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THE METHODOLOGY OF THE ACCOUNTING COMPONENTS OF JOINT ACTIVITY WITHOUT CREATING A LEGAL ENTITY

Natalia I. HARAPKO

PhD applicant, Department of Accounting and Audit of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

Summary. The article is devoted to the issue of accounting of business transactions arising in the implementation of joint activities without

establishing a legal entity. Peculiarities of organization of accounting identified and the tax effect of the exercise of such activity.

Key words: *joint venture, partnership, accounting fees, the operator, the participants.*

The contracting parties partnership reflects in the accounting transactions related to commitments made for conducting joint activities and commitments to the partnership; the implementation and supervision fees; with compensation expenses partnership; of income (expense), acquired in the course of joint activities. Operations connected with the operation of the partnership, detailing partnership relationships with third parties, expenditure and cash flow of its income (loss) in the accounting party members are not displayed.

A special type of contribution is the contribution of labor input, which provides a simple implementation of company employees who perform necessary to achieve a common goal specified in the contract work, and the remaining staff members participating companies joint activities without a legal entity who made a contribution.

Operations related to the administration of contributions as shown in the account by performing input and a separate balance sheet.

The transfer procedure contributions to the registration of participants is similar to the process of implementation, revenue is recognized, but no actual cash inflows as the implementation. With the contribution of labor input to consider that SC does not provide a legal entity - workforce is created. As workers involved in joint activities, participants are staff members who made contributions in labor participation, wage calculation and maintenance and paid member of a general partnership, however, costs are recognized in the account operator in settlement of debt (for contributions) parties to partnership without compensation.

Obtaining knowledge as a result of consideration of issues of accounting and its conduct in the exercise of partnership, identifying characteristics, in particular in terms of contributions forms the knowledge base for future monitoring of the results of such activities.

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