Financial results of the enterprises are extremely important indicator for economic entities, since the success of enterprises and even the question of the future existence of economic entities directly depends on the results obtained and therefore in today's transformation of the economic system there is a need to rethink the theoretical and methodological approaches to enterprise management, including one of its important components – accounting and, above all, organization and accounting of finances.

The reliability of the formation of financial results is the basis of the principles and rules of accounting. Such a requirement is compulsory, as this is required by the legislative framework. In accordance with the regulatory framework, the issue of organizing the accounting of income, expenses and financial results indicates its lack of focus on the inquiries of users of accounting information, because there is a lack of detailed information on financial results by type of activity and its relationship with income and expenses of the enterprise; introduction of the classification of income and financial results, depending on the sources of their formation.

The methodology of accounting in the enterprise in many respects is determined by the accounting policy, which is chosen by each enterprise independently in accordance with the current legal and regulatory framework and therefore the final result of the enterprise's activity and strategy of its development depend on the correct accounting policy. Objects of the accounting policy for the formation and accounting of financial results are income, expenses and actual financial results, elements of accounting policies are a set of methods and accounting procedures for accounting for the financial results of the enterprise. Elements of accounting policy apply to all entities of accounting without exception, and therefore affect the financial results.

With regard to financial results, the Order on accounting policies of an enterprise must disclose a clear and effective algorithm for determining financial performance by type of activity.