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RESPONSIBLE FOR REALEASE

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If the results of the stocktaking revealed excess, deficiency, damage or theft – the inventory commission will draw up additional acts of results. These acts will state the reasons, the extent and nature of spoilage of the stocks as well as the disturbers, who committed such spoilage.

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FEATURES OF ASSET AUDIT ORGANIZATION OF SMALL ENTERPRISES

The economies of many developed countries have small businesses as their basis of development, and their gross domestic product in some countries is the lion's share. Forming a competitive economy with a developed private sector is the strategic course of Ukraine's economic policy at the moment. An important prerequisite for the formation and development of small businesses is the effective market restructuring and implementation of the economic growth strategy.

In order to improve the situation, increase profitability and maintain the competitiveness of domestic small businesses, it is necessary to obtain information and an independent opinion on the reliability of the financial statements, which can be achieved if conducted in small enterprises. After all, the audit involves exploring all the branches of the audited entity's financial and business activities and expressing the auditor's professional opinion on the reliability and quality of the financial statements, providing guidance on improving accounting and making effective management decisions can significantly improve the performance of the entity. Therefore, audits are very important in solving internal problems.

The audit rules of domestic small businesses are the Law of Ukraine "On Audit Activities", International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) taking into account the characteristics of small businesses, International Auditing Practice Regulations (PMPA) 1005 "Features of Auditing of Small Enterprises" 1005 The special considerations in the audit of small entities) and the like.

There is a great deal of debate now about the need to audit small businesses, since small businesses are not subject to statutory audit. On the one hand, small business is significantly different from large organizations and therefore should not be subject to the same rules. But, if there is no audit, it can lead to a decrease in the quality of the reporting, the information it receives and the deterioration of financial management.

Small business audits are only required if they are: investing and lending, winding up, and reporting. An important criterion for conducting an audit in a small business is the ratio between the cost of the audit and the information benefits of the consequences of conducting it. An audit that determines the

accounting status of a small business establishes compliance with the accounting methodology used in the enterprise, current small business law, the identification of errors or irregularities and their degree of impact on the reliability of the financial statements.

Conducting an audit of small businesses aims to determine the assessment of the organization of accounting, confirm the legality of business transactions, determine the compliance of accounting methods used in the enterprise, current legislation on small businesses, identify any errors or violations and their degree of impact on the reliability of accounting. The main task of accounting is to ensure the preservation of the assets of the enterprise, ie its assets. The correctness of the formation and use of assets depends on the competitiveness, financial stability, solvency and place of the firm in the market. When auditing the financial and economic activity of a small business entity, it is advisable to pay close attention to the specifics of the asset audit. Before conducting the audit, it is necessary to define the circle of objects to be audited, as well as which are the most characteristic of abuses and violations by employees of the enterprise and administration.

The small business sector is an integral part of any developed economic system without which the economy and society cannot function and develop properly. Small business documentation is simplified and the audit itself is not as complex and requires fewer assistants than a large entity. In general, it can be said that the audit of the assets of small businesses is contradictory, on the one hand, simple in nature of the procedure, and, on the other, you need to know and take into account all the specifics of the enterprise. The transition to the International Standards of Quality Control, Audit, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services has taken domestic audits to a new level. Further research should focus on developing ways to assess the risks of material misstatement in the audit of small business assets, the plan for auditing assets with a list of substantive audit procedures, and the forms of auditor's working documents to verify the assets of a small business.

References

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WAYS TO IMPROVE ENTERPRISE FINANCIAL RESULTS

The problems of improving the financial state of an enterprise in Ukraine require the development of methodological and practical recommendations for