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MODERN PROBLEMS OF FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNTING IN THE SYSTEM OF CURRENT LEGISLATION

Formulation of the problem. The necessity of conducting a double accounting (tax and financial) is understandable in the current economic conditions, because the Tax code, which came into force in 2011, significantly brought them closer to each other, considerably simplifying the tax legislation. Thus, the normative documents on the tax account of fixed assets is Tax code, and financial records are maintained in accordance with the Provision (standard) of accounting (hereinafter – PA(s) 7 "fixed assets").

The Tax code provides for cardinal changes (including in asset accounting), mainly due to the need to eliminate the discrepancy between the norms of the law of Ukraine "On taxation of profits of enterprises" from 28.12.1994, № 334/94-BP and national standards. Henceforth, the concept of "fixed assets" cancelled with concomitant administration of single term "fixed assets" as in financial and tax accounting. With the entry into force of the Tax code radically changed the procedure of depreciation of assets which are classified as fixed assets and other noncurrent assets. There have been changes in the order of increasing cost of fixed assets in the implementation of the expenses connected with repair and improvement of fixed assets. However, the procedure for documenting acquisitions and Disposals (write-off) of fixed assets remained unchanged. Therefore, the constant changes in normative-legislative documents regulating the accounting of fixed assets, their weak methodological support cause a lot of questions regarding their practical application.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Issues of improvement of accounting of fixed assets was considered by many well-known scientists and experts in the field of accounting. One should highlight the work of leading economists, namely: G.V. Vlasyuk [1], A. I. Zimin [1], V.A. Zamlynsky [2], A.G. Lishchenko [9], I.E. Murna [3], A.P. Panasenko [4], Petrova I.V. [5], Y.A. Kite [9] and others. Despite an investigation of this issue, every enterprise has its own peculiarities and requires specific measures on improvement of accounting of fixed assets.

Target setting. The aim of the study is to validate the essence of fixed assets in the current economic conditions, to reveal the main problems of accounting of fixed assets and develop proposals for their solution.

Material presentation. Organization of any business requires a means of labor. So, in production and economic activity of the enterprise are used means of labor that are multiply (long-term) used in the production process (operation), retain the original appearance, are being progressively wear and transfer their value on the cost of production (costs of circulation) gradually over a period of useful life on the established norms.

In accordance with PA(s) 7 “fixed assets” are tangible assets, which the company holds with the purpose of their use in the production or supply of goods, provision of services, rental to others or for administrative and socio-cultural functions, the expected useful lives (exploitation) of which more than one year (or operating cycle, if it is longer than a year) [8].

Fixed assets for tax purposes include tangible assets, the value of which exceeds 2500 UAH and gradually decreases because of physical or moral depreciation and expected period of use is more than one year (or operating cycle, if it is longer than a year).

The provision in the past broad freedom to enterprises in the determination of useful lives of assets has a serious drawback, which is the presence of significant discrepancies and inconsistencies in the term of use for similar objects in various farms, therefore it is necessary with consideration of industry characteristics, to develop a classifier with deep drilling of fixed assets [6].

Fixed assets of the taxpayer are classified in the appropriate groups, which set minimum terms of their depreciation. At the same time, financial accounting is not set limits in terms of depreciation of the objects. The list of groups of tax accounting, which is close to the group in accounting, as defined in article 145 of the Code. For example, a vehicle is classified as 5, for a minimum period of depreciation in 5 years [7]. The taxpayer is not deprived of the right to have a longer lifetime and, respectively, of amortization. In the latter case the monthly amount of amortisation decreases, which leads to an increase in the tax base.

The tax code more clearly regulates the depreciation period than did the Law of Ukraine "On taxation of profits of enterprises". It establishes the minimum useful life for each fixed asset group that contains the logical recommendations regarding its definition, but, in our opinion, they are not specific enough.

In accordance with PA(s) 7, liquidation value - an amount of money or the value of other assets, which the company expects to receive from sales (liquidation) of non-current assets after the end of their useful lives (operation), net of expenses associated with the sale (liquidation)" [8]. So, if to take for a basis of national standards 7 enterprise by purchasing the assets before him to exploit, must decide how many years the company intends to use such object for the purpose and for how much hopes to sell later.

Based on the definition of the liquidation value, it can be calculated by the formula:

$$L = (G * d - In) * (100)^n,$$

where L - salvage value;

M - quantity of the received material assets from the liquidation of the object;

C - the unit price received from the disposal of material assets;

d - expenses related to the sale/liquidation;

i - average annual consumer price index for n years;

n - number of years of useful life of the object.

Through the difficulty of assessing assets in the future, one of the problematic issues is how to determine the residual value of fixed assets [6].

The tax code does not regulate this issue, and the establishment of the minimum useful life in certain cases, it may even create enterprise problems, making it difficult to liquidate the asset if, as a result of the revaluation will be that he has already achieved in advance of its liquidation value. As we see, the problem of differences in accounting and tax accounting, unfortunately, have not disappeared. Non-coordination of national standards and laws regulating accounting and tax accounting, accountant must keep two accounts, therefore, the same depreciation must be calculated twice: in accounting and payment of tax on profit.

From our point of view, liquidation value, it is advisable to rely only for objects that are composed of returnable waste (scrap, waste wood, waste building materials etc) and which, in turn, can be defined by the asset. The cost and the amount repayable materials by a Commission to determine, as of the time of posting with regard to the further exploitation of the object in percentages do not take into account the inflation rate and the costs that it is not possible to reliably determine at the time of acquisition. The list of terms, definitions and the formula for calculating the residual value is expedient to specify and justify the order (position) on accounting policy of the enterprise.

The tax code of approximated rules for determining depreciation in the tax accounting to national national standards. The charge for taxation is carried out by the enterprise according to the method defined by the order on accounting policy for depreciation purposes of compiling financial statements. That is, in the tax and financial accounting would apply the same methods of depreciation. The tax code also provides for the realization of revaluation of fixed assets in contrast to the current legislation, which emphasizes only indexing the carrying value of the asset.

Depreciation of fixed assets in tax accounting is determined using the same methods that featured in provision (standard) of accounting 7 "fixed assets: straight-line, reducing the residual value, the accelerated reduction of the residual value, the cumulative production [8], but the Tax code has created such a problem as the restriction of the use of accelerated depreciation, which means reducing the level of taxation of the part of profit, which is directed not on consumption, and the

development of the enterprise. This, in turn, will lead to less investment, in particular domestic investment in fixed capital that serves as the basis for the effective development of the state.

Legislatively approved the procedure of depreciation should get rid of the drawbacks of the existing methodology for this, he must provide the reduction of restrictions on the use of accelerated depreciation, allowing companies to choose their own methods of depreciation and freely switch from accelerated methods on a straight-line at any time.

The expected period of time during which the non-current assets will be used by the enterprise, is the useful life of the asset is depreciated. In this case we consider physical depreciation of property, plant and equipment, with little regard to his moral deterioration, which reduces the efficiency of use of available resources and, consequently, loss of economic entity profit [6].

The tax code States that when determining the useful life (operation) should take into account the moral deterioration. But that's all there is about it said. And the specific recommendations it does not. Therefore, it is reasonable classifier with deep detail of the fixed assets, taking into account industry specifics.

Due to various economic and social factors financial statements of enterprises from different countries has its own peculiarities and differences. Information of mutual understanding is an important prerequisite for successful business development, economic integration of the countries.

The standardization of accounting are several international organizations. Among them first of all it should be called the Committee on international accounting standards (IASB) International Accounting Standard Committee - IASC), established in 1973 organizations of professional accountants of Australia, great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Netherlands, Germany, Mexico, USA, France and Japan. This organization is an independent body, which is engaged in the development of international accounting standards.

In the context of Ukraine's integration to the world community is increasingly important achievement of unity in economic terms and concepts, both at the

international and at national level. In the last years has been the integration of the national accounting to international standards. This process required to bring national accounting methodology, and economic terminology in accordance with the valid and accepted in the world. To determine the compliance of domestic sources worldwide on the definition of the term "fixed assets" we consider it expedient to turn to the accepted in the world practice of accounting International accounting standard (hereinafter "IAS 16 "fixed assets"). A comparison of the norms of Russian accounting and tax legislation with international for clarity we represent in table 1.

Table 1

Comparison provision (standard) of accounting 7 "fixed assets" and IAS 16 "fixed assets"

The notion that compares	Provision (standard) of accounting 7 "fixed assets"	IAS 16 "fixed assets"
The term "fixed assets"	Tangible assets, which the company holds with the purpose of their use in the production or supply of goods, provision of services, rental to others or for administrative and socio-cultural functions, the expected useful lives (exploitation) of which more than one year (or operating cycle, if it is more than year).	Tangible assets that are used by the company for the production or supply of goods (services), for lease, for administrative purposes; and are expected to use more than one period.
Group of fixed assets	Fixed assets are divided into groups depending on the species structure	Do not release
The term "amortization"	The systematic allocation of the cost, which is depreciated fixed assets over their useful economic lives	The allocation of the depreciable amount of the asset on the calculated its useful life
Depreciation	For one of the five proposed methods that selects the enterprise	Methods of calculation are not specified, but provided that the selected method must be applied consistently and its change should be justified
The period of depreciation	Monthly	Each accounting period

Source: compiled by the author based on [3; 9]

In accordance with IAS 16 "property, plant and equipment, fixed assets are tangible assets that:

a) used by the company for the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to other companies, or for administrative purposes;

б) expected to be used during more than one period.

Compare this definition with that offers national accounting system, in particular PA(s) 7 "fixed assets", we can say that there was a complete identity, that is, compliance with national standards international.

Conclusions of research. Fixed assets is one of the most important factors of any production, their condition and the effective use of which has a direct impact on the final results of economic activities of enterprises. One of the main ways of improvement of accounting of fixed assets is the carrying out of liquidation value calculation only for objects that are composed of returnable waste and which in future may be determined by the asset. The calculation method of the liquidation value, it is advisable to specify and justify the order on accounting policy of the enterprise. The cost and the amount repayable materials offered by a Commission to determine, as of the time of posting with regard to the further exploitation of the object, not including inflation and costs, which are not possible to reliably determine at the time of acquisition. Legislatively approved the procedure of depreciation should include the reduction of restrictions on the use of accelerated depreciation, and the resolution enterprises on independent choice of the depreciation methods and the free transfer of accelerated methods on a straight-line at any time. Classifier with deep detail of the fixed assets, taking into account industry specifics will strengthen control over the quality and efficiency of use of fixed assets. Among international organizations dealing with standardization of accounting should select Committee on international standards of accounting (IASB) International Accounting Standards Committee - IASC) is an independent body, which is engaged in the development of international accounting standards. The definition of the term "fixed assets" which offers national accounting system, in particular PARAGRAPH(s)BU 7 "fixed assets", fully complies with the definition in IAS 16 property, plant and equipment. We consider it necessary to clarify the following: "main" tools become not only because of their durability, but also because in the process of work they are used and wear out gradually over several production cycles, parts transfer their value to the finished product. Thus, the cost

comes in turnover in each moment parts and parts back in the finished product of this production cycle.

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Потриваєва Н.В., Погорєлова В.В. СУЧАСНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ОБЛІКУ ОСНОВНИХ ЗАСОБІВ В СИСТЕМІ ДІЮЧОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА

Мета. Метою дослідження є обґрунтування сутності основних засобів за сучасних умов господарювання, виявлення основних проблем обліку основних засобів та розробка пропозицій щодо їх вирішення.

Методика дослідження. Теоретико-методологічною основою дослідження є загальнонаукові методи теоретичного та емпіричного пізнання економічних явищ та процесів.

У процесі дослідження використовувалися методи: аналізу та синтезу – при дослідженні сучасного стану обліку основних засобів; індукції та дедукції – при уточненні окремих понять, зокрема, «основні засоби», «організація обліку», «ліквідаційна вартість»; узагальнення, порівняння і групування – при удосконаленні класифікації основних засобів та визнанні їх як активів; абстрактно-логічний – при узагальненні теоретико-методологічних основ бухгалтерського обліку основних засобів та обґрунтуванні практичних пропозицій щодо їх удосконалення; монографічний – при вивченні зарубіжного та вітчизняного досвіду ведення обліку основних засобів.

Результати. Обґрунтовано сутність основних засобів як одного з найважливіших чинників будь-якого виробництва, стан і ефективне використання якого прямо впливає на кінцеві результати господарської діяльності підприємств.

Визначено один з основних шляхів удосконалення обліку основних засобів, а саме: проведення розрахунку ліквідаційної вартості тільки для об'єктів, які мають у своєму складі зворотні відходи і які в подальшому можуть бути визначені активом. Запропоновано визначити та обґрунтувати методику розрахунку ліквідаційної вартості в наказі про облікову політику підприємства.

Запропоновано розробити класифікатор із глибокою деталізацією об'єктів основних засобів з врахуванням галузевих особливостей, який дозволить посилити контроль за якістю та ефективністю використання основних засобів.

Наукова новизна. Наукова новизна одержаних результатів полягає у теоретико-методологічному обґрунтуванні та удосконаленні практичних рекомендацій з організації обліку основних засобів на підприємствах, що сприятиме нарощуванню ресурсного потенціалу підприємств та забезпечить ефективне функціонування підприємства.

Практична значущість. Практичне значення одержаних результатів полягає у розробленні рекомендацій і пропозицій щодо удосконалення порядку обліку основних засобів, які спрямовані на збагачення методичної практики та мають вагоме значення для управління діяльністю підприємств.

Ключові слова: основні засоби, бухгалтерський облік, податковий облік, вартість, амортизація.

Потриваева Н.В., Погорелова В.В. СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ УЧЕТА ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ В СИСТЕМЕ ДЕЙСТВУЮЩЕГО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА

Цель. Целью исследования является обоснование сущности основных средств в современных условиях хозяйствования, выявление основных проблем учета основных средств и разработка предложений по их решению.

Методика исследования. Теоретико-методологической основой исследования являются общенаучные методы теоретического и эмпирического познания экономических явлений и процессов.

В процессе исследования использовались методы: анализа и синтеза при исследовании современного состояния учета основных средств; индукции и дедукции – при уточнении отдельных понятий, в частности, «основные средства», «организация учета», «ликвидационная стоимость»; обобщение, сравнение и группировки – при совершенствовании классификации основных средств и признания их в качестве активов; абстрактно-логический – при обобщении теоретико-методологических основ бухгалтерского учета основных средств и обосновании практических предложений по их совершенствованию; монографический – при изучении зарубежного и отечественного опыта ведения учета основных средств.

Результаты. Обоснована сущность основных средств как одного из важнейших факторов любого производства, состояние и эффективное использование которого прямо влияет на конечные результаты хозяйственной деятельности предприятий.

Определено один из основных путей совершенствования учета основных средств, а именно: проведение расчёта ликвидационной стоимости только для объектов, которые имеют в своём составе возвратные отходы, которые в дальнейшем могут быть определены активом. Предложено определить и обосновать методику расчета ликвидационной стоимости в приказе об учетной политике предприятия.

Предложено разработать классификатор с глубокой детализацией объектов основных средств с учётом отраслевых особенностей, который позволит усилить контроль с качеством и эффективностью использования основных средств.

Научная новизна. Научная новизна полученных результатов состоит в теоретико-методологическом обосновании и усовершенствовании практических рекомендаций по организации учёта основных средств на предприятиях, что будет способствовать наращиванию ресурсного потенциала предприятий и обеспечит их эффективное функционирование.

Практическая значимость. Практическое значение полученных результатов заключается в разработке рекомендаций и предложений по совершенствованию порядка учёта основных средств, которые направлены на обогащение методической практики и имеют большое значение для управления деятельностью предприятий.

Ключевые слова: основные средства, бухгалтерский учет, налоговый учёт, стоимость, амортизация.

Potryvaieva N.V., Pohorelova V.V. MODERN PROBLEMS OF FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNTING IN THE SYSTEM OF CURRENT LEGISLATION

Purpose. The aim of the research is to validate the essence of fixed assets in the current economic conditions, to reveal the main problems of accounting of fixed assets and develop proposals for their solution.

Methodology of research. Theoretical and methodological basis for the research of General scientific methods of theoretical and empirical knowledge of economic phenomena and processes.

In the process of research methods have been used: analysis and synthesis in the study of the current state of account of fixed assets; induction and deduction - for the clarification of certain concepts, in particular, "fixed assets", "organization of accounting", "liquidation value"; synthesis, comparison and grouping - for the improvement of the classification of fixed assets and are recognized as assets; abstract - the synthesis of theoretical and methodological basics of accounting of fixed assets and the justification of practical proposals on their improvement; monographic - in the study of foreign and domestic experience of assets accounting.

Findings. Substantiated the essence of fixed assets as one of the most important factors of any production, their condition and the effective use of which has a direct impact on the final results of economic activities of enterprises.

Identified one of the main ways of improvement of accounting of fixed assets, namely the conduct of the liquidation value calculation only for objects that are composed of returnable waste and which in future may be determined by the asset. Asked to define and justify the methodology of calculation of residual value in the order on accounting policy of the enterprise.

Proposed to develop a classifier with deep detail of the fixed assets, taking into account industry specifics, which will allow to strengthen control over the quality and efficiency of use of fixed assets.

Originality. Scientific novelty of the results is theoretical-methodological review and improvement of practical recommendations on organization of accounting of fixed assets in enterprises, which will help to increase resource potential of enterprises and ensure effective functioning of the enterprise.

Practical value. Practical significance of the results is the development of recommendations and proposals on improvement of the procedure of accounting of fixed assets, which are aimed at the enrichment of methodological practice and are important to control the activity of enterprises.

Key words: fixed assets, accounting, tax accounting, cost, depreciation.