

ECONOMIC ESSENCE AND PROBLEMS OF ACCOUNTING OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AS A FACTOR OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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One of the most important criteria for assessing the effectiveness of business entities, which affects the value of the enterprise and makes its profitability possible to increase, is intellectual capital.

To summarize the definition of many scientists, it should be noted that intellectual capital is a product of mental, intellectual work, product of creative efforts that characterizes the knowledge, intellectual potential of the company and is one of the new criteria for determining the competitiveness of the enterprise.

In general, intellectual capital is the sum of three components:

1. Human capital – a set of knowledge, skills, creative abilities, as well as the ability of owners and science-intensive workers to meet the requirements and objectives of the company.

2. Structural capital – computer software, databases, organizational structure, patents, trademarks, as well as all kinds of organizational mechanisms that ensure the productivity of the employees and the operation of the company.

3. Consumer (client) capital – future consumers of products of the company, its ability to satisfy their inquiries.

The calculation of intellectual capital, as a rule, is carried out in three stages: assess-

ment of the value of intellectual capital, the study of the main factors affecting the formation of intellectual capital and displaying information of intellectual capital in accounting. The issue of intellectual capital commercialization and the order of accounting display of the intangible assets commercialization is very important.

The main problems that accompany the accounting of intangible assets as a component of the intellectual capital of enterprises are: calculation of the initial value; determination of the useful applying and depreciation method; impairment of such assets and other.

Thus, the introduction of intellectual capital as an object of accounting is a problem that is very relevant in the enterprises practice. It's, first of all, related to the issues of classification, commercialization of intellectual capital, as well as methods for its assessment and accounting. The impact on the theory and practice of accounting in general and on intellectual capital, in particular, has transformed it into international standards. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to take into account the existing foreign experience in these issues, but with reference to domestic realities.