

CASH AND CASH CALCULATIONS AS AN OBJECT OF ACCOUNTING, CONTROL AND ANALYSIS

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Abstract. In the article, the authors substantiate the expediency of further research into the meaning of money and calculations in the activities of enterprises of various forms of ownership. The views of scientists regarding the definition of the concept of "money" are summarized. The main tasks of accounting, control, analysis of money are specified. Proposals have been made to increase the effectiveness of the control and analytical process in relation to the cash settlement operations carried out in order to promptly prevent violations in the settlement and payment discipline. The purpose of writing this article is to determine the actual issues of accounting, control, analysis of funds in the cash register and directions for their solution. The research used a complex of general scientific methods and techniques of cognition: theoretical generalization, analysis, synthesis, classifications. Grouping and comparison methods were used to determine the essence of money as an object, control and analysis. The methods of concretization and abstraction were used to single out the features inherent in money. The dialectical method, induction, and abstraction became the basis for proposals for improving the control of transactions with money in the process of financial and economic activity of the business entity. The achievements of foreign and domestic scientists in the field of accounting, control and analysis of economic operations are the theoretical and methodological basis of the research. In the research process, general scientific methods and techniques of cognition were used: theoretical generalization, analysis, synthesis, classifications. Grouping and comparison methods were used to determine the essence of money as an object, control and analysis. The methods of concretization and abstraction were used to single out the features inherent in money. The dialectical method, induction, and abstraction became the basis for proposals for improving the control of transactions with money in the process of financial and economic activity of the business entity.

Keywords: analysis; cash; cash calculations; control; accounting; enterprise.

JEL Classification: M 41, M42

Formulas: 0; **fig.:** 2; **tabl.:** 3; **bibl.:** 17

Introduction. Russia's military aggression against Ukraine has brought terrible suffering and trials to millions of civilians, as well as large-scale destruction of infrastructure. The war affected all spheres of the Ukrainian economy and led to a reduction in jobs, incomes, purchasing power and the amount of accumulated assets.

In 2022, the national economy lost 29.2% of real GDP, and 13.5 million people were forced to emigrate. Experts from the World Bank and the European Commission estimate the damage from the war in Ukraine in the period from February 24, 2022 to February 24, 2023 in the amount of 134.7 billion dollars, and the need for reconstruction - 410.6 billion dollars.

The state of Ukraine's economy is significantly affected by destruction, damage to physical assets and infrastructure, disruption of logistics, and increased investment risks. At the same time, the Government's increasing support for entrepreneurs in their desire to continue their activities based on the expansion of production capacities, creation of new jobs, etc. is determined. And as a result, the adaptability of business and population to crisis conditions is already higher than expected.

Based on an online survey of domestic enterprises, it can be stated that the problems of effective use of available resources are of primary importance [1]. The management of the business entity faces the task of surviving and persevering during hostilities, deciding on an assortment of competitive products that will meet the realities of today (including assistance to the Ukrainian army, socially vulnerable sections of the population). This will make it possible to prepare for post-war reconstruction, effectively using the potential (including human and financial).

Financial resources are a set of funds at the disposal of the enterprise and are a source for the purchase of other types of resources. The functioning of the company's financial resources can be presented in the form of a cycle of such processes as the arrival of resources to the company, their use to achieve the set goal, obtaining a result as a result of the influence of resources.

Cash is not the same as financial resources but is only a part of them and is the most liquid asset of the enterprise, including cash on hand, funds in bank accounts in banks, deposits and electronic money.

The functioning of the enterprise is impossible without a constant flow of funds, accordingly, it is advisable for the administration to pay significant attention to the issues of accounting organization, control (external and internal), analysis to ensure the effectiveness of the process of managing financial flows and calculations.

In connection with the changes in the current legislation, the need for a thorough study of the methodology of accounting, control, and analysis of funds with the aim of improving it in accordance with today's requirements has become ripe.

Literature review. Cash management is a critical aspect of financial management for businesses, encompassing various accounting, control, and analytical processes.

Researchers (Smith et al., 2020) stress the importance of maintaining an optimal cash balance to meet short-term obligations, reducing financial risks.

Recent studies highlight the integration of technology in enhancing cash control mechanisms. Digital tools, according to researchers (Gupta & Sharma, 2021), facilitate real-time monitoring and contribute to fraud prevention.

Scholars delve into the analytical aspect, emphasizing the role of cash flow analysis in decision-making. In their study, Chen and Wang (2022) explore how cash flow data aids in strategic planning and resource allocation.

A growing area of interest is the application of forensic accounting techniques in investigating cash-related frauds. Martinez and Lee (2023) delve into forensic approaches for uncovering irregularities in cash transactions.

The literature also addresses the evolving landscape of sustainable finance and its impact on cash management practices. Researchers (Adams & Turner, 2023) discuss the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in cash-related decision-making.

The problematic aspects of ensuring the effective organization of accounting, control, and analysis of funds in enterprises of various branches of the economy were studied by scientists: F. Butynets (Butynets, 2009), S. Ostafychuk (Ostafichuk, 2011), N. Tkachenko (Tkachenko, 2013), A. Zahorodnyi (Zagorodniy, 2011) and others. However, there is no unity among them regarding the definition of the concept of "cash", since a considerable range of terms is used: "money", "cash flows", "cash", "financial resources", which leads to various interpretations of the essence of these statements in accounting.

The National Accounting Regulation (Standard) 1 "General Requirements for Financial Reporting" No. 73 of 02/07/2013 (as amended in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 18 of 01/12/2023) defines: "cash (money) - cash, funds in bank accounts and demand deposits". This interpretation of money is the most common and is followed by the majority of scientists and practitioners. However, the authors of published scientific monographs and articles do not have a single opinion regarding the nature of the concept of "money", especially in the accounting aspect. The problems of effective organization of internal control (audit), analysis of funds are extremely relevant, which creates an objective necessity of deepening scientific research.

Aims. The purpose of writing this article is to determine the actual issues of accounting, control, analysis of funds in the cash register and directions for their solution.

Methodology. The research used a complex of general scientific methods and techniques of cognition: theoretical generalization, analysis, synthesis, classifications. Grouping and comparison methods were used to determine the essence of money as an object, control and analysis. The methods of concretization and abstraction were used to single out the features inherent in money. The dialectical method, induction, and abstraction became the basis for proposals for improving the control of transactions with money in the process of financial and economic activity of the business entity.

Results. In the economic literature, the concept of "money" is not specified, which leads to an ambiguous understanding of its essence.

We believe that it is appropriate to specify the approaches to the definition of the concept of "money" by scientists. The results of the study are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Definition of the concept of "money" in the publications of scientists

Source	Definition
S.M. Ostafiichuk, 2011	Cash means - cash in the company's cash register, demand deposits, funds in bank accounts that are characterized by absolute liquidity, that is, they can be used for payments at any time, or exchanged for legal means of payment.
N.M. Tkachenko, 2013	Cash means cash on hand, money in bank accounts, other cash.
A.G. Zagorodniy, 2011	In economic practice, phenomena that are outwardly different from each other are called money: units of account in which prices of goods are determined, national currency, foreign currency, records on bank accounts, funds spent on the purchase of securities, debt obligations that used for payments.
I.S. Neskhodovsky, 2009	Money is an abstract measure of economic processes, phenomena, objects, which subjects agree to accept as a means of payment.
O.S. Vysochan, 2009	Cash means funds in the cash register, electronic money, funds in current and other accounts in banks, which can be used at any time for making calculations in the process of carrying out economic transactions.
M.V. Derius, 2010	Cash is a means of carrying out cash and non-cash settlements with counterparties; on the one hand, they act as income, and on the other, as expenses, ensuring the movement and exchange of financial resources in combination with the information that is reflected in the relevant accounting and reporting documents.

Source: compiled by the authors

Economist O.V. Zinchenko, based on the systematization of different viewpoints of researchers, clarifies that "cash is an accounting concept that reflects the most liquid assets of the enterprise and can be in the form of cash, funds in bank accounts, demand deposits" (Zinchenko & Priemnytska, 2019). This definition includes the essence of money, the directions of their use and the final result. It is also necessary to include electronic money in the composition of monetary funds, because they have the same characteristics as cash. Electronic funds are monetary units that are a means of payment from electronic devices in which they are stored.

Summarizing the interpretation of scientists, the following definition can be given: cash is an accounting concept that reflects the most liquid assets of the enterprise and includes cash in hand, funds in bank accounts, demand deposits, cash in transit and electronic money (Figure 1).

Article 1087 of the Civil Code of Ukraine regulates that settlements with the participation of natural persons, which are not related to their entrepreneurial activity, can be carried out in cash or non-cash form.

Settlements between legal entities, as well as settlements with the participation of natural persons, related to their entrepreneurial activity, are carried out in cashless form. Settlements between these persons can also be made in cash, unless otherwise established by law.

Limit amounts of cash payments for individuals and legal entities, as well as for individual entrepreneurs are established by the National Bank of Ukraine.

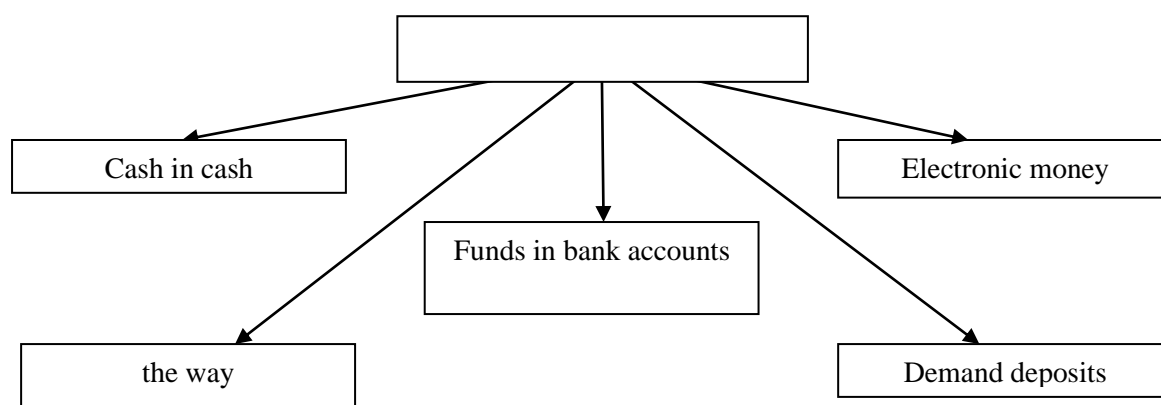


Figure 1 – Composition of the company's funds

Source: developed by the authors

Regulation No. 148 stipulates that cash settlements/cash settlements are cash payments by economic entities and individuals for products sold (goods, work performed, services provided), as well as for transactions not directly related to the sale of products (goods, works, services) and other property.

Currently, cash settlements are carried out through registrars of settlement operations (RPO) or with the use of settlement receipts (RC); the cash register of the enterprise - with the registration of profitable cash orders; bank institutions - by depositing cash into the relevant accounts.

According to the Regulation on conducting cash operations in the national currency in Ukraine No. 148, cash operations are operations of business entities among themselves and with natural persons, related to the receipt and issuance of cash during settlements through the cash register with the reflection of these operations in the relevant accounting books.

Cash in the cash register is one of the main objects of accounting, control and analysis.

The main tasks of cash accounting in the cash register are:

- 1) carrying out cash settlements in accordance with the requirements of current legislation;
- 2) timely, complete and correct documentation of operations on the receipt, movement and use of cash;
- 3) ensuring the proper storage of cash and their equivalents in the cash register of the enterprise;
- 4) control of the efficiency of spending cash;
- 5) effective organization and conducting of inventories of cash and receivables;
- 6) timely, complete reflection in the primary documents and accounting registers of cash flows in the cash register of the enterprise;
- 7) compliance with established rules for conducting cash transactions and making calculations between business entities;
- 8) organization of accounting control over compliance with settlement and payment discipline in order to prevent the occurrence of shortages or surpluses of cash, other abuses and fines.

Cash flow analysis is a necessary condition for effective management of cash flows that ensure the financial and economic activity of the enterprise. After all, an imbalance in the timing of cash receipts and payments can threaten the process of implementing a business plan (budget) aimed at obtaining profit.

We believe that the main tasks of the analysis are: analysis of sources of formation and directions of spending of funds; analysis of cash flows by types of enterprise activity; analysis of the relationship between profit and changes in cash flows; analysis of the relationship between the growth of financial and economic activity and the need for cash.

The purpose of control of (external and internal) funds in the cash register is to establish the reliability of data regarding their availability and movement; determining the completeness and timeliness of displaying information in primary and consolidated documents and accounting registers; verification of the correctness of cash accounting and calculations in accordance with current legislation and the adopted accounting policy; determining the reliability of displaying balances in the company's reporting.

The object of control is information on the availability and movement of cash, which is reflected in account 30 "Cash" and in the corresponding forms of financial reporting.

The main tasks of external and internal control of funds in the cash register are specified in Figure 2.

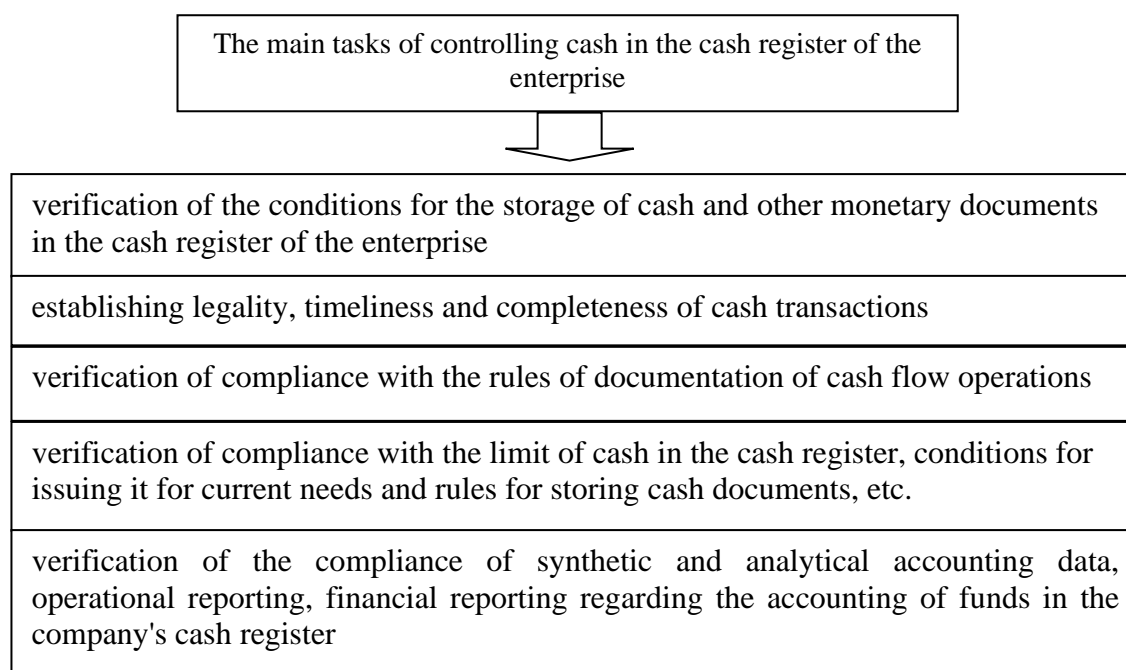


Figure 2. The main tasks in the control of funds in the cash register of the enterprise

Source: developed by the authors

Internal control at the enterprise should consist of a number of consecutive stages:

- internal audit planning;
- preparation for internal control of the company's activities;
- drawing up an inspection program;
- organization of work on site (object);
- documentary and actual verification of the company's assets;
- systematization of materials for internal control of the state of assets and preparation of an inspection report (a report based on the results of the inspection);
- coordination and discussion of the consequences of the internal audit at the enterprise;
- approval of internal control materials;
- control over the implementation of decisions made based on the inspection materials.

To improve the process of collecting, processing and summarizing data, we offer mock-ups of working documents of the internal auditor, which are listed in Tables 2-3.

Conclusions. Thus, the study of funds and cash settlements as objects of accounting, control and analysis allowed:

- 1) carry out a critical review of the concept of "money" in economic literary sources and determine the essence of this economic category;
- 2) specify the main tasks of accounting, control and analysis of funds;
- 3) offer for use by external and internal auditors mock-ups of working documents for summarizing the results of checking cash transactions, which will allow to quickly record violations of payment discipline at the enterprise and carry out their representative analysis for further liquidation.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

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Table 2. Working document of the internal auditor based on the results of checking compliance with the procedure for issuing cash for reporting and its use in _____
(Name of Company)

The purposes for which the cash is issued and the name of the responsible person		According to the company				According to the result of the inspection				Deviation by					
		issuing cash according to a disbursement cash order		reporting of the accountable person according to the Report on the use of funds issued for a business trip or for a report		return of the cash balance to the cash register according to the profitable cash order		issuing cash according to a disbursement cash order				reporting of the accountable person according to the Report on the use of funds issued for a business trip or for a report		return of the cash balance to the cash register according to the profitable cash order	
amount, UAH	date	amount, UAH	date	amount, UAH	date	amount, UAH	date	amount, UAH	date	amount, UAH	date	amount, hryvnias.	dates		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

Source: developed by the authors

Table 3. Working document of the internal auditor based on the results of checking the correctness of the display of cash flow data in accounting documents and financial statements in _____
(Name of Company)

The reporting month under review	Indicators in accounting documents												The content of the violation and the name of the person who caused it	The impact of the violation on the reliability of the article in the Report on the financial condition
	receipt of cash on profitable cash orders		disbursement of cash by disbursement cash orders		Cash book		Cashier's report		Magazine No. 1 and its publication					
	date	amount	date	amount	date	amount	date	amount	date	amount	date	amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Source: developed by the authors