

**University of Security Management in Košice**

**Olena Podolianchuk  
Nataliia Gudzenko  
Yana Ishchenko  
Natalia Koval  
Maryna Pravdiuk**

**ACCOUNTING FOR THE ACTIVITY OF BUSINESS  
STRUCTURES IN MODERN ECONOMIC  
CONDITIONS AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION  
PROCESSES**

Collective monograph

Košice – 2022

**UDC 657.471:334.722-044.247(02.064)**

**Authors:** Olena Podolianchuk (Preface, Section 5), Nataliia Gudzenko (Section 3), Yana Ishchenko (Section 1), Natalia Koval (Section 2), Maryna Pravdiuk (Section 4).

Recommended for publication by the Editorial Board of the University of Security Management in Košice (No. 05 of 27 September 2022)

**Reviewers:**

**Igor Britchenko** – Doctor of Economics, Professor, University of Security Management in Košice, Slovakia

**Maria Borowska** – prof. dr hab., State Vocational Academy School Memorial of Prof. Stanisław Tarnowski in Tarnobrzeg, Poland

**Maksym Bezpartocnyi** – Doctor of Economics, Professor, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine

**O-17 Accounting for the activity of business structures in modern economic conditions and european integration processes: collective monograph** / Olena Podolianchuk, Nataliia Gudzenko, Yana Ishchenko, Natalia Koval, Maryna Pravdiuk. Košice: Vysoká škola bezpečnostného manažérstva v Košiciach, 2022. – 217 p.

In this monograph, the authors summarized and supplemented the results of many scientific justifications and developments. Considerable attention is paid to the study of accounting and taxation issues in the context of modern trends in the development of society and the economy; application of new methods of information processing and analysis, its understanding and interpretation; possibilities of convergence of national accounting and control models in the conditions of globalization of economic processes and European integration.

The materials of the monograph reflect the results of research carried out as part of the research work “Modern trends, innovations and prospects for the development of accounting and taxation of enterprises, organizations, institutions” (state registration number: 0118U100367).

© Collective of Authors

© Vysoká škola bezpečnostného manažérstva v Košiciach, 2022

**UDC 657.471:334.722-044.247(02.064)**

**ISBN 978-80-8185-050-9**

# CONTENTS

PREFACE	4
Section 1. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF BUSINESS ENTITIES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION	6
1.1. Basics of building the national accounting system of Ukraine in modern conditions	6
1.2. Accounting of specific economic transactions caused by military actions on the territory of Ukraine	17
1.3. Organic production in Ukraine as a key factor of food and environmental security in Europe: informational aspect	43
CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 1	53
SECTION 2. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION OF FARMS: IN TODAY'S CONDITIONS	61
2.1. Features of creation, functioning and state of activity of farms of Ukraine	61
2.2. Peculiarities of accounting organization in farms	76
2.3. Features of taxation of farms	88
CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 2	98
SECTION 3. ACCOUNTING SUPPORT AND ANALYTICAL SUPPORT FOR MANAGING THE PRODUCTION OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION	105
3.1. Analysis of the domestic market of organic products and prospects for its development in the conditions of European integration	105
3.2. Accounting and analytical support for organic production management	120
CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 3	129
SECTION 4. ACCOUNTING FOR INNOVATIVE AND INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS STRUCTURES	133
4.1. Innovative and investment development of business structures	133
4.2. Analysis and evaluation of factors influencing the innovative activity of agricultural enterprises	148
4.3. Conceptual approaches to the improvement of accounting and analytical support for the management of innovative development of enterprises	160
CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 4	166
SECTION 5. STATUS, PROBLEMS AND DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVING THE ACCOUNTING OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE AGRARIAN SPHERE	172
5.1. The essence of small business and its role in the economy of the state	172
5.2. The state of accounting of small business entities in the agrarian sphere	187
5.3. Outsourcing in the accounting system of small agrarian business enterprises	198
CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 5	209

## SECTION 2 <sup>2</sup>

### THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF ACCOUNTING AND TAXATION OF FARMS: IN TODAY'S CONDITIONS

#### **2.1. Features of creation, functioning and state of activity of farms of Ukraine**

The agricultural sector of Ukraine plays an important role in ensuring the well-being of almost 13 million Ukrainians who live in the countryside. It is also a major supplier of food products to both domestic and foreign markets. Before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the share of agriculture in the country's GDP was 11%; almost 20% of workers were involved in this sector, and its contribution to export revenues was almost 40% – because in the world, Ukraine ranks fifth among the largest exporters of wheat, fourth – o corn, and third – among the largest exporters of rapeseed. In addition, a powerful and stable agrarian sector of Ukraine is the extremely industrial factor of providing of food safety in the whole world (USAID, 2022).

As a result of increased sensitivity to the influence of various negative factors, it needs state support, which is a means of regulating the development of the agrarian industry and financing certain areas of activity, infrastructure, forms of management and is manifested, first of all, in financial support. (Koval, Radchenko, Ishchenko, 2021).

The development of the agricultural sector led to the emergence of various organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in agriculture – starting from individual entrepreneurs and ending with farms, private enterprises, societies, associations, etc. However, the key, established forms are farming and society. Farming is considered one of the most common forms of entrepreneurial activity in the agricultural sector. The main advantage of farms is the ability to effectively combine the entrepreneurial initiative of the peasants, their economic opportunities with the interests of the state, the social sphere and the lifestyle of the peasants (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

It has been proven that in practice, farms in the conditions of

---

<sup>2</sup> Koval N.I.

European integration have acquired a qualitatively new meaning and are the basis for the development of rural areas and the growth of the welfare of the rural population. Their specific weight in the structure of economic entities of the agro-industrial complex is 67% (Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, 2022).

The main problems of the functioning of farm enterprises in the conditions of European integration are: the imperfection of the mechanism of long-term lending and taxation of farms; insufficient size of land allotments for effective management, lack of land management projects regarding the ecological and economic justification of crop rotation and land management; a large number of documents required to receive state assistance

Scientific studies on the main aspects of the creation, operation, financing, accounting, taxation of farms are studied by many scientists, in particular: H. Kaletnik (2020), V. Zbarskyi, M. Kropyvko, M. Demyanenko (2017), Yu. Lupenko (2017), P. Sabluk (2017), V. Mesel-Veselyak (2012), B. Paskhaver, V. Mazur (2017), N. Gudzenko (2019), N. Pravdyuk (2019), O. Podolianchuk (2019), N. Koval (2021), T. Mulyk (2019), O. Samborskau, N. Pryshlyak (2018), etc.

H. Kaletnik, strategic and institutional principles of efficiency of the use of potential agrarian are reasonable to the sector of economy, in that an important role is played by a small enterprise (Kaletnik, 2020). O. Skoruk and I. Zubar consider that by the “key trend of decision of problems of development agrarian to the sector of economy of Ukraine and rural territories inplane steady development can become development of small forms of manage and their co-operation” (Skoruk, Zubar, 2018).

O. Samborska, N. Pryshlyak point out that “the main factors restraining the development of farms are the imperfection of the regulatory and legal framework; insufficient support from state and regional organizations; weak development of sales infrastructure, processing and storage of finished products; insufficient number of cooperatives” (Samborska, Pryshlyak, 2018).

L. Pronko notes that “the main tools for activating and supporting the development of small businesses in rural areas are the development and implementation by the state of new strategic plans and development programs regarding the provision of soft loans, financing

of advisory services, implementation of investment projects, development of regional leasing, rural areas and protection environment” (Pronko, 2018).

N. Koval, O. Radchenko, Y. Ishchenko note that “regarding the mechanism of state financial support, a scientific paradigm was formed, which to one degree or another outlined the crediting of agricultural sector expenses; subsidies for the purchase of resources and technical re-equipment; price regulation of the agricultural market; support of certain forms of business” (Koval, Radchenko, Ishchenko, 2021).

According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine dated 19.06.2003 No. 973 “On Farming” farm enterprise (hereinafter – FE) is a form of entrepreneurial activity of citizens who have expressed a desire to produce marketable agricultural products, to carry out their processing and sale for the purpose of obtaining profit on land plots provided to them into ownership and/or use, including lease, for farm enterprise, commercial agricultural production, personal family farm enterprise, in accordance with the law. A farm enterprise can be created by one citizen of Ukraine or several citizens of Ukraine who are relatives or family members, in accordance with the law (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

Commodity peasant farming is a form of organization of agricultural production, which is carried out by the labor of family members on the basis of their private property, according to the Law “On Personal Peasant Economy” dated 15.05.2003 No. 742-IV (Law “On Personal Peasant Economy” 2003).

At the same time, farm enterprises are the most well-established and researched form of small business, occupying almost 83% as of 2021 in the total number of enterprises engaged in agricultural activities, Table 2.1.

As for personal farm enterprises, their number as of January 1, 2022 was 48,868 units, while in 2019 there were 46,794 units. According to the research conducted, the total number of organizational and legal forms of management in agriculture as of January 1, 2022 was 996,597 units, while in 2019 it was 949,846 units.

Which is 104.92 percent higher than the value of 2019.

Farm enterprises in the general structure of all organizational and legal forms of management in agriculture in January 2022 is 4.90%.

This indicator is 0.02% lower than in 2019.

*Table 2.1*

**Organizational and legal forms of management in agriculture  
for 2019-2022, units**

The name of the organizational and legal form of business according to the COLFM	2019	2020	2021	2022 on January 1	Deviation	
					+/-	%
Limited liability company	670975	704389	740452	743682	72707	110,83
Private enterprises	200283	200127	200044	199963	-320	99,84
Cooperatives	1008	1283	1003	1001	-7	99,30
<i>Farms</i>	<i>46794</i>	<i>47735</i>	<i>48765</i>	<i>48868</i>	<i>2074</i>	<i>104,43</i>
<i>(in a general structure),%</i>	<i>4,92</i>	<i>4,81</i>	<i>4,77</i>	<i>4,90</i>	<i>-0,02</i>	<i>x</i>
State enterprises	3754	11570	3681	3664	-90	97,60
Altogether	949846	992371	1022216	996597	46751	104,92

*Source: compiled according to the data of the State Statistics Service*

A farm enterprise can be created by one citizen of Ukraine or several citizens of Ukraine who are relatives or family members, in accordance with the law.

Every able-bodied citizen of Ukraine who has reached the age of 18 and expressed a desire to create a farm enterprise has the right to create a farm.

The head of a family farm enterprise can only be a member of the relevant family.

Members of the farm enterprise can be: spouses, their parents, children who have reached the age of 14, other family members, relatives who have joined together to run a farm, recognize and comply with the provisions of the founding document of the farm enterprise.

Persons who work in it under a labor contract (contract) cannot be members of a farm enterprise (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

The legislation provides for two forms of adoption of family farm enterprise:

- 1) legal entity (Parts 4, 5 of Article 1 of the Law);

2) without acquiring the status of peasant farms as a legal entity (at the same time, the head of peasant farms is registered as an individual entrepreneur (Article 8-1 of the Law) (Law of Ukraine on Farming, 2003).

A farm enterprise registered as a legal entity has the status of a family farm enterprise, provided that its business activities use the labor of members of such a farm, who are exclusively members of one family in accordance with Article 3 of the Family Code of Ukraine (Family Code of Ukraine, 2002).

A farm without the status of a legal entity is organized on the basis of the activities of an individual entrepreneur and has the status of a family farm enterprise, subject to the use of the labor of members of this economy, who are the individual entrepreneur and members of his family in accordance with Article 3 of the Family Code of Ukraine. Features of creation and family farming without acquiring the status of a legal entity, regulated by the provisions of the article of the Law of Ukraine “On Farming” dated 06.19.2003, No. 973-IU (Law of Ukraine On Farming, 2003).

A family farm enterprise without status of legal entity gets organized by a physical person independently or jointly with her family members on the basis of agreement (declarations) on creation of family farm enterprise (the typical form of an agreement), that consists in a writing form and subject to the notarial certification at the place of location of property and a lot lands of farm enterprise.

The terms of the agreement on the creation of a family FE are determined, Fig. 2.1:

- ✓ name, website (address) of the farm, purpose and types of its activities;
- ✓ the procedure for decision-making and coordination of joint activities of members of the farm enterprise;
- ✓ legal regime of common property of farm members;
- ✓ the procedure for covering costs and distributing the results (profit or loss) of the farm’s activities among its members;
- ✓ the procedure for entering and exiting the farm enterprise;
- ✓ labor relations of farm members, other provisions that do not correspond to current legislation;
- ✓ surname, first name and patronymic of household members, degree of their relationship, passport data and registration numbers of



tax payers' registration cards (for individuals who, due to their religious beliefs, refuse to accept the registration number of the tax payer's registration card and have officially notified). the relevant control body about it and have a mark in the passport, the registration numbers of the taxpayers' registration cards are not indicated);

✓ other provisions that do not contradict the current legislation (Law of Ukraine On Farming, 2003).

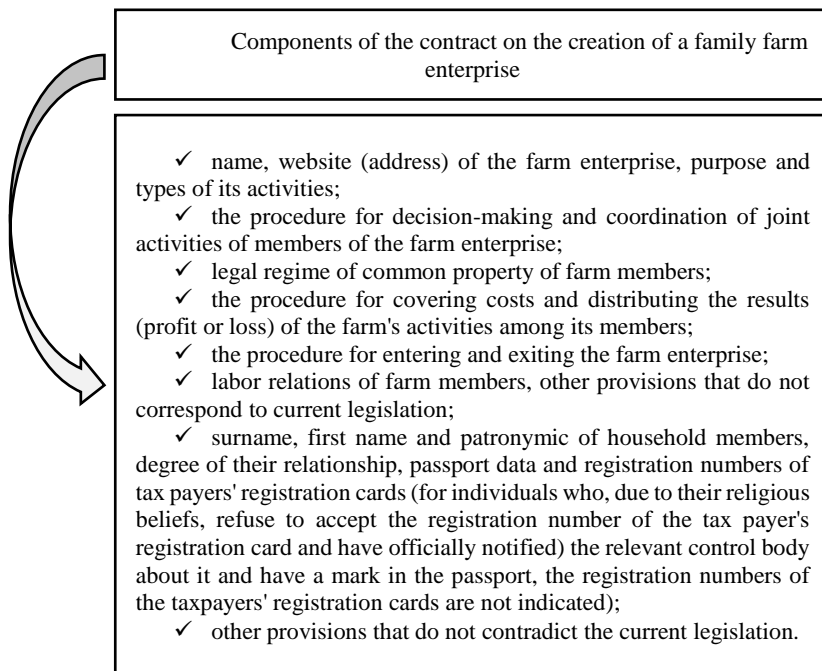


Fig. 2.1. Terms of the contract on the creation of a family farm enterprise

Source: (Law of Ukraine on Farming, 2003)

The head of a family farm enterprise without the status of a legal entity is a family member, defined by the contract (declaration) on the creation of a family farm enterprise, who is registered as an individual entrepreneur, and who subsequently acts on behalf of the farm enterprise.

After concluding (drawing up) a contract (declaration) on the

creation of a family farm enterprise, the head of a family farm is obliged to register as an individual entrepreneur or to register changes to the information about an individual entrepreneur in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In the case of single-person management of such a farm, a natural person independently prepares a written statement on the creation of a family FE, which does not require notarization.

The standard form of the contract (action) on the creation of a family farm enterprise was approved by the order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy No. 177 of 04/05/2019, registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 04/25/2019 under No. 438/33409 (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

It is necessary to contact the state registrar and submit the following package of documents:

- ✓ in the case of an application by a natural person – an entrepreneur in person, the applicant presents a document certifying his identity in accordance with the law;

- ✓ in case of submission of documents by an authorized person, a copy of the original (notarized copy) of a document confirming his authority, in particular a power of attorney, is submitted (unless the information about the authority of this representative is contained in the Unified State Register), as well as a document is presented that in accordance with the law certifies the identity of the representative;

- ✓ statement about state registration of physical person by a businessman that signs a declarant. In case of idea of statement about state registration by postal mail authenticity of signature of declarant must be notarial certified;

- ✓ application for choosing a simplified taxation system by an individual and/or registration application for voluntary registration as a value added tax payer, but only at the request of the applicant;

- ✓ notarized written consent of parents (adoptive parents) or guardian or guardianship body;

- ✓ for a physical person who has reached the age of sixteen and has a desire to engage in entrepreneurial activity, but does not have full civil legal capacity; – declaration or agreement on the creation of family FE (USAID, 2022).

The state promotes the creation and development of family farms enterprise. Also, the current legislation provides for the following

advantages for citizens who have family FE: entrepreneurial status for family FE; the possibility of legal sale of products; benefits from the payment of a single social contribution to mandatory state social insurance; the right to a pension (Public Space, 2021).

Family farm enterprises have the right to receive state support from the state budget in accordance with approved programs. Forms of such support for newly created family FE are:

- ✓ provision of interest-free loans through the Ukrainian State Farm Support Fund in the amount of up to UAH 500,000 on a competitive basis and on a revolving basis for use for established/declared purposes for a period of up to 5 years with the fulfillment of the obligation to return (deposit, surety);

- ✓ family farm enterprises, which are registered as payers of the single tax of the fourth group in accordance with Chapter 1 of Chapter XIV of the Tax Code of Ukraine, are provided with additional financial support through the mechanism of additional payment for the benefit of insured persons – members/head of the family farm enterprise of the single contribution to the mandatory state social insurance in the amount from 0.9 to 0.1 of the minimum insurance contribution in the first ten years of the existence of family FE with a gradual annual decrease in the amount of the supplement (Law of Ukraine On State Support of Agriculture of Ukraine, 2004);

- ✓ a special budget subsidy for the maintenance of productive dairy cows, which is paid to a farm enterprise that owns five or more cows, identified and registered in accordance with the law;

- ✓ budget subsidy per unit of cultivated land (hectare), provided to newly established farms in the manner and amount established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Public space, 2021).

The farm enterprise as a legal entity operates on the basis of the charter, which specifies the name of the farm enterprise, its place of residence, address, object and purpose, the procedure for the formation of property (composite capital), management bodies, the procedure for their decision-making, the procedure for entering and exiting the farm him and other provisions that do not correspond to the legislation of Ukraine.

For the state registration of the farm enterprise as a legal entity, its head provides the executive bodies of village, settlement and city councils, the state administration, including through administrative

service centers; the following documents to the notary:

- ✓ application for state registration of the creation of a legal entity (form)
- ✓ protocol of the general meeting of the founders of the farm enterprise (original or notarized copy);
- ✓ charter;
- ✓ a document on the payment of the administrative fee;
- ✓ a notarized copy of the issued document certifying the person who is the ultimate beneficial owner of the legal entity, – for a non-resident natural person and, if such a document is without the use of the Unified State Demographic Register, – for a resident natural person (Economic Administration, 2021).

Family farm enterprises which are registered in the prescribed manner submit an application for the application of a simplified taxation system (hereinafter – the Application) and the single tax rate established for the fourth group, before the end of the month in which the state registration took place or applied to another taxation system.

The State Fiscal Service, which is the payer of other taxes and fees, can make a decision to switch to a forgiven taxation system by submitting an Application to the control body, which is carried out no later than 15 calendar days before the beginning of the next calendar quarter.

A FLP, in respect of which the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations contains information on the establishment of family FE by him, which have been received from the State Registrar to the STS, has the right to transfer or transfer to the fourth group of single tax payers for conditions for compliance with Article 291 of the Tax Code of Ukraine:

- ✓ carry out exclusively cultivation, fattening of agricultural products, harvesting, catching, processing of such self-grown or fattened products and their sale;
- ✓ conduct business activities (except for supplies) at the place of tax address;
- ✓ do not use the labor of hired persons;
- ✓ members of the farm of such an individual are only members of his family in the definition of the second part of Article 3 of the Family Code of Ukraine;

✓ the area of agricultural land and/or water fund land owned and/or used by members of the farm is not less than two hectares, but not more than 20 hectares (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010).

Without land, any farming enterprises cannot operate. Land for farming must be properly designed to avoid raiding and other illegal actions.

A citizen's exercise of the right to create a FE is directly related to the transfer of a plot of land to such an individual for farming.

Farm lands include:

✓ land plots that are owned by the FE as a LE;  
✓ land plots owned by citizens - members of the FE;  
✓ land plots that are used by the farm on the basis of lease, emphytheusis.

✓ Given the list of land plots that may be owned by the FE, the following plots may be included in the composition of farm lands (Law of Ukraine on Farming Part 1 Article 12, 2003):

✓ for farming;  
✓ commercial agricultural production;  
✓ personal peasant economy;  
✓ land shares (shares).

Citizens who have established a farm have the right to set up a permanent residence in that part of the land plot provided for farming, from which convenient access to all production facilities of the farm is provided. If the permanent place of residence of the members of the farm is outside the settlements, then they have the right to create a separate farm estate, which is provided with a postal address (Land Code of Ukraine, 2001; Law on State Registration of Real Property Rights and Their Encumbrances, 2004).

After receiving a state deed on ownership of a land plot or concluding a land plot lease agreement and its state registration, a farm has the right to engage in economic activity (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

For the effective organization of economic activity, the founders (owners) of the FE must pay special attention to the components of the formation of property relations in the farm.

The property of the FE belongs to him by right of ownership. The property rights included in the accumulated capital of the farm are transferred to it for the term specified in the Charter.

Speaking about the property of the FE, it is impossible not to touch on the issue of creation of authorized capital.

Law No. 973 does not use the term “authorized capital” of a farm. At the same time, in Art. 19 of the specified Law uses the term “composite capital”. This term is used as a synonym for the concept of “farm property” (Law of Ukraine on Farming, 2003).

From the definitions of the concept of “authorized capital” contained in the current legislation of Ukraine (Laws of Ukraine “On Agricultural Cooperation” of 21.07.2020 No. 819-IX and “On Banks and Banking Activity” of 07.12.2000 No. 2121-III, in the laws approved by the Ukoopspil 28.07.2006 Methodical recommendations on the analysis and assessment of the financial condition of enterprises), it is understood that the authorized capital of the business entity consists of the contributions of its founders (participants), and the amount of the authorized capital is equal to the sum of the value of such contributions (Law of Ukraine on Agricultural Cooperation, 2020; The Law of Ukraine On Banks and Banking Activity, 2000; Methodical Recommendations for the Analysis and Assessment of the Financial Condition of Enterprises, 2006).

From the literal interpretation of Art. 19 of Law No. 973, it follows that the sources of formation of the combined capital of the FE are more diverse: in addition to the property (property rights) transferred by the members of the FE, the accumulated capital also includes products produced by the farm itself as a result of economic activity, received income of the FE, as well as other property acquired by the FE on grounds not prohibited by law (Ukrainian Law on Farming, 2003).

And although the word “composed” in Art. Art. 113, 115, 116 of the CCU is used in parentheses next to the word “statutory”, the accumulated capital of the farm itself is not the same as its statutory capital - the first concept is broader (Civil Code of Ukraine, 2003).

The situation with regard to farms is complicated by the fact that the current legislation does not provide for the mandatory formation of their authorized capital. Therefore, the majority of financial institutions were created without the formation of authorized capital.

At the same time, there is no prohibition of the formation of authorized capital in the farm economy in the legislative acts. Therefore, from the established in Art. 19 of the Constitution of

Ukraine, the principle that legal entities under private law are permitted to do everything that is not expressly prohibited by law is followed by a conclusion about the possibility of a decision on the formation of its authorized capital by the competent body of the FE (Vasytka, 2021).

Part 4 of Art. 1 of Law No. 973, which contains a list of provisions that may be contained in the charter of the FE. This list is not exhaustive. This means that any provisions can be included in the FE charter. The main thing is that they do not contradict the legislation of Ukraine.

Moreover, practice knows such cases – farms with authorized capital are registered in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individual Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations.

Courts also recognize the right of FG to create authorized capital. Thus, the Plenum of the Higher Economic Court of Ukraine notes that corporate relations arise, in particular, also in farms (clause 1.1 of Resolution No. 4 dated 25.02.2016 “On some issues of the practice of resolving disputes arising from corporate legal relations”).

Therefore, the authorized body of the FE (defined on the basis of the Charter) can make a decision on the formation of the authorized capital of the FE, the distribution of shares in the authorized capital of the economy among its members, the procedure for making contributions to the authorized capital of the FE, the procedure for the alienation of a share by a member of the FE, enforcement of it, etc.

Thus, taking into account the incompleteness of the legislative regulation, the issues of legal status and order of ownership, use and disposal of the property of the FE should be determined in detail by the charter of the FE. Therefore, we advise you to take a responsible approach to its development, including in the part of issues related to the property of the FE (Vasitska, 2021).

Information on the size of the authorized capital of the farm, the order of its formation and the size of the share of each founder in the combined capital of the farm are included in the Unified State Register upon state registration of the farm or in the case when changes to the charter are registered (Articles 17, 24, 29 of the Law “On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs”). And, accordingly, the statute without mention of accumulated capital is a reason for refusing state registration of the farm (Podolianchuk,

Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

An approximate list of assets that can be included in the property of the FE is contained in Art. Art. 19 and 20 of the Law of Ukraine dated 19.06.2003 No. 973-IV “On Farming”, hereinafter referred to as Law No. 973. Therefore, in the charter of the FE, it is necessary to specify this list, and to note that any property can be owned by the FE, which is necessary for the implementation of its activities and the acquisition of which is not prohibited by law (Law on Farming, 2003).

In addition, Art. 20 of Law No. 973 requires that the charter of the Fe contain:

- ✓ the term of transfer of property rights to the accumulated capital of the farm by a member of the FE (Part 2);

- ✓ the procedure for ownership, use and disposal of the property of the FE (Part 5);

- ✓ the size of the share of the property of the FE and the procedure for obtaining it by the members of the FE in case of its liquidation or termination of membership in the farm (Part 6) (Law About Farming, 2003).

As for the property that can be contributed to the accumulated capital, the founders of the farm can make contributions to the accumulated capital at the expense of: cash; buildings and structures; agricultural machinery; equipment; products; securities; claim rights; corporate rights; rights to intellectual property objects; rights to use land, water and other natural resources.

It is not allowed to bring in to the made capital: budgetary facilities; money got in credit and in security for (Part 3 of Article 86 of the Commercial Code of Ukraine); bonds (of part 2 Article 8 of a Law of Ukraine about securities and fund market; personal unproperty intellectual ownership (Part 4 of Article 423 of the CCU); lot lands intended for the conduct of the personal peasant economy and commodity agricultural production (prohibition operates, while a law will not inure on the market of earth); property withdrawn from civil turnover on territory of Ukraine (for example, battle poisonous substances, narcotic, special technical equipments of secret receipt of information (the Commercial Code of Ukraine, 2003; Civil Code of Ukraine, 2003; About securities and fund market

Law No. 973 expressly provides that the property of FE (composite capital) may include the right to use land, water and other natural



resources, buildings, structures, equipment, as well as other property rights (including intellectual property).

This means that the founder (member) of the FE can transfer not the property itself (movable or immovable things), but the right to use it to the accumulated capital.

In part 2 of Art. 54 of the Law of Ukraine dated September 19, 1991 No. 1576-XII “On Business Societies” provides that the property transferred by a participant to the society only for use shall be returned to him in the event of the withdrawal of such a participant in kind without remuneration. We believe that the same approach should be enshrined in the statute of the FE (Law of Ukraine on Business Societies, 1991).

Since Law No. 973 does not provide anything else in this regard, we advise you to enshrine the following provisions in the FE statute, Fig. 2.2:

- ✓ the basis for the transfer of property rights (the decision of the founder or the meeting of members of the FE on the introduction of property rights to the accumulated capital. If the transfer will take place on the basis of the decision of the meeting, it is appropriate to determine the person who will be authorized to sign the acceptance-transfer act on behalf of the FE);

- ✓ the basis for the transfer of the property right and the deadline for drawing up such a document;

- ✓ the procedure for determining the monetary value of the property right as a contribution to the accumulated capital (this can be done with the consent of the members of the FE (preferably unanimously) or based on the assessment of an independent appraiser);

- ✓ the term of transfer of the property right (we advise you to establish that the property right is transferred to the accumulated capital of the FE for a certain specific period; for the entire period of activity of the Enterprise (until its liquidation) or until the person who transferred it leaves the group of founders (members) of the FE, in depending on which event occurs earlier);

- ✓ the procedure for returning the property right to the founder/member (Vasitska, 2021).

Regarding the registration of the property right, the property right included in the accumulated capital is the property of the FE (articles

19, 20 of Law No. 973). So, if the right to use immovable property was introduced, the question arises regarding the state registration of such a right. I would like to note that this issue is not sufficiently regulated by the legislation, and there is currently almost no practice of application.

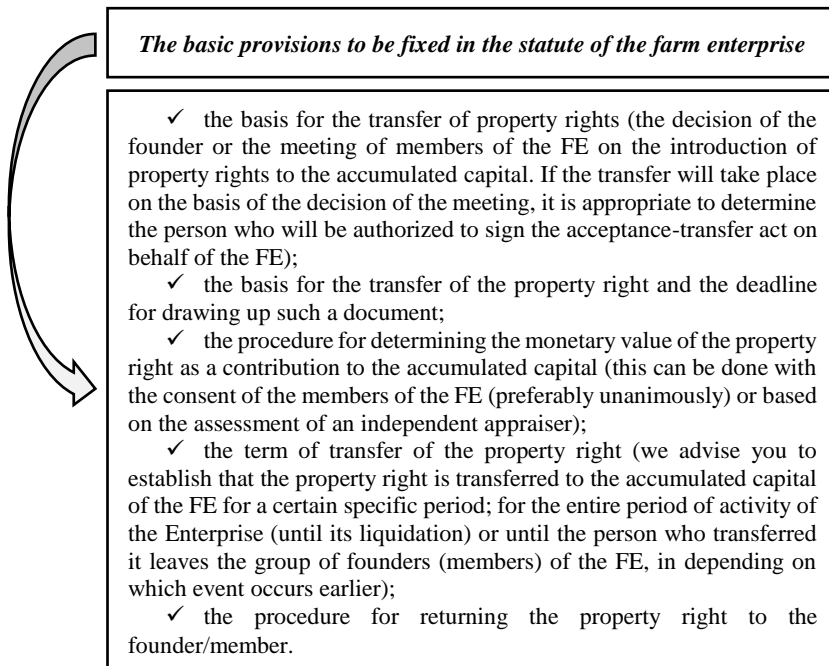


Fig. 2.2. The main provisions that need to be fixed in the charter of the farm

Source: (Vasytka, 2021)

Farming activity is terminated in the event of:

- ✓ reorganization of farming;
  - ✓ liquidation of farming;
  - ✓ recognition of the farm as insolvent
  - ✓ if there is no member of the farm or an heir who wishes to continue the operation of the farm.
- ✓ The decision to terminate farming activities is made:
  - ✓ by the owner in case of reorganization or liquidation of the

farm - in accordance with the law and the Charter of the farm;

✓ in the event that there is no member of the farm or an heir who wishes to continue the operation of the farm in accordance with the procedure established by law;

✓ in case of bankruptcy of the farm.

Funds received from the sale of farm property are directed to satisfy the demands of creditors in accordance with the procedure established by law.

The property remaining after satisfying the demands of the creditors is distributed among the members of the farm in accordance with its Charter.

Disputes regarding the distribution of property of a farm that has ceased to operate are resolved by the court (Podolyanchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

In the event of termination of the operation of the farm before the end of the term of granting tax benefits to the farm, the farm shall pay to the budget for the entire period of its activity the amount of tax calculated in the amount established for the farm.

## **2.2. Peculiarities of accounting organization in farms**

The fundamental role and importance of accounting in farms is determined, on the one hand, by the need for information about the property available in the farm, the state of financial and property obligations, volumes of production and sales of products, income, expenses, financial results, and on the other hand, by the need justification of the amount of taxes to the budget, preparation and submission of financial statements. The main problem of the organization of accounting in farming in the conditions of the European integration processes and the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation is that the general accounting methodology is made taking into account the fact that the accounting itself will be handled by qualified specialists. In real conditions, most often, farmers who are engaged in accounting in farms, most often do not have special training. The quality of accounting information depends on this direction. Also, when studying the organization of accounting in farms, it was found that the main factor that prevents the organization of accounting is contradictory accounting legislation, the lack of methodological recommendations for accounting, which would ensure

reliable determination of financial results and reporting. The reliability and timeliness of obtaining accounting information, which is the basis for making sound management decisions, largely depends on the rational organization of accounting. This also applies to farms, in which, depending on the size of the farm and other factors, a somewhat simplified version of accounting is organized (Nesterenko, 2017).

Accounting is an important element of the economic system, without knowledge of which effective management of the enterprise is impossible.

Ensuring the targeted use and preservation of the company's resources, aimed at improving its financial and economic activity, depends on the correct application of the methodological principles of accounting and reporting.

One of the important points in the organization of accounting in farms is the formation of its accounting policy. Each enterprise (based on specific operating conditions) develops the most acceptable standards for keeping records in accordance with legislation (Podolyanchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

According to Law No. 996, all legal entities, regardless of their organizational and legal forms and forms of ownership, are required to keep accounting records and submit financial statements in accordance with the law. This means that financial institutions must carry out accounting of their activities. The same is prescribed in Art. 28 of the Law dated 19.06.03 No. 973-IV "On Farming" (Law on Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine, 1999; Law on Farming, 2003).

Accounting is carried out continuously – from the date of registration of the financial institution until its liquidation. At the same time, FE, like all other legal entities, must be guided primarily by:

- ✓ Tax Code;
- ✓ Law No. 996;
- ✓ Regulation on documentary support of accounting entries, approved by order of the Ministry of Finance dated 05/24/1995 No. 88;
- ✓ Chart of accounting accounts, approved by order of the Ministry of Finance No. 291 dated 30.11.99 (hereinafter – Chart of accounts No. 291);
- ✓ NR(S)A from relevant accounting and reporting objects;

✓ other regulatory documents that regulate the accounting procedure (Mervenetska, 2021).

The issue of organization of accounting at the enterprise belongs to the competence of its owner (owners) or authorized body (official) in accordance with the legislation and constituent documents (Part 2, Article 8 of Law No. 996). That is, the owner (owners) or the authorized body (official), who manages the enterprise, must organize accounting and ensure the recording of the facts of all business operations in primary documents, the preservation of processed documents and registers. Let us consider successively the actions of the owner (manager) of the FE to create a complete accounting system (Mervenetska, 2021).

To ensure accounting, the head of the farm independently chooses the forms of its organization:

✓ introducing the position of accountant to the farm staff or creating an accounting department headed by the chief accountant;

✓ using the services of an accounting specialist. registered as an entrepreneur who carries out business activities without creating a legal entity;

✓ management of accounting by a centralized accounting department or auditing firm on a contractual basis;

✓ independent accounting and reporting directly by the owner or manager of the enterprise (Podolyanchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

The head of the farm is obliged to create the necessary conditions for proper accounting, to ensure that all employees involved in accounting comply with the accountant's legitimate requirements regarding the procedure for processing and submitting primary documents to the accounting.

After registration of the Farm, the farmer prepares a description of the property, which, in accordance with Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine «On Farming», is his property (Law On Farming, 2003).

In the description, the value of fixed asset objects is indicated, based on estimated (calculated) or actual costs for their construction and acquisition (delivery, installation, registration, etc.), and on the basis of data on the year the objects were put into operation and depreciation rates, depreciation is calculated : (in the absence of such data, depreciation can be determined based on the condition of the object), which does not contradict the requirements of the National

Regulation (standard) of accounting 7 “Fixed Assets”, approved by the order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine dated 04/27/2000 No. 92 (Podolianchuk , Koval, Gudzenko, 2019 NR(S)A 7 Fixed assets, 2000).

Valuation of commodity values, agricultural products, young animals, poultry, fattening animals, unfinished production, etc. is carried out in accordance with the National Regulation (standard) of accounting 9 “Inventories”, approved by the order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine dated 20.10.1999 No. 246, according to the lower of the estimates: according to the actual (normative) costs of their production or acquisition or according to the net cost of sale (sales prices for similar objects after deducting the expected costs of completing production and sales) (Podolyanchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019; NR(S)A 9 “Reserves”, 1999).

On the basis of data of description of property fold introductory balance. In farms that will use the simple form of account, introductory balance is folded at will of proprietor. In the asset of balance represent the cost of the fixed assets (a primitive cost is after minus of sum of wear), commodity values and work-in-progress; funds, FE debt (receivables), etc.; in liabilities – sources of creation of means, in particular, own capital and debt of the FE (creditor debt): to the bank, legal and natural persons, etc. Equity is the difference between the availability of funds (sum of assets) and the debt of the FE (Methodical recommendations on the organization and record-keeping in peasant farms,

The basis for the accounting of economic transactions are primary documents that record the facts of economic transactions. Primary documents must be drawn up during the economic transaction, and if this is not possible - immediately after its completion. To control and streamline data processing, consolidated accounting documents can be drawn up on the basis of primary documents (Law On accounting and financial reporting in Ukraine, 1999).

Thus, the documentary basis for displaying economic transactions in financial accounting is “commercial” documents – invoices, bills, invoices, goods and transport invoices, acts of completed works, etc. (Podolianchuk, 2017).

Accounting of any business entity is based on the use of legally established provisions, rules and principles. At the same time, the

legislation of Ukraine provides for the choice by enterprises of alternative accounting methods and methodologies that will most objectively correspond to the specifics of their activity. Thus, an objective, effective and functional accounting system of an enterprise begins with the formation of its accounting policy (Koval, 2015).

The term “accounting policy” was officially used in Ukraine only in 2000, after the Law of Ukraine “On Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine” No. 996- XIV of July 16, 1999, Provisions (standard) of accounting ( NR(S)A) No. 1 “General requirements for financial reporting” No. 87 dated 31.03.1999 and other NR(S)A, which regulate alternative methods of organization and accounting (Law On accounting and financial reporting in Ukraine, 1999; Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

According to clause 5 of article 8 of Law No. 996, the enterprise independently determines the accounting policy.

In addition to this law, the clarification regarding the formation of the administrative document on the accounting policy is laid out in the order of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy “On the approval of Methodological recommendations for the preparation of the administrative document on the accounting policy of the state enterprise and joint-stock company” dated June 22, 2016. No. 217. In the choice of those or other methods and rules of record-keeping and fixing of them in registration politics it is needed to take into account a number of features and constituents, Fig. 2.3.

This regulatory document discloses the procedure for coordination and the main issues of the regulatory document about registration politics of state enterprises, establishments and organizations that belong to the sphere of management of Ministry of agrarian politics of Ukraine (LMFU About registration politics, 2005; Podolyanchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019; OSCU About claim of Methodical recommendations in relation to the stowage of prescriptive document about registration politics of state enterprise and joint-stock company, 2016).

In the development of the accounting policy, special attention should be paid to compliance with the principle of consistency, which provides for the constant (year after year) application of the selected accounting policy. A change in the accounting policy is possible only in the cases stipulated by the NR(S)A: there have been changes in the

statutory requirements, changes have been made to the NR(S)A, LAS and if the changes ensure a reliable reflection of events or operations in the company's financial statements.

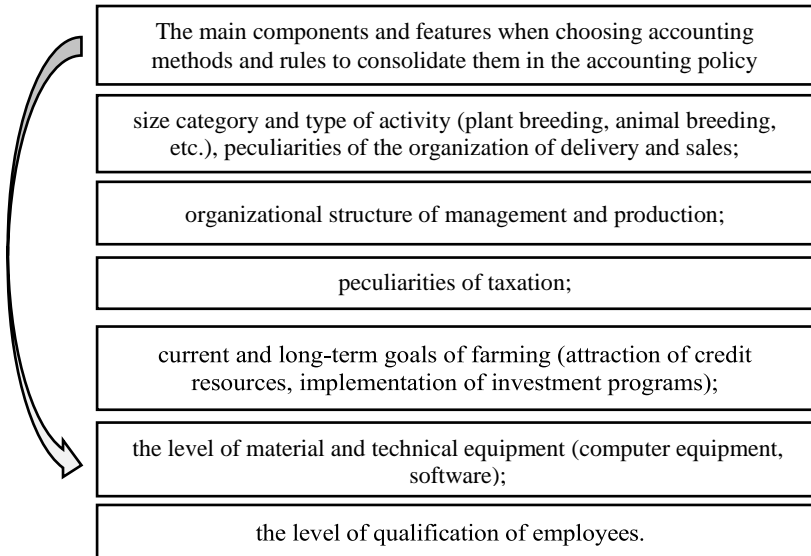


Fig. 2.3. The main components and features when choosing accounting methods and rules to consolidate them in the accounting policy

Source: (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019)

The order on the accounting policy in different farms will not be the same: the order of a farm engaged in crop production will differ from the order of a farm engaged in animal breeding, and the order of the latter will differ from the order of a farm that processes its own products (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

It is important to know what size category the farm belongs to. This is necessary in order to determine: in what composition and in what form it is necessary to organize accounting and submit financial statements, whether the farm is obliged to create reserves in accounting and carry out revaluation of non-current assets, publish its financial statements and apply international standards.

As of January 1, 2018, all enterprises (except budget institutions) are divided into four categories for accounting purposes: micro-



enterprises, small, medium and large enterprises.

The size of the enterprise is determined by the criteria established in Part 2 of Art. 2 of the Law of 16.07.99 No. 996-XIV (Law on Accounting and Financial Reporting in Ukraine, 1999).

For example, according to clause 7 of the NR(S)A 25 micro-enterprises (unlike other enterprises) have the right to:

- ✓ reflect non-current assets only at original cost without taking into account impairment and revaluation at fair value;

- ✓ not to create provisions for future expenses and payments (for vacation pay, fulfillment of warranty obligations, etc.), but recognize the corresponding expenses in the period of their actual implementation;

- ✓ include in the balance sheet the actual amount of current receivables (that is, do not create a reserve for doubtful debts (Balance, 2021).

The criteria for determining the size category of an enterprise and the obligations of such an enterprise arising from belonging to a certain category are listed in Table 2.2.

Methodic technologies with identification and implementation of the library No. 189 of the number of topics and the number of funds for the federal state of residence, a same: проста форма обліку; спрощена форма обліку; general form of accounting, number 2.4. (OSCU On approval of methodical recommendations on the organization and maintenance of accounting in peasant farms, 2001).

The general form of accounting in most cases is used by large farms. At the same time, they use the chart of accounts for accounting of assets, capital, liabilities and business operations of enterprises and organizations, approved by the order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and in accordance with the Methodological Recommendations for the organization and maintenance of accounting in the journal-order form at the enterprises of the agricultural complex (Markus, Kolesnik, 2020; Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

Most order journals and information to them combine synthetic and analytical accounting. Therefore, there is no need to keep analytical records in separate registers. Synthetic and analytical accounting is carried out in one accounting process.

Table 2.2

**Criteria, enterprise category and duties**

No.	Name Indicator	Size category of the enterprise (Part 2 of Article 2 of the Law No. 996)			
		Micro	Small	Average	Great
1	Book value of assets, euro	Up to 350 000	Up to 4 000 000	Up to 20 000 000	More than 20 000 000
2	Net sales income, euro	Up to 700 000	Up to 8 000 000	Up to 40 000 000	More than 40 000 000
3	The average number of employees, people.	Up to 10	Up to 50	Up to 250	More than 250
4	Forms of financial statements (paragraphs 1, 2, paragraph 2 of the section. 1 NR(S)A 25, NR(S)A 1, order of the Ministry of Finance of 29.11.2000 No.. 302)	No. 1-ms No. 2-ms, Annually	No. 1-m No. 2-m, quarterly	No. 1 and No. 2 (intermediate quarterly financial reporting) No. 1–5 (annual financial reporting)	
5	Submission of tax reports only in electronic form (clause 49.4 of the Tax Code, hereinafter referred to as the payment card)	No	No	Yes	Yes
6	Obligation to prepare financial statements in accordance with international standards (Part 2 of Article 12 of the Law No. 996)	No	No	Yes	Yes
7	Obligation to publish annual financial statements together with the audit report (Part 2 of Article 14 of the Law No. 996)	no	no	Yes	Yes

Source: (Balance, 2021)

The journal-order form of accounting involves the use of the following principles: recording of transactions in journals-orders is carried out on the credit of the account in correspondence with the debit of other accounts; association, as a rule, in a single system of records of synthetic and analytical accounting; reflection in the

accounting of business transactions in the context of indicators necessary for the implementation of management, control, analysis and preparation of financial statements; the use of journals-orders with several accounts that have an economic and accounting relationship with each other; construction of accounting registers with predetermined correspondence of accounts and indicators that are necessary for the preparation of financial statements; the use of monthly, and in some cases quarterly and annual journals-orders using the required number of deposit sheets (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

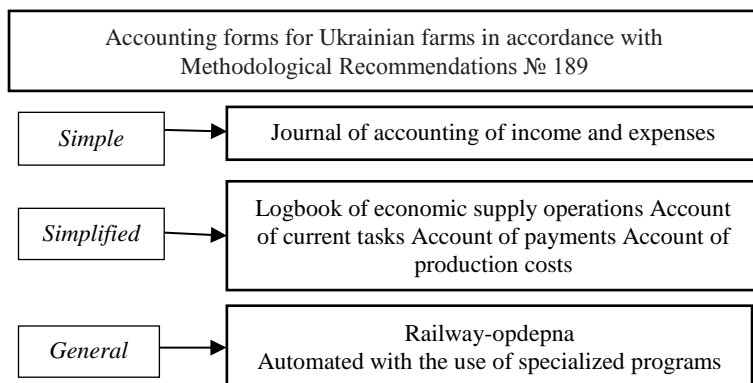


Fig. 2.4. Accounting forms for Ukrainian farms in accordance with Methodological Recommendations No. 189

Source: (Nesterenko, 2017)

Entries in journals-orders and information are carried out in chronological order on the basis of primary documents. With a large number of them, for homogeneous operations, cumulative (auxiliary) information is used, the results of which are transferred to order logs at the end of the month.

The results from the order journals are recorded monthly in the main book, which, unlike order journals, is built on a debit basis. Analytical accounting is kept in order journals and information. For individual accounts, books or cards are used for analytical accounting (Podolianchuk, 2017). The sequence of records in the journal-order form of accounting is shown in Fig. 2.5.

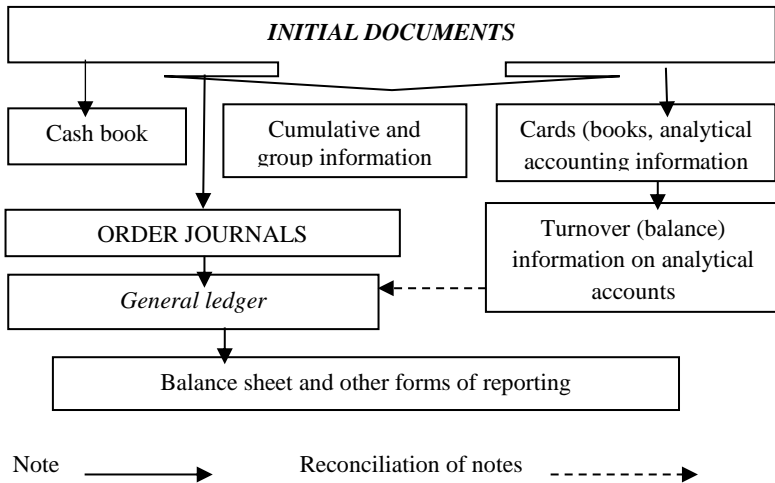


Fig. 2.5. Scheme of journal-order form of accounting  
 Source: (Podolianchuk, 2017; Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019)

A simple form of accounting is recommended for small farms where hired labor is not used, and all work is carried out by the founder and his families, while they are characterized by a small number of business transactions related to activities where non-material-intensive work and services are performed. information on payroll and depreciation, etc., reflecting the amount of the transaction on the accounting accounts and the Book of Accounting for Income and Expenses. You can also use separate accounting information if it is necessary (Marcus, Kolesnik, 2020; Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

The simplified form of accounting in most cases is typical for small business entities where the number of people employed during the reporting period is not less than 10 people and does not exceed 50 people, while such farms carry out production activities and are characterized by a small number of business transactions.

This form of accounting involves the grouping of accounting information on business transactions in such accounting registers (Statement of the 1st, Statement of the 2nd, Statement of the 3rd, Statement of the 4th, Statement of the 5th). Generalization of information on business transactions in accounting registers is presented in Fig. 2.6.

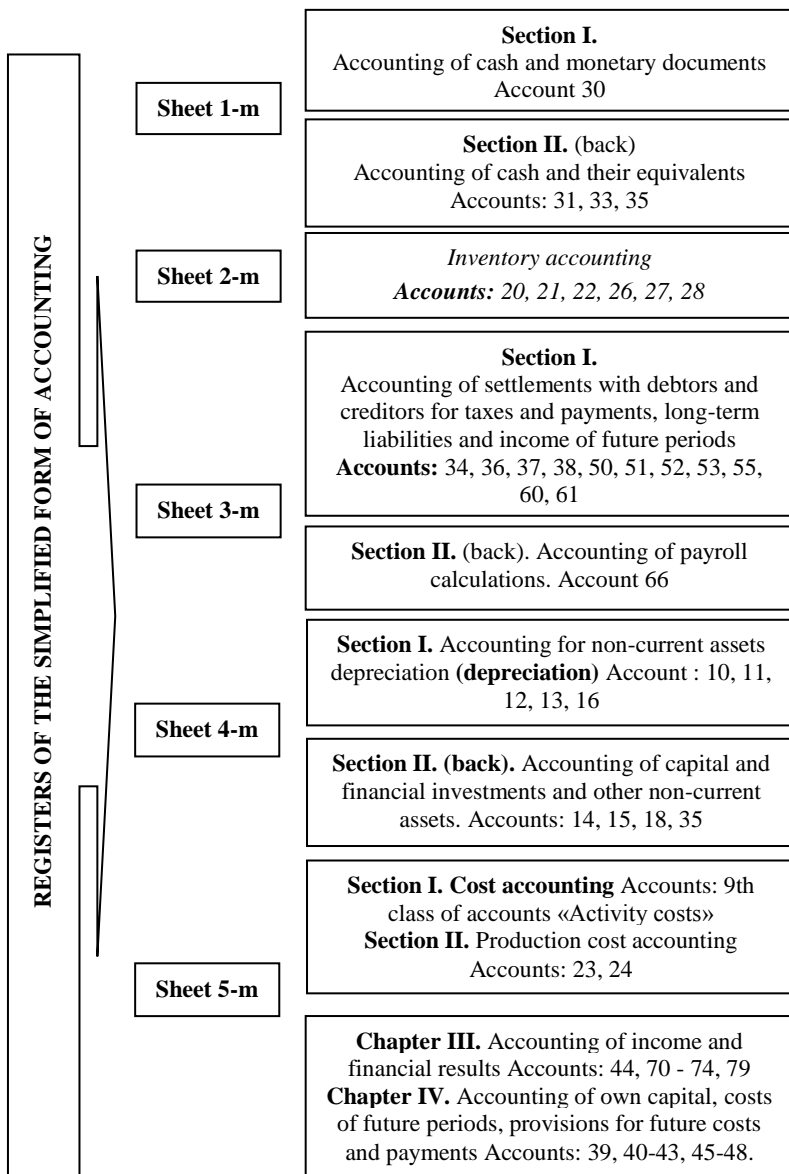


Fig. 2.6. Registers of the simplified form of accounting  
Source: (Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019)

The amount for any transaction is reflected in the accounting information for the credited account in the column of the debited account and at the same time in the accounting information for the debited account, indicating the corresponding account. Balances of funds according to the information are compared with the data contained in the primary documents on the basis of which such records were made, namely, income and expenditure cash orders, invoices, etc. In the information, the mandatory requisite is the month for which they are formed. Analytical accounting when using a simplified form of accounting is carried out together with synthetic in information that, according to the degree of generalization of information, are combined registers (Marcus, Kolesnik, 2020; Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

Consider the main factors that influence the choice of forms of accounting in farms, Table 2.3.

*Table 2.3*

**Factors that influence the choice of the form of accounting by farms**

Factors	Characteristic
The size of the farm	Area of agricultural land, livestock of animals and poultry, etc.
Business income	A simple and simplified form of accounting can be used by microenterprises and small enterprises
Number of farm members	Number
The presence and number of hired Workers	Average number
Relations with the tax system	Taxation system, exemption from certain taxes, reduction of tax rates, provision of tax benefits, etc.
Contents of financial statements	The content of financial statements requires the accumulation of information to fill out its articles, which affects the choice of accounting form
Receiving subsidies	Receiving subsidies depends on the legal status of the enterprise
Relations with the State Statistics Service	The list of statistical reporting forms and their content

*Source: (Marcus, Kolesnik, 2020)*

Using simple and simplified forms of accounting and reporting, the farm should generate and submit only two main forms of financial reporting – simplified Balance Sheet (f. No. 1-m) and Report on financial results (f. No. 2-m). Simplified Balance Sheet and Statement

of Financial Results are formed in accordance with the National Accounting Regulations (Standards) 25 “Simplified Financial Reporting” (Markus, Kolesnik, 2020; Podolianchuk, Koval, Gudzenko, 2019).

Significant relief in accounting work in the farm is made by the use of computer equipment, so the main direction of improving accounting in farms should be considered its automation using an automated workplace (AWP) accountant. The use of automated systems will greatly facilitate the work with credentials, but in our opinion today not every farm, and especially from a number of small ones, can afford to install this system

### **2.3. Features of taxation of farms**

In the conditions of the European integration processes and the full-scale invasion Russian Federation, certain crisis phenomena are taking place, which necessitates the search for effective tools in the field of taxation, which would allow timely detection and warning of negative trends in the development of the economy. Despite this situation, the economy of Ukraine has a significant potential for growth, the implementation of which will contribute to the development of an economically stable country. For the sake of state development in the field of economy, it is necessary to stimulate such behavior of society that would bring benefits to the state itself, which is a fundamental basis both in theory and in practice. Given the fact that it is business entities that are the bearers of tax obligations, it is logical for the state to carry out certain measures aimed at activating the behavior of such entities, which will make it possible to meet the state’s needs in financial resources (Khyshchenko, 2022)

An important aspect of farming activities in the conditions of European integration processes and the full-scale invasion Russian Federation is its classification into one or another taxation system, as a result of which the farmer will pay: a single tax depending on the group, or will be on the general taxation system. Therefore, the head of the farm can choose the taxation system, but there are certain restrictions here (Nesterenko, 2017).

Before the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of our state, a farm registered as a legal entity and FLP (natural person-entrepreneur) could be on:

– the general taxation system (the number of employees is not limited, the amount of income is not limited) while the tax is due on profit – 18%, PIT – 18%, military levy – 1.5%, UST – 22%. If the farm’s income exceeds UAH 40 million, the income declaration is submitted quarterly, if less – once a year.

The farm is registered as an FLP and is on the general taxation system, paying tax only on net income. That is, the difference between documented income and expenses.

The tax rate is the same – 18%. But in addition, you need to pay UST “for yourself” and a military tax of 1.5%;

– single tax group 2 (the number of employees does not exceed 10 people, the annual income does not exceed 834 amounts of the minimum wage, established on January 1 of the current year (i.e. in 2022 it is UAH 5,421,000, and in 2021 it is UAH 5,004,000) the tax rate is 20% of the minimum of wages (that is, in 2022 – up to UAH 1,300.00, in 2021 – up to UAH 1,200.00)

– single tax group 3 *VAT payer* (the number of employees is not limited, the amount of income is up to 1,167 amounts of the minimum wage, established on On January 1 of the current year (in 2022 it is UAH 7,585,500, in 2021 it is UAH 7,002,000), the tax rate is 3% of the income received, PIT and Military levy are not paid, UST is paid for oneself in the amount of 22% of the minimum wage established on January 1 of the current year

– single tax group 3 *non-VAT payer* (the number of employees is not limited, the amount of income is up to 1,167 amounts of the minimum wage established on January 1 of the current year (y 2022 this is UAH 7,585,500, y 2021 this is UAH 7,002,000), tax rate of 5% in from the income received, PIT and Military tax are not paid, UST is paid for itself in the amount of 22% of the minimum wage established on January 1 of the current year;

– single tax group 4 (agricultural commodity producers, in which the share of agricultural commodity production for the previous tax (reporting) year is equal to or exceeds 75%), the tax is paid as a percentage of the area of agricultural land plots used in their own activities. PIT, VAT, UST and military levy are paid on a general basis (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010).

For a farm registered as a legal entity, it can be on all of the above taxation systems, except for the single tax of group 2, because it



belongs to FLP.

The payers of the single tax of the 4th group can be both legal and natural persons-entrepreneurs, the main characteristics are considered in Table 2.4.

*Table 2.4*

**Payers of the single tax of the 4th group agricultural producers**

Payers	Characteristics
legal entities	regardless of organizational and legal form, in which the share of agricultural production for the previous tax (reporting) year is equal to or exceeds 75%.
natural persons-entrepreneurs	<p>who carry out their activities exclusively within the boundaries of a farm registered in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Farming”, provided that all of the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- exclusively grow, feed agricultural products, harvest, catch, and process such self-grown or fattened products and its sale;</li> <li>- conduct economic activity (except supply) at the place of tax address;</li> <li>- do not use the labor of hired persons;</li> <li>- members of the farm of such an individual are only members of his family in the definition of the norms of the Family Code of Ukraine;</li> <li>- the area of agricultural land or water fund land owned or used by members of the farm is not less than two hectares, but not more than 20 hectares.</li> </ul>

*Source: (Ishchenko, Podolianchuk, Koval, 2021)*

So, when choosing a taxation system for a farm, you should first of all focus on the income that will be in the future, because it depends on it what the most optimal taxation system to choose for this or that farm.

The hostilities on a large territory of our country and the temporary occupation of the regions of the country caused an urgent need to support business in relatively safe territories. The application of tax levers of influence on the economy of the state, the strengthening of the regulatory function of taxes in the conditions of military aggression of the Russian Federation and became the cause of radical changes in the taxation system of Ukraine. From February 24, 2022, a number of legislative acts were adopted, which determine the tax policy of the state in the conditions of martial law. The most significant changes to the TCU were introduced by the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the effect of norms during the period of

martial law” dated 03/15/2022 No. 2120-IX (Law on Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the effect of norms for the period of martial law, 2022; Ishchenko, 2022).

In particular, it introduces changes to the simplified taxation system. Thus, from April 1, 2022, natural persons, entrepreneurs – payers of the single tax of the first and second groups, have the right not to pay the single tax until the end of martial law on the territory of Ukraine. At the same time, the declaration of a single tax payer of an individual entrepreneur is not filled out by such taxpayers for the period in which the single tax is not paid. The biggest innovations concern the taxation of single tax payers of group 3, we will consider them in Table 2.5.

*Table 2.5*

**Changes in the taxation of group 3 single tax payers during the martial law in Ukraine**

Characteristics	According to TCU (before 04/01/2022)	According to the Law of Ukraine No. 2120-IX (after 04/01/2022)
Tax	payers Payers of the single tax of the third group can be natural persons - entrepreneurs and legal entities - business entities of any - of any organizational and legal form, in which the amount of income during the calendar year does not exceed 1,167 times the minimum wage established by law on January 1 of the tax (reporting) year (for 2022, this amount was UAH 7,585,500). There are no restrictions on the number of employees	Payers of the single tax of the third group can be natural persons- entrepreneurs and legal entities - business entities of any organizational and legal form, whose income does not exceed UAH 10 billion during the calendar year. There are no restrictions on the number of employees
Tax rates	3% and 5% of income	2% of income
Payers of the single tax are exempt from paying corporate	income tax	Value added tax, corporate income
Tax (reporting) period	Quarter	Calendar month

*Source: (Ishchenko, 2022)*

Agricultural enterprises – single tax payers of group 4, like other business entities, can re-register to use the special regime as tax payers of group 3.

To switch to the simplified taxation system, the taxpayer will need to submit an appropriate application by the last day of the month preceding the transition period. Given that such a legal regime will be available to taxpayers only from April 1, 2022, the application must be submitted by March 31, 2022.

As for self-employed persons, the legislation does not provide for a preferential tax regime for them, so taxation and tax administration will take place without changes (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010).

It should be noted that the amendments introduced by the Law of Ukraine No. 1914 of 30.11.2021 to the Tax Code of Ukraine establish the specifics of determining the general minimum tax liability, in particular, for natural persons – entrepreneurs who apply the general taxation system and are owners, tenants, by users on other conditions (including emphyteusis conditions) of land plots classified as agricultural land and family farms (ZU On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine on ensuring the balance of budget revenues, 2021).

This law provides for the implementation of the minimum tax obligation (MPS). In a simplified sense, the state considered that in the event that an agricultural plot of land is owned or used outside the settlement, its owner or user must pay a certain minimum amount of funds in the form of taxes. If the amount of taxes actually paid is less than the amount of MPS, the owner or land user must pay additional funds to the budget up to the minimum set by the state. This is, so to speak, «rental income to the budget from the land plot.» It is difficult to talk about the fact that MPS is a separate tax in the sense given by the Tax Code of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as TC of Ukraine), since you will not find either its object of taxation, nor the tax base, etc., that is, all the necessary elements of each tax that is paid in our country. This can be called a «creative approach» of the legislator to replenish the budget, which at one time became a military levy, which is currently not included in the list of taxes provided for by the TC of Ukraine (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010; Vova, 2022).

Returning to the essence of the MPS, it should be noted that according to paragraphs 14.1.1142 TC of Ukraine MPS is defined as

the minimum amount of the tax liability for the payment of taxes, fees, payments, the control over the fulfillment of which is entrusted to the control bodies related to the production and sale of own agricultural products and/or with property and/or use (lease, sublease, emphyteusis, permanent use) of land plots included in agricultural land, calculated in accordance with the Code (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010; Vova, 2022).

TC of Ukraine in Art. 381 establishes the rules for calculating the amount of MPS, which are tied to the regulatory monetary valuation of the land plot, its area and the number of calendar months during which the land plot was owned. In general, the formula can be represented as follows:

– for land plots, the normative monetary valuation of which has been carried out: MPS is equal to the normative monetary valuation of the plot multiplied by a factor of 0.05 and M (the number of calendar days when the land is owned or leased) / 12;

– for land plots, the normative monetary assessment of which has not been carried out: MPS is equal to the normative monetary assessment of 1 hectare of land in the region multiplied by the area of the land plot multiplied by 0.05 and M / 12.

TC of Ukraine has determined that temporarily for the calculation of the minimum tax liability for 2022 and 2023, a coefficient of 0.04 should be used.

So, in 2022, the amount of MPS is actually 4 percent of the normative monetary value of a specific land plot.

The taxpayer must compare the determined amount of MPS with the amount of specific taxes paid by him. This amount is conditioned by:

– firstly, the taxation system in which the owner or user of the land plot is located;

– secondly, by the tax payer's share of agricultural commodity production (Vova, 2022).

If the MPS is equal to and/or exceeds the amount of taxes paid, the taxpayer does not pay additional funds to the budget. Otherwise, if the amount of MPS exceeds the specified value, the taxpayer must pay the corresponding difference to the budget.

MPS will not be applicable to land plots used by dacha and garden cooperatives; unclaimed land shares (shares), the managers of which

are local self-government bodies, except for those that were leased by local self-government bodies; land areas that were radioactively contaminated as a result of the Chernobyl disaster; of land plots included in agricultural lands, which were owned by natural persons on the right of ownership and/or on the right of use and as of January 1, 2022, were within the boundaries of settlements.

As a general rule, individuals are charged MPS by regulatory bodies, and legal entities and natural persons-entrepreneurs are charged by themselves and declared as part of the relevant tax declaration (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010; Vova, 2022).

Let's consider in more detail the main aspects of the definition, calculation and payment by the farm of the single tax of group 4.

The object of taxation for taxpayers of the single tax of the 4th group is the area of agricultural land (arable land, hayfields, pastures and perennial crops) or water fund land (inland water bodies, lakes, ponds, reservoirs) owned by or granted to an agricultural producer for use, in particular on lease terms (Ishchenko, Podolianchuk, Koval, 2021)

The basis for charging a single tax to payers of the fourth groups are data from the state land cadastre or data from the state register of property rights to immovable property.

The basis of taxation for taxpayers of the single tax of the fourth group for agricultural producers is the normative monetary value of 1 hectare of agricultural land (arable land, hayfields, pastures and perennial crops), as well as for the land of the water fund (inland reservoirs, lakes, ponds, reservoirs), taking into account the coefficient indexation determined as of January 1 of the base tax (reporting) year in accordance with the procedure established by this Code for payment of land tax (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010; Ishchenko, Podolianchuk, Koval, 2021).

The size of the single tax rates for payers of group 4 depends on the category (type) of land, their location and is set as a percentage of the tax base, that is, the normative monetary assessment:

- ✓ for arable land, hayfields and pastures (except for arable land, hayfields and pastures located in mountainous areas and Polish territories, as well as agricultural lands in closed soil conditions) – 0.95%;

- ✓ for arable land, hayfields and pastures located in mountainous

areas and Polish territories – 0.57%;

✓ for perennial plantations (except for perennial plantations located in mountainous areas and Polish territories) – 0.57%;

✓ for perennial plantations located in mountainous areas and Polish territories – 0.19%;

✓ for water fund lands – 2.43%;

✓ for agricultural lands in closed soil conditions – 6.33% (Tax Code of Ukraine, 2010; Ishchenko, Podolianchuk, Koval, 2021).

Payers of the single tax of the fourth group:

– independently calculate the amount of tax every year as of January 1 and no later than February 20 of the current year submit to the appropriate controlling body, according to the location of the taxpayer and the location of the land plot, a tax declaration for the current year in the form established in the order, provided for in Article 46 of this Code;

– pay tax quarterly within 30 calendar days following the last calendar day of the tax (reporting) quarter, in the following amounts: in the I quarter – 10%; in the II quarter – 10%; in the III quarter – 50%; in the IV quarter – 30% (TC of Ukraine, 2010).

Also, it is worth paying attention to the peculiarities of accounting for calculations and submission of tax reporting for value added tax by the farm.

From February 1, 2015, all tax invoices and adjustment calculations (including those not provided to the buyer, issued for the supply of goods/services that are exempt from taxation) are subject to registration in the unified register of tax invoices, regardless of the amount of VAT in one tax invoice/ adjustment calculation.

Value added tax is an indirect national tax that is a component of the price of goods (services) and includes tax obligations for the supply of goods (services), tax credit for the supply of goods (services) and calculations with the budget with VAT (Podolianchuk, 2020).

Mandatory registration as a tax payer is subject to a person if the total amount from transactions for the supply of taxable goods during the last 12 months exceeds UAH 1 million (excluding VAT) (Ishchenko, Podolianchuk, Koval, 2021).

In Ukraine, according to the TCU, there are four rates of value added tax: 20%, 7%, 14% (from 01.03.2021) and 0%, and are set depending on the tax base, but agricultural producers, including FE,

pay only two rates VAT, Fig. 2.7.

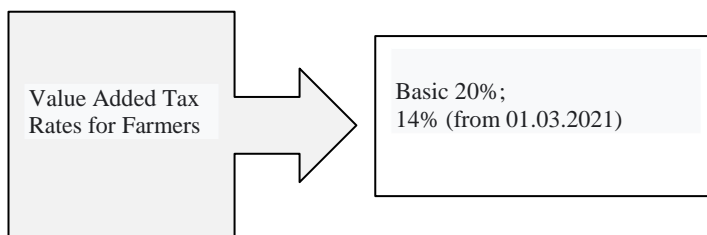


Fig. 2.7. VAT rates paid by farms

Source: (Ishchenko, Podolanchuk, Koval, 2021)

It should be noted that the President of Ukraine signed the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine regarding the rate of value added tax for the taxation of operations for the supply of certain types of agricultural products” dated July 1, 2021 No. 1600-IX (hereinafter – Law No. 1600). Law No. 1600 was published in the official publication “Voices of Ukraine” dated 07/31/2021 No. 143. Therefore, the document entered into force on August 1, 2021, from the day following its publication (Law on Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine regarding the value-added tax rate for the taxation of operations for the supply of certain types of agricultural products, 2021).

Law No. 1600 restored the VAT rate of 20% when taxing operations on supplies in the customs territory of Ukraine and importation into the customs territory of Ukraine of agricultural products classified under the following codes according to UCGFEAU 0102

- ✓ 0102 (cattle, live);
- ✓ 0103 (pigs, live), 0104 10 (sheep, live);
- ✓ 0401 (in the part of whole milk);
- ✓ 1002 (rye), 1004 (oats), 1204 00 (linseed, ground or unground);
- ✓ 1207 (seeds and fruits of other oil crops, whether or not chopped), 1212 91 (sugar beet).
- ✓ At the same time, the VAT rate of 14% for supply operations:
- ✓ 1001 (wheat and a mixture of wheat and rye (meslin));
- ✓ 1003 (barley);
- ✓ 1005 (maize);
- ✓ 1201 (soybeans, chopped or whole);

- ✓ 1205 (seeds of rapeseed or rapeseed, crushed or uncrushed);
- ✓ 1206 00 (sunflower seeds, crushed or uncrushed).

When a tax payer carries out operations for the supply of goods in the customs territory of Ukraine, which were purchased before the entry into force of Law No. 1600, by such a payer tax, a VAT credit is retained in the amount that was accrued when purchasing such goods.

It should be remembered that the provisions of Law No. 1600 began to be applied to tax periods starting from 01.08.2021 (Medoc, 2021).

It can be noted that that in the conditions of war, the problem regarding the formation and submission of tax reports of business entities is becoming more and more widespread. The President of Ukraine signed the Law of Ukraine dated March 3, 2022 No. 2115-XX “On the Protection of the Interests of Tax Reporting Subjects from tax returns and other documents during the period of martial law or the state of war” (hereinafter – Law No. 2115), which establishes that:

– natural persons, FLP, legal entities (hereinafter – taxpayers) submit accounting, financial, accounting, settlement, audit reports and any other documents, the submission of which is required in accordance with the norms of current legislation, within 3 months after the termination or cancellation of martial law or the state of war for the entire period of non-submission of reports or the obligation to submit documents;

– during the period of martial law or the state of war, as well as within 3 months after its end, taxpayers shall not be subject to administrative or criminal liability for failure to submit or late submission of the above-mentioned reports and documents;

– persons who do not have the physical ability to submit the above-mentioned reports or documents within 3 months due to the direct consequences of their participation in hostilities, are released from administrative or criminal liability and submit such reports or documents within the 1st month from the end of the consequences that made it impossible to submit them;

– during the period of martial law or the state of war, any checks regarding the timeliness and completeness of the submission of any reports or documents of a new nature are not carried out by the authorized bodies, Fig. 2.8 martial law or state of war, 2022).



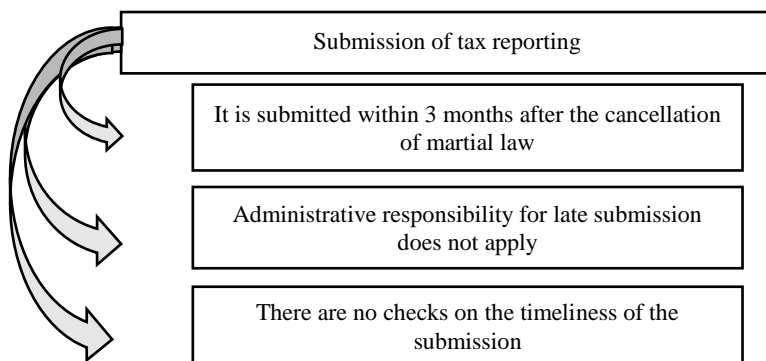


Fig. 2.8. Submission of tax reports under martial law

Source: (Kolisyk, 2022)

So, based on everything, we can conclude that in the context of hostilities in the country, the likelihood of financial destabilization in the state tax system for the activities of enterprises is possible. Therefore, laws were adopted by the President of Ukraine on the tax activities of business entities during the war, which simplified the procedure for taxation and submission of tax reports, stopped tax audits, and suspended inspections, introduced restrictions on imposing fines.

All these factors encourage and facilitate the work of business activities in the field of tax payments during hostilities on the territory of Ukraine.

It should also be remembered that when applying the simplified taxation system, the farm enjoys certain benefits, in particular for the payment of other taxes, fees and other mandatory payments to the budget and, accordingly, bears the risks of possible sanctions for illegal stay on the simplified taxation system.

## CONCLUSIONS TO CHAPTER 2

Regardless of the form of organization of farms, for all their types, the urgent problem is the need for adaptation in the conditions of European integration processes and the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation on the territory of our state in the organization of economic activities, accounting and taxation procedures, which

become an inseparable component of the vital activity of the national economy. Despite the simplicity of record keeping, it should be simple, clear and informative at the same time. Therefore, the development of an accounting system focused on the optimization of accounting information and its maximum adaptation to management needs is relevant for farms; a reasonable increase in the amount of information characterizing the economic activity of farms makes it possible to single out information flows that make it possible to: assess the possibilities of selling agricultural products under certain conditions and requirements, material and technical support for the production of these products, and its innovative attractiveness.

The main goal of this research is the systematization and thorough research of the principles of modern organization of accounting and tax accounting in farms in the conditions of European integration processes and the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, taking into account their size, organizational and legal form, industry specifics; features of the application of the chart of accounts in farms; familiarization with the organization of synthetic and analytical accounting; choosing the form of accounting, forming the skills of practical display of operations with assets, liabilities, capital, formation of financial results.

It is also an important aspect of the farm's activity to assign it to one or another taxation system, today the owner of a farm can choose a taxation system (be a single tax payer of a certain group or a general taxation system) for his farm, but each of them has its own advantages, disadvantages and limitations.

One of the priority directions for the development of farming in the conditions of European integration processes and the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation is the creation of family farms. Society is interested in creating family farms based on the most developed households. This is facilitated by the sector, which is considered the basis of rural society, agricultural producers, especially farms with the status of family farms. The specified form of management is designed to ensure ecological production technologies, the release of a range of products in accordance with the needs of consumers, and an increase in the level of employment of the rural population.

Therefore, it is important for the development of farms in the

conditions of European integration processes and the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation to ensure: a resource strategy, the formation of an appropriate regulatory and legal framework, the creation of an effective system of taxation and crediting at the state level, financial support, stimulation of the development of animal husbandry, and the attraction of funds from local budgets united territorial communities.

### References

Ministry of Finance of Ukraine dated February 25, 2000 No. 39. URL: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/REG4382> (date of access: 28.06.2022).

National Regulation (Standard) of Accounting 7 “Fixed Assets”: Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine of April 27, 2000 No. 92. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0288-00> (date of access: 14.07.2022).

Nesterenko, Yu.O. Organization of farm accounting. (2017). Economic sciences. No. 31. P. 219-229.

Official site of Medoc. URL: <https://medoc.ua/blog/zakon-providnovlennja-stavki-pdv-y-20-dlja-dejakih-vidiv-silgosprodukcii-chinnij-z-01082021-r> (date of access: 10.07.2022).

Tax Code of Ukraine dated 02.12.2010 No. 2755-VI. URL: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17/paran256#n256> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

Podolianchuk, O.A. (2020). Accounting support for value added tax calculations. Efficient economy. No. 2. URL: [www.economy.nayka.com.ua](http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua) (date of access: 07.05.2022).

Podolianchuk, O.A. (2017). Organization of accounting by small business entities. Efficient economy. No. 4. URL: <http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=5536> (access date: 05/27/2022).

Podolianchuk, O.A., Koval, N.I., Hudzenko, N.M. (2019). Accounting in farms: a textbook. Kyiv: Center for Educational Literature, 374 p.

Pravdyuk, N. L., Mulyk, T. O., Mulyk, Ya. I. (2019). Management of financial security of enterprises: accounting and analytical aspect: monograph. Kyiv: Center for Educational Literature, 224 p.

On banks and banking activity: Law of Ukraine dated 07.12.2000

No. 2121-III. URL:  
[https://bank.gov.ua/ua/legislation/law\\_07122000\\_2121-%D0%86%D0%86%D0%86](https://bank.gov.ua/ua/legislation/law_07122000_2121-%D0%86%D0%86%D0%86) (date of access: 20.06.2022).

Britchenko I. The establishment of the inflation target and the corridor of fluctuations of the target: analysis of world trends and practice in Ukraine/Shapran V., Britchenko I./VUZF Review. – VUZF, Sofia (Bulgaria). - № 6(3). - 2021. - P. 13 - 20. ISSN 2534-9228 DOI:10.38188/2534-9228.21.3.02  
<http://papersvuzf.net/index.php/VUZF>

On accounting and financial reporting in Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated July 16, 1999 No. 996-XIV. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/996-14#Text> (date of access: 28.06.2022).

POZDNYAKOV, Yuri – SKYBINSKA, Zoryana – GRYNIV, Tetiana – BRITCHENKO, Igor – LOŠONCZI, Peter – MAGOPETS, Olena – SKYBINSKYI, Oleksandr – HRYNIV, Nataliya. Comparative analysis of models for adjustment procedure in assets value independent evaluation performed by comparative approach In: Transfer of technologies: industry, energy, nanotechnology (2021) Eastern-European Journal of Enterprise Technologies, 6/13 ( 114 ) 2021, p. 80-93. DOI: 10.15587/1729-4061.2021.248011 ISSN: 1729-3774

On amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine regarding the effect of norms during the period of martial law: Law of Ukraine dated March 15, 2022 No. 2120-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2120-20#Text> (date of access: 07.07.2022).

Брітченко І.Г. Реальний капітал в сучасних умовах / Брітченко І.Г., Товстик В.А. // Схід. – № 3(27). – 1999. – С. 17-23.

On amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine to ensure the balance of budget revenues: Law of Ukraine dated November 30, 2021 No. 1914. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1914-20#Text> (date of access: 07.07.2022).

On amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine regarding the rate of value-added tax for the taxation of operations for the supply of certain types of agricultural products: Law of Ukraine dated January 07, 2021 No. 1600-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1600->

20#Text (date of access: 19.07.2022).

Бритченко І.Г. Управление банківським ринковеденням. – Донецьк: ІЕПІ НАН України. – 2003. – 200 с.

On business partnerships: Law of Ukraine dated September 19, 1991 No. 1576. URL:<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1576-12> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

KOVÁČOVÁ, Lucia - LOŠONCZI, Peter - REITŠPÍS, Josef. Comparison of Professional Preparation of Crisis Management in Slovak and Czech Republic. In 19th International Multidisciplinary Scientific Geoconference SGEM 2019 Conference Proceedings. Albena, Bulgaria: STEF92, 2019. ISBN 978-619-7408-87-4, Vol. 19, No. 19. p. 71-78.

On state support of agriculture of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated June 24, 2004 No. 1877-IV. URL:<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1877-IV#Text> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

On state registration of property rights to immovable property and their encumbrances: Law of Ukraine dated July 1, 2004 No. 1952-IV. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1952-15> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

Бритченко І.Г. Переваги застосування нових кредитних технологій // Схід. – № 3 (53). – 2003. – С. 55–58.

On the approval of the Methodological recommendations for drawing up a regulatory document on the accounting policy of a state enterprise and a joint-stock company: Order of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine dated June 22, 2016. No. 217. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0217730-16#Text> (date of access: 19.06.2022).

Ножова Г.В., Бритченко І.Г. Інноваційна діяльність в контексті стратегічного управління // Науковий вісник ПУЕТ. – № 6 (51) / 2011. Частина 1 – Полтава: ПУЕТ, 2011. – С. 34–39.

On the protection of the interests of subjects submitting reports and other documents during the period of martial law or a state of war: Law of Ukraine dated March 3, 2022 No. 2115-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2115-20#Text> (date of access: 22.07.2022)

HLAZOV Oleksandr - KALASHNIKOVA Khrystyna - ZOLOTAROV Volodymyr - LEVCHENKO Iaroslava -

BRITCHENKO Igor - LOŠONCZI Peter. Inter-Territorial Collaboration in the Context of Strengthening Its Economic Security. In IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security, Vol. 21 No.12, December 2021. Pages: 675-683. DOI: 10.22937/IJCSNS.2021.21.12.92. ISSN: 1738-7906

About the accounting policy: Letter of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine dated December 21, 2005 No. 31-34000-10-5/27793. URL: [http://www.minfin.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article/article?art\\_id=58984&cat\\_id=34931](http://www.minfin.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/article/article?art_id=58984&cat_id=34931) (date of access: 14.07.2022).

On agricultural cooperation: Law of Ukraine dated July 21, 2020 No. 819-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/819-20#Text> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

Britchenko Igor. Leading methods for promoting finished product quality / Serhii Tkachenko, Igor Britchenko, Maksym Bezpartochnyi // Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research. – Atlantis Press: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Social, Economic and Academic Leadership (ICSEAL 2019). – Volume 318, May 2019. – P. 99-106. (<https://www.atlantispress.com/proceedings/icseal-19/125909022>) ISBN 978-94-6252-729-4, ISSN 2352-5398

On farming: Law of Ukraine dated June 19, 2003 No. 973-IV. URL: <http://zakon.nau.ua/doc/?uid=1088.283.2> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

On securities and the stock market: Law of Ukraine dated April 14, 2006 No. 3480-IV. URL: <https://www.nssmc.gov.ua/documents/zakon-ukrani-pro-tsn-paperita-fondoviy-rinok/> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

Pronko, L. M. (2018). Tools for the development of small entrepreneurship in rural areas of Vinnytsia region. Economics, finance, management: topical issues of science and practice. No. 5. P. 64-74.

Samborska, O. Yu., Pryshlyak, N. V. (2018). Trends in the development of small forms of management in the agro-industrial complex. Economics, finance, management: topical issues of science and practice. No. 6. P. 62-71.

LOŠONCZI Peter - KOVÁČOVÁ Lucia - VACKOVÁ Martina - MESÁROŠ Marián - NEČAS Pavel. Security systems: Case of the CAD program for creating 3D models In Journal of Security and

Sustainability. ISSN 2029-7017. Vol. 6, No. 1 (2016), p. 137-144.

Family Code of Ukraine dated January 10, 2002 No. 21-22. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2947-14#Text> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

Skoruk, O.P., Zubar, I.V. (2018). Prospective directions of the organization of a farmer's cooperative Economy, finance, management: current issues of science and practice. No. 7. P.97–109.

Farming. (2022). Official website of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine. URL: <https://minagro.gov.ua/napryamki/fermerstvo-i-kooperaciya/fermerstvo-ta-kooperaciya> (date of access: 20.06.2022).

LOŠONCZI Peter - MESÁROŠ Marián. Crisis management as an important starting point of preventing pandemic. In: Annals of Burns and Fire Disaster. Palermo, Italy: Euro-Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasterp. Vol. 35, No. 5 is waiting for registration in Scopus) link: [http://www.medbc.com/annals/review/vol\\_35/num\\_1/v35n1content.htm](http://www.medbc.com/annals/review/vol_35/num_1/v35n1content.htm), ISSN: 1592-9566

Khishchenko, A.M. (2022). Tax incentives for business development in Ukraine. Problems and prospects of business development in Ukraine: materials of the II International scientific and practical conference of young scientists and students. Lviv: LTEU. P. 163-164.

Civil Code of Ukraine dated January 16, 2003 No. 435-IV. URL: [https://protocol.ua/ru/tsivilniy\\_kodeks\\_ukraini/](https://protocol.ua/ru/tsivilniy_kodeks_ukraini/) (date of access: 20.06.2022).

Britchenko I. Blockchain Technology in the Fiscal Process of Ukraine / I. Britchenko, T. Cherniavska // Списание «Икономически изследвания (Economic Studies)». – Институт за икономически изследвания при БАН, София (България). – Volume 28, Issue 5 – 2019. – P. 134-148. ISSN 02053292.

How to create a family farm and what are the advantages of its creation. (2021). Public space. URL: <https://www.prostir.ua/?library=yak-stvoryty-simejne-fermerske-hospodarstvo-ta-yaki-perevahy-joho-stvorennya> (date of access: 20.06.2022).