

## **СЕКЦІЯ 6**

# **ВПЛИВ СУЧАСНИХ ТЕНДЕНЦІЙ РОЗВИТКУ СУСПІЛЬСТВА НА ОРГАНІЗАЦІЮ ТА МЕТОДИКУ БУХГАЛТЕРСЬКОГО ОБЛІКУ ТА ОПОДАТКУВАННЯ**

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## **PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING OF MONEY EQUIVALENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF MILITARY CAMP IN UKRAINE**

Cash and cash equivalents refer to the line in the balance sheet that reports the value of a company's assets that are cash or can be immediately converted into cash. Cash equivalents include bank accounts and marketable securities, which are debt securities with maturities of less than 90 days. Although, often cash equivalents do not include equity or stock holdings because they can fluctuate in value. According to the National accounting regulations (standard) "General requirements for financial reporting" cash equivalents are: "Short-term highly liquid financial investments that are freely convertible into certain amounts of money and that are characterized by low risk of changes in value"[1]. To be qualified as cash equivalents the items must meet the following criteria (requirements): they are to have short maturity (3 months or less), meet the requirements of a highly liquid asset (quickly turn into money), have a small (minimal) risk of changes in value, be carried out for profit. The samples of cash equivalents are commercial papers, treasury bills and short-term government bonds with a maturity of three months or less. Besides, cash equivalents may also one

of the most important indicators of the healthiness of a company's financial system. Analysts can also assess whether it is profitable to invest in a particular company because of its ability to generate cash and cash equivalents, as this reflects how the company can pay its bills in a short period of time.

One of the most vivid examples of cash equivalents may be short-term government bonds. Short-term government bonds are provided by governments to finance government projects. They are issued in the national currency of the country. When investing in government bonds, investors pay attention to political risks, interest rate risks and inflation. This case may be reflected by the following entry: Dt 35 "Current financial investments" Ct 311 "Current accounts in national currency".

Enterprises often provide food for employees: paid, free, at a discount, in the form of a buffet. The schemes of organization of food for employees may be different. For instance, the company independently equips the canteen and invites contractors to service it or leases part of the office to a specialized catering establishment and accepts rent for products. Except from this, the enterprise may enter into an agreement with the restaurant, which takes over the organization of food for employees of the customer. The company can participate in the organization of food for employees as follows: the employer pre-purchases food stamps, which are distributed to employees if necessary. There may be an example as: accrued in-kind remuneration in the form of nutrition Dt 92 "Administrative expenses" Ct 661 "Payrolls"[2].

In way to encourage and improve the health of employees the equivalent may be payment of tickets to sports clubs. "In a healthy body - a healthy spirit" - foretells a winged expression. The most popular ways to support the health of employees are to visit so-called sports clubs, in particular, a gym or swimming pool. The individual example should be recorded on Dt sub-account 949 as "non-economic expenses", Ct 311 "Current accounts in national currency" (685 "Settlements with other creditors")

In order not to mix personal and working life, the employee begins to use an additional SIM card and transfers all work contacts to it. Large companies have long

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taken care of this. Such a case may be reflected by posting Dt 371 "Settlements on issued advances", Ct 311 "Current accounts in national currency"[3].

It is good when a company cares about the health of employees not in words but in deeds. For example, it provides free (or discounted) medical vouchers. Article 145 of the Labor Code stipulates that employees who successfully and conscientiously perform their duties are provided primarily with benefits and privileges in the field of socio-cultural and housing services, including vouchers to sanatoriums and rest homes.

Often medical workers have to visit the patient to provide services. This includes the fare. On business trips, employees are issued travel tickets for urban passenger transport, which are returned immediately after the trip to the responsible person (who keeps a logbook of travel tickets). Accounting entry of such an operation may be Dt 943 "Cost of sold inventories" Ct 331 "Monetary documents in national currency".

On the morning of February 24, 2022, Ukraine began to live in a new way - in a state of war, and it was unexpected for everyone, including businesses and entrepreneurs. On this date, the President declared martial law. So now many banks provide military bond services to their customers. Military bonds are a type of domestic government bonds - government securities issued by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine [4].

Military bonds are placed on the domestic market of government securities of Ukraine. Their peculiarity is that the bonds are targeted - the state will use the funds from the placement to finance the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the needs of the country in martial law. The state guarantees the owners of military bonds the payment of their nominal value and income in accordance with the terms of placement of bonds. The purchase of the bond is accompanied by the posting Dt 352 - Ct 31. Accounting for interest on bonds is on sub-account 732 "Interest received". If there is a will to purchase military bonds the person is to be the resident of Ukraine; possible currency of military bonds - hryvnia, US dollars, euros; the maximum

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amount of purchase of military bonds - the equivalent of UAH 50,000,000 in one day; personal income tax and military duty are not withheld; according to the decision of the NBU, when purchasing military bonds, the sources of funds are not checked; income on military bonds can be obtained in the form of: interest income - on interest-bearing bonds; the difference between the purchase price and the nominal value of securities arising from the redemption of military bonds.

To sum it up, that would be appropriate to give the words of the Minister of Finance of Ukraine, Sergii Marchenko: “Ukrainians have shown courage and solidarity that has inspired the whole world! The country is showing its resilience on many fronts, including financial. Everyone has the opportunity to support the financing of the needs of the army and the country's budget by purchasing our military government bonds. Contact the banks - primary dealers, they will help you support the state in these difficult times” [5].

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