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REGULATORY AND ACCOUNTING ASPECTS OF THE ENTERPRISE TERMINATION PROCESS UNDER MODERN CONDITIONS

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In the current conditions of dynamic economic development, accompanied by frequent crises, changes in the legislative framework, and an unstable geopolitical situation, the issue of business termination is gaining particular importance. The growing number of companies forced to cease operations for financial, economic, political, or strategic reasons highlights the need for a clear, lawful, and transparent accounting process to support these procedures.

The termination of a business is not only a legal fact but also a complex, multi-stage process that encompasses a wide range of accounting procedures: from asset inventory to the final closure of accounts and preparation of financial statements. Proper organization of accounting at this stage ensures not only compliance with legal requirements but also the protection of the rights of all interested parties: founders, creditors, employees, and tax authorities.

This topic is especially relevant in the context of the transformation of the national accounting system in accordance with international standards, as well as the active implementation of digital technologies in accounting practices. Under these conditions, there arises a need to rethink traditional approaches to accounting at the final stage of a company's operations, particularly considering automation and electronic document management.

Thus, the study of accounting support in the process of business termination is not only of scientific importance but also has significant practical implications, contributing to enhanced transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the management of economic entities within a volatile market environment.

НОРМАТИВНО–ПРАВОВІ ТА ОБЛІКОВІ АСПЕКТИ ПРОЦЕСУ ПРИПИНЕННЯ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПІДПРИЄМСТВА В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ

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припинення діяльності, ліквідація, реорганізація, банкрутство, цифровізація.

У сучасних умовах динамічного розвитку економічного середовища, що супроводжується частими кризовими явищами, змінами законодавчої бази та нестабільною геополітичною ситуацією, питання припинення діяльності підприємств набуває особливої важливості. Зростаюча кількість компаній, що змушені зупиняти свою діяльність, як з фінансово-економічних, так і з політичних або стратегічних міркувань, зумовлює потребу в чіткому, правомірному та прозорому обліковому супроводі цих процесів.

Припинення діяльності підприємства – це не лише юридичний факт, але й складний багатоступеневий процес, що охоплює широкий спектр бухгалтерських процедур: від інвентаризації активів до остаточного закриття рахунків і формування фінансової звітності. Належна організація бухгалтерського обліку на цьому етапі забезпечує не лише виконання вимог законодавства, а й захист прав усіх зацікавлених сторін: засновників, кредиторів, працівників, податкових органів.

Особливої актуальності ця тема набуває в контексті трансформації національної системи обліку відповідно до міжнародних стандартів, а також активного впровадження цифрових технологій в облікову практику.

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У цих умовах виникає необхідність переосмислення традиційних підходів до ведення обліку на завершальному етапі функціонування підприємства, зокрема з урахуванням автоматизації та електронного документообігу.
Таким чином, дослідження облікового забезпечення процесу припинення діяльності підприємства є не лише науково значущим, а й має важливе практичне значення, сприяючи підвищенню прозорості, ефективності та відповідальності в управлінні економічними суб'єктами в умовах змінного ринкового середовища.

Problem statement

The termination of a company's operations is a complex and multifaceted process that requires strict compliance with regulatory requirements and accurate accounting. In the current environment, considering recent changes in legislation and the economic situation, this procedure has become particularly relevant and challenging. Ukrainian legislation is undergoing constant updates; notably, in 2025, substantial amendments were introduced that affect the termination process of enterprises – such as the repeal of certain legal codes and the implementation of new requirements for the registration and liquidation of legal entities. The termination process involves the mandatory preparation of numerous documents, adherence to legally defined timelines and procedures, and the correct maintenance of accounting records at all stages. Improper documentation or procedural violations may result in refusal of liquidation or create tax-related complications. Termination of operations requires the preparation of a final balance sheet, settlements with creditors and debtors, payment of taxes and fees, and the submission of corresponding reports. Neglecting these aspects can lead to financial and legal risks for both the enterprise and its owners. New regulatory acts adopted in 2025 have reshaped the framework for administration, registration, and reporting, demanding continuous monitoring and adaptation by businesses to meet new legal standards. Due to the complexity of the legal and accounting environment, enterprises require professional legal and accounting support to ensure the successful completion of the termination process.

Thus, the authors have identified the main issues that must be addressed to successfully terminate a company's operations without legal or financial complications.

Analysis of the latest research and publications

Modern scientific research focuses on the comprehensive study of legal, accounting, and organizational aspects of business termination, aiming to improve the quality of accounting and the transparency of financial reporting in this area.

The key scholars who explore modern aspects of accounting in the process of enterprise termination are: N.I. Dorosh and K.O. Hergel [11] – authors of the work "Accounting for the Enterprise Liquidation Process". They study the specifics of maintaining accounting records during liquidation, taking into account legal requirements, state registration procedures, and accounting operations related to termination of activity. V.O. Khomenko [12] – author of a scientific paper that examines the legal and accounting aspects of the termination of business entities, with special attention to the analysis of termination forms and their accounting representation. P. Yurkevych, Andrusiv, Verba-Sydor and other scholars [13] –authors of a textbook that covers the legal foundations of establishment, operation, and termination of legal entities, including the liquidation procedure. Their research is important for understanding the regulatory framework that influences accounting during enterprise termination. Nazarova [14] – investigates issues of accounting and information disclosure in the context of transformational processes, which also include accounting for enterprise termination.

Formulation of goals

The aim of the study is to:

– analyze the current legislative framework and the procedure for state registration of enterprise termination;

– analyze the existing legal forms of termination, specifically liquidation, reorganization, and bankruptcy, and their representation in accounting;

– examine the peculiarities of accounting for operations related to liquidation (asset write-off, settlements with creditors, preparation of the liquidation balance sheet), including under martial law conditions;

– identify the specific features of tax accounting related to the termination of enterprise activity;

– investigate the impact of digitalization and automation on the accounting process during enterprise termination.

Presentation of the main research material

In the context of the modern economy, the termination of enterprise activity is a natural element of economic life. In Ukraine, this process can be carried out in various forms, which are conventionally divided into voluntary and compulsory. Voluntary forms include liquidation and reorganization, while bankruptcy represents a compulsory form. Each of these processes has its own characteristics, determined by current legislation.

The legal regulation of the termination of enterprises in Ukraine is governed by a number of legislative acts. The Civil Code of Ukraine occupies a central place among them, as it defines the general provisions regarding the termination of legal entities. The Commercial Code of Ukraine elaborates on these norms in relation to business entities. [1, pp. 5–10; 2, pp. 11–14]

Voluntary liquidation of an enterprise entails the complete termination of its activities without the transfer of rights and obligations. This process is initiated by a decision of the founders or participants and consists of several stages. First, a liquidation commission is established, followed by the publication of a liquidation notice. Then, interim and final liquidation balance sheets are prepared, settlements with creditors are made, and at the final stage, the enterprise is removed from the state register. Each of these stages is accompanied by the appropriate documentation, including minutes of decisions, orders, publications, and balance sheets (see Table 1).

Reorganization as a form of termination of an enterprise's activity is characterized by the transfer of rights and obligations to other legal entities. It may be carried out in various forms: merger, accession, division, separation, or transformation. Each of these forms has its specific features, but the general procedure includes the adoption of a resolution by the participants, notification of creditors, preparation of a transfer deed or a distribution balance sheet, and the final state registration of changes. The documentation of the reorganization process is quite complex and requires a meticulous approach to the preparation of all necessary documents (see Table 2).

Bankruptcy as a compulsory form of enterprise termination is regulated by a separate Code of Ukraine on Bankruptcy Procedures. This procedure is applied in cases of the enterprise's financial insolvency, when it is unable to meet its monetary obligations over an extended period. The bankruptcy process includes several stages: initiation of proceedings, potential rehabilitation (financial recovery), liquidation procedure, and final removal from the state register. Each stage is accompanied by specific documentation, among which court decisions, reports of the insolvency practitioner, and the liquidation balance sheet are of particular importance. [3, pp. 20–25]

An important aspect of enterprise termination is the protection of creditors' rights. The legislation provides mechanisms that ensure creditors have the opportunity to receive due satisfaction of their claims. In the case of voluntary liquidation, this is achieved through the publication of notices and compliance with the prescribed settlement procedures. In bankruptcy cases, the interests of creditors are protected through specific procedures that involve the recognition and satisfaction of claims in a legally established order of priority.

Ukraine's modern legal system is continuously being improved in the area of regulating enterprise termination. In recent years, a number of reforms have been adopted to simplify procedures, increase process transparency, and protect the rights of all interested parties. However, practice shows that many issues still require further improvement, particularly in the area of preventing abuses during the termination of enterprise activity.

Thus, the termination of enterprise activity in Ukraine is a complex procedure governed by numerous legislative acts. The choice of a specific form depends on the circumstances under which the termination occurs and on the objectives pursued by the founders or other interested parties. Regardless of the method chosen, it is crucial to follow the procedure established by law and to properly prepare all necessary documentation, as this ensures the legality of the process and protects the rights of all participants involved.

Among the key aspects of this process, it is important to emphasize accounting in the context of enterprise termination. Its role in ensuring the transparency and legality of financial operations is fundamental. The process of terminating enterprise activity is accompanied by a number of complex accounting procedures aimed at ensuring the completeness of financial settlements. Proper organization of accounting at this stage is critically important for safeguarding the interests of all stakeholders: owners, creditors, government authorities, and employees.

The inventory of assets and liabilities is the first stage of accounting procedures in the process of enterprise liquidation or bankruptcy. It allows for determining the actual availability and condition of assets, as well as clarifying obligations to counterparties, the state budget, and employees. Based on the inventory results, adjustments to accounting data are made.

The next stage involves the valuation and write-off of property that cannot be sold or used. The enterprise's assets that can be realized must be assessed at fair value. The remaining assets are subject to write-off in accordance with the established procedure. All operations are recorded in the relevant accounting registers (see Tables 4, 5, 6).

Table 1 – Main Deadlines for the Implementation of Key Stages of Enterprise Liquidation in Ukraine

Stage of liquidation	**Execution period**
Adoption of the decision on liquidation and registration	The application must be submitted to the state registrar within 3 working days after the decision is made. The registration is carried out within 24 hours after the documents are received.
inventory of assets	It is carried out after the decision on liquidation has been made; no statutory deadline is established.
Publication of the liquidation announcement	It is published to notify creditors and other stakeholders.
Term for creditors to submit their claims	Not less than 2 months from the date of publication of the liquidation decision.
Settlements with creditors and debtors	They commence after the expiration of the term for creditors to submit their claims and continue until all obligations are fully discharged.
Preparation of the liquidation balance sheet	Prepared after all settlements with creditors and debtors have been completed.
Inspection by regulatory authorities and obtaining certificates	Verification by the Tax Authority and the Pension Fund for outstanding debts. Obtaining certificates
Closure of bank accounts	After all settlements have been completed.
Removal of the company from the Unified State Register	After receiving all certificates and completing all procedures.

Source: developed by the authors

An important role is played by the accounting of expenses related to the liquidation of an enterprise. These include costs for the services of a liquidator, court fees, utilities, property security, document storage, and other related expenses. At the same time, accounting is maintained for settlements with creditors and debtors, including debt repayment, debt collection, and settlements with employees and the state budget.

At the final stage of the termination of an enterprise's activities, accounting accounts are closed and liquidation financial statements are prepared. All account balances must be zero, and the statements must accurately reflect the financial position of the enterprise as of the date of its liquidation. The core element of this stage is the liquidation balance sheet – a document that officially certifies the completion of the enterprise's financial and economic operations [10].

Particular attention should be paid to the preparation of a zero liquidation balance sheet, which includes: closure of all accounts: after the write-off of assets and

Table 2 – Forms of Enterprise Reorganization: Characteristics and Specific Features

Form of reorganization	Essence	Result	Key documents	Features
Merger	Consolidation of two or more enterprises into a new one	Termination of all enterprises, formation of a new legal entity	Participants' resolution, transfer deed	All rights and obligations are transferred to the newly established enterprise.
Acquisition	Merger of one enterprise into another	Cessation of one enterprise, the other continues operations	Participants' resolution, transfer deed	Transfer of assets, accounting records, and obligations to the successor enterprise.
Division	Division of one enterprise into two or more	Termination of the initial enterprise, creation of several new ones	Participants' resolution and distribution balance sheet	The property, rights, and obligations are apportioned among the newly created enterprises.
Spin-off	Spin-off of one or more new enterprises from an existing one	The initial enterprise is retained, a new one is created	Participants' resolution and distribution balance sheet	Part of the assets and liabilities is transferred to the newly established enterprises.
Transformation	Change of legal form of the enterprise	The same legal entity, but in a different form	Participants' resolution, transformation plan, updated charter	The legal entity is not terminated; only its legal form is changed (for example, from an LLC to a Private Enterprise).

Source: developed by the authors

Table 3 – Forms of Enterprise Termination in Ukraine

Criterion	Voluntary liquidation	Reorganization	Bankruptcy
The nature of the procedure	Voluntary	Voluntary	forced
Grounds	Resolution of the founders/ participants	Resolution of the founders/ participants	Financial insolvency
Regulation	Civil Code of Ukraine, Commercial Code of Ukraine	Civil Code of Ukraine, Commercial Code of Ukraine	Bankruptcy Procedures Code of Ukraine
Main stages	1. Establishment of the liquidation commission 2. Publication of the notice 3. Preparation of balance sheets 4. Settlements with creditors 5. Removal from the register	1. Decision-making 2. Notification of creditors 3. Drawing up a transfer deed/ balance sheet 4. Registration of changes	1. Commencement of proceedings 2. Rehabilitation (if possible) 3. Liquidation procedure 4. Removal from the register
Documents	Minutes of decisions, orders, publications, interim and liquidation balance sheets	Participants' resolution, transfer deed, distribution balance sheet	Court decision, reports of the insolvency practitioner, liquidation balance sheet
Transfer of rights	Not provided	The transfer to other legal entities is envisaged	Not provided
Protection of creditors	Publication of notices, compliance with the settlement procedure	Notification of creditors, guarantees of obligations fulfillment	Special procedures for recognition and satisfaction of claims in the established sequence
Complexity	Medium (regulated procedure)	High (requires coordination with other legal entities)	Very high (significant oversight by the court and the insolvency practitioner)
Time	From 2 to 6 months	From 2 to 12 months (depending on the form)	From 6 months to several years

Source: developed by the authors

Table 4 – Accounting Entries for the Write-Off of Fixed Assets

Transaction	Debit	Credit	Supporting document
Write-off of the residual value of fixed assets	976	10 (sub-account by type of fixed asset, e.g., 103 «Buildings and structures»)	Write-off Act, inventory
Accumulated depreciation written off	13	10	Write-off Act
Recognition of revenue from sales	36	719	Contract, transfer Act
Accrual of VAT	719	641	Tax Invoice

Source: developed by the authors

Table 5 – Accounting Entries for the Write-Off of Goods

Transaction	Debit	Credit	Supporting document
Cost of Goods Sold	902	281	Consignment Note, act of Sale
Income recognition	36	702	Consignment Note
Accrual of VAT	702	641	Tax Invoice

Source: developed by the authors

Table 6 – Accounting Entries for the Write-Off of Other Assets (Materials, Raw Materials)

Transaction	Debit	Credit	Supporting document
Write-off of material costs	976	201 (202)	Write-off Act
Income recognition	36	719	Act of Transfer
Accrual of VAT	719	641	Tax Invoice

Source: developed by the authors

the completion of settlements with creditors and debtors, no balances should remain.

Example of a transaction for closing a settlement account: Dr 311 «Current accounts in national currency» – Cr 36 «Settlements with customers and clients» – for the amount of the remaining funds.

Recognition of liquidation costs (e.g., dismantling, transportation, security): Dr 976 «Write-off of non-current assets» – Cr 685 «Settlements with other creditors».

Closing the financial result:

− If the enterprise has a profit: Dr 79 «Financial results» – Cr 441 «Retained earnings»

− If the enterprise incurs a loss: Dr 442 «Uncovered losses» – Cr 79 «Financial results».

Among the key accounting accounts actively used at this stage are:

976 – «Write-off of non-current assets expenses related» – to reflect the costs associated with the liquidation and write-off of non-current assets;

902 «Cost of goods sold» – to reflect the cost of selling inventory before liquidation;

719 «Other income from operating activities» – to reflect income from the sale of current assets;

702 «Income from the sale of goods»;

641.15 «VAT settlements».

Before the final write-off of assets, the company is required to carry out an inventory and prepare the relevant acts. Only after that is it allowed to compile the final financial statements and the liquidation balance sheet. It is essential to ensure that all assets and liabilities have been written off, sold, or transferred, because only in this case can the liquidation balance be considered zero and reliable (see Table 7).

Table 7 – Zero liquidation balance

Assets	Amount	Liabilities	Amount
Balance	0	Balance	0

Source: developed by the authors

Thus, accounting during the termination of a company's activity is a complex process that requires high accuracy, knowledge of legislation, and compliance with established standards. Its proper organization ensures a transparent and controlled completion of the business entity's existence.

No less important a component in the process of terminating a company's activity is tax accounting. In this context, it plays a key role, as it must ensure the correct accrual and payment of all tax obligations, the submission of final reporting, and compliance with all requirements of the supervisory authorities. Any violation or non-compliance with these obligations may lead to legal consequences and additional expenses, complicating the liquidation process.

Prior to the final termination of its activity, the enterprise must make full settlements for all types of taxes: corporate income tax, value-added tax (VAT), personal income tax (PIT), unified social contribution (USC), etc. It is important to take into account all accrued but unpaid obligations, as well as possible adjustments based on the results of inventory or audit. [4, pp. 12–15]

According to tax legislation, an enterprise that ceases its operations is required to submit final tax reporting in full. The reporting period is the date of termination of activity. Mandatory reporting forms include the corporate income tax return, VAT return, unified social contribution (USC) and personal income tax (PIT) reports, as well as financial

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statements submitted to the supervisory authorities. After the submission of reports, the supervisory authorities conduct an audit to verify the accuracy of the data. In case of any violations, the enterprise is obliged to correct them before the completion of the liquidation procedure. The supervisory authorities (State Tax Service, Pension Fund, and other social insurance funds) must issue certificates confirming the absence of outstanding debts. These certificates are mandatory for completing the liquidation procedure. Often, before such certificates are issued, an unscheduled documentary audit is conducted, covering the enterprise's most recent reporting periods.

To expedite interaction with tax authorities, the enterprise should agree in advance on the procedure and timeline for the audit, prepare all required documents, and ensure access to electronic archives if electronic reporting forms were used.

Thus, tax accounting during the liquidation of an enterprise must be organized clearly and in accordance with legal requirements, taking into account all potential risks. The settlement of tax obligations is a mandatory stage that precedes the final closure of the enterprise [9, c. 123].

In the current conditions, it is also necessary to take into account the specifics of accounting during the period of martial law. The introduction of martial law in Ukraine has significantly influenced the conduct of accounting, reporting, and tax administration. In response to extraordinary circumstances, the state has introduced a number of simplifications, benefits, and deferrals aimed at reducing the administrative burden on businesses. However, these measures do not eliminate the necessity to comply with the general principles of accounting, but only adjust the forms and deadlines for their implementation.

Enterprises were granted the opportunity to:

– refrain from submitting tax reports in the absence of technical capability;

– apply the simplified taxation system without income limitations;

– refrain from accruing and paying certain taxes during the period when the enterprise does not operate due to hostilities;

– receive a deferral of tax audits. [5]

These measures are regulated by Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine, and other acts adopted after February 2022. [6]

Accounting for property losses, destroyed documents, and inability to maintain records. During the hostilities, many enterprises suffered losses of fixed assets, inventories, documentation, and access to information systems. Under such circumstances, accounting becomes complicated or may be temporarily suspended. The legislation allows for the submission of reports on property destruction, applications for compensation, as well as the preparation of explanatory notes to accompany financial statements. Whenever possible, documentary evidence of losses should be supported by photo and video documentation, and by official reports from local authorities, the police, the State Emergency Service, and other relevant bodies.

The State Tax Service has allowed enterprises to:

– submit reports after the termination of force majeure circumstances;

– conduct correspondence in electronic form through the Taxpayer's Electronic Cabinet;

– use digital signatures even in the absence of the authorized individual at the company's office.

These measures contribute to the preservation of accounting procedures, even under conditions where physical access to the office or accounting records is impossible.

In real conditions, accounting becomes challenging not only technically but also psychologically. The most common difficulties include:

– loss of personnel or relocation of accountants abroad;

– lack of access to banks, counterparties, and electronic systems;

– constant changes in the regulatory framework requiring prompt response;

– difficulties with inventory and control over remaining assets.

Thus, accounting under martial law requires a flexible approach, adaptation to changes, and a heightened level of professional responsibility. At the same time, government support and digital technologies create the necessary prerequisites for maintaining basic accounting functions in emergency situations (see Table 8) [7, 8].

Nevertheless, even with the availability of such instruments, the full-scale war in Ukraine has become a true test for national businesses, causing a wave of forced termination of enterprises' operations (Figure 1). The realities of warfare, loss of production capacities, physical destruction of assets, loss of personnel, and blocked logistics routes have all compelled companies to make difficult – and in some cases, unavoidable – decisions regarding liquidation or bankruptcy (see Table 9).

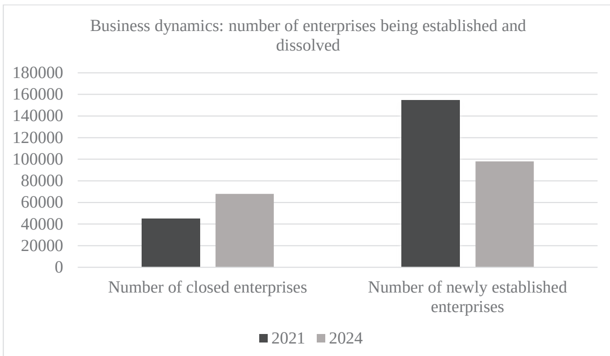

Fig. 1 – Business balance: how many enterprises open and how many close.

Source: developed by the author

In practice, enterprises affected by the war are facing unprecedented difficulties. In several regions, particularly in frontline areas, numerous cases have been recorded where businesses have completely lost access to accounting data, financial records, and tangible assets. In many cases, it is impossible to carry out inventory, assess losses using conventional methods, or ensure reporting in compliance with applicable standards.

At the same time, even under these critical conditions, enterprises are striving to find solutions. Some are switching to cloud-based accounting systems, others are using remote tax support services, and engaging experts to document losses and to legalize the inability to maintain accounting records. This gives rise to a number of challenges: how to document the loss of assets, how to write off assets without

Table 8 – Changes in accounting under the impact of martial law

Indicator	Before the war (standard accounting)	During martial law	Comment / source of changes
Submission of reports	Strictly according to schedule (tax, statistical, financial)	Deferral possible in case of force majeure	Law No. 2115-IX, clarifications by the State Tax Service of Ukraine
Taxation	General/simplified system with income limits	Simplified system without income limits; exemption from certain taxes	Law No. 2120-IX
Tax audits	Scheduled/unscheduled according to the plan	Most inspections suspended	Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 89, Law No. 2115-IX
Loss of assets / accounting for damages	Full inventory and documentary confirmation	Loss reports, photo/video documentation, reports by the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, or reports issued by local authorities.	Letters from the State Tax Service of Ukraine, Methodological Guidelines by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine
Bookkeeping / access to systems	Physical or online access to software and archives	Often limited; use of backup channels and cloud solutions possible	Practical recommendations, clarifications by IT accounting platforms
Digital interaction with the State Tax Service	Mainly in person or via email	Full correspondence via the Taxpayer's Electronic Office	Website of the State Tax Service of Ukraine, orders concerning electronic document management
Human resources	Full staff at the head office	Often dispersed: relocation, mobilization, part-time employment	Accountant's comments, real business cases
Updating the regulatory framework	Periodic changes	Constant updates, need for daily monitoring	Official websites of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers, and the State Tax Service

Source: developed by the authors

Table 9 – Comparative analysis of enterprise closures and openings in Ukraine

Criterion	Year 2021 (pre-war)	Year 2024 (during the war)	Differences (+/–)
Total number of closed businesses	~45,000	~68,000	+51%
Main reasons for closure	– Economic inefficiency – Competition – Tax burden	– Hostilities (37% of cases) – Loss of assets (28%) – Logistical constraints (19%)	Change in the structure of causes
Regions with the highest number of closures	Eastern regions (25%)	Frontline zones (42%) Occupied territories (not calculated)	Shift in the geographical distribution of problems
Number of newly established businesses	~155,000	~98,000	–37%
Top industries among new businesses	1. Retail trade (32%) 2. Services (25%) 3. Construction (18%)	1. IT sector (27%) 2. Logistics (23%) 3. Military–civilian production (19%)	Shift in priorities
Average operational period of an enterprise before closure	5.2 years	3.8 years	–27%
Share of forced liquidations	12%	34%	+22 percentage points
Forms of reorganization instead of closure	18% of cases	9% of cases	–9 percentage points
Use of digital solutions during liquidation	23% of enterprises	61% of enterprises	+38 percentage points
Average costs of the closure procedure	~25 thousand UAH	~42 thousand UAH	+68%

Source: developed by the authors

a physical inspection, and how to account for destroyed warehouse inventory if it cannot be restored.

In addition, the war has compelled enterprises to reassess their approaches to terminating operations. Whereas in peacetime, liquidation followed a clearly defined legal and procedural framework, under wartime conditions it is complicated by the absence of a number of key elements of the process – in particular, the ability to properly settle accounts with all counterparties or to compile a complete liquidation balance sheet. These circumstances complicate the legal standing of enterprises and create grounds for further disputes with regulatory authorities

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However, despite all the difficulties, many economic entities continue to demonstrate resilience and adaptability. In a number of cases, they have managed to retain part of their documentation, carry out partial inventories, and submit liquidation reports in electronic form. This underscores the importance of developing flexible, digital accounting and legal mechanisms that are better suited to meeting the challenges of the present time.

Conclusions. The termination of an enterprise's activity is a complex process that spans legal, financial, and accounting dimensions. In the context of current economic instability, intensified by the full-scale war, this issue becomes particularly pressing. Legislative changes, the risk of asset loss, and limited access to resources and personnel compel enterprises to look for flexible exit mechanisms that, at the same time, ensure compliance with legal regulations and the protection of the interests of all stakeholders.

Termination of operations may take the form of liquidation, reorganization, or bankruptcy. Each of these forms has its own procedural specifics that require clear legal documentation and thorough accounting support. Accounting plays a key role in this process, as it ensures the accuracy of information on the company's assets and liabilities, records liquidation costs, reflects settlements with creditors, and generates liquidation reports.

Proper implementation of tax obligations is of particular importance: the final accrual and payment of taxes, submission of tax reports, as well as obtaining certificates from the controlling authorities. The legality of the termination of a company's operations and the avoidance of further legal complications depend on the timeliness and accuracy of these actions.

Under martial law, traditional accounting procedures have become significantly more complicated. In many cases, enterprises lose property, documentation, or access to accounting systems. The government's response has been the introduction of temporary simplifications: postponement of reporting deadlines, suspension of inspections, and electronic communication with tax authorities. Although these measures partially compensate for the losses, enterprises still face a number of practical challenges, such as the inability to conduct inventory, the absence of supporting documents, and difficulties in preparing financial and tax reports.

Despite this, many business entities demonstrate an ability to adapt by using digital technologies, cloud-based solutions, alternative forms of accounting, and consulting with auditors. Wartime experience clearly outlines the need to update accounting standards taking into account emergency conditions, and to develop universal approaches to documenting business transactions under limited access to resources.

Thus, the termination of an enterprise is not merely a procedure of ceasing operations, but a complex and responsible process that requires a comprehensive approach. In times of war, this process becomes even more complicated, emphasizing the urgent need to adapt the regulatory framework and accounting mechanisms to the new realities. Further scientific research should focus on developing standardized methodologies for accounting in the context of enterprise termination, harmonizing national legislation with international standards, and implementing modern digital tools capable of ensuring transparency and efficiency even under the most critical conditions.

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