable supply of material resources and their effective use. Given that the costs of raw materials, materials, fuel, and semi-finished products occupy 80-90% of all costs for the production of new products, the main goal of the analysis is to determine the enterprise's supply of various types of material resources and to find reserves for their rational use. The methodological principles of forming information on the recognition, assessment of stocks and their disclosure in financial reporting are defined in NP(S)BO 9 "Stocks".

Deficiencies in supply, reduction in the amount of materials in current stocks and overspending of materials when using them can be compensated to some extent by saving them in the production process, but for this it is necessary to evaluate the efficiency of the use of material resources using a system of various indicators.

It is possible to significantly improve the organization of accounting for production stocks by improving the documentation process, i.e. more widely using accumulation documents, warehouse accounting cards as an expense document for released materials. It is also advisable to develop a single form of the document intended for machine processing. In order to avoid errors and violations during the collection and registration of operational facts about production stocks that are subject to accounting, it is advisable to develop detailed instructions for specific executors on the procedure and terms of data registration, as well as to use a system of incentives and punishments for the execution of their duties by executors. Carrying out control measures reduce the risk of an ineffective system of collection and registration of an operational fact. It is also necessary to monitor the thorough and timely conduct of inventories, control and random checks, which are of great importance in the preservation of materials. To ensure the preservation of production stocks, correct acceptance, storage and release, it is of great importance to have a sufficient number of warehouses at the enterprise, equipped with weighing and measuring devices, measuring containers and other devices.

The analysis of the practice of implementing NP(S)BO revealed problematic issues of a methodological nature, the presence of which is associated with an insufficient level of scientific substantiation, which, in particular, concerns the accounting of reserves. Having conducted a critical evaluation of the regulatory and legal acts, it is worth noting that bringing the Ukrainian legal and regulatory framework into compliance with the international one is a necessary, complex, long-term and confusing process. However, it is definitely needed, as it is the way to the transparency of Ukrainian accounting, its comprehensibility and compliance with generally accepted world principles.

Summing up, it can be stated that the implementation of the listed areas of improving inventory accounting by the enterprise will lead to a significant increase in the effectiveness of its financial and economic activities. Solving a complex of controversial and debatable issues of accounting - analytical management of production stocks is relevant for most enterprises and requires further research.