

Comparative analysis of determination of basic means of international and national standards

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This article investigates the process of restructuring the accounting system, which is connected with the integration of the country into the European Union. In order to remove economic obstacles, increase the inflow of foreign investments, and the release of Ukrainian goods to world markets, it is necessary to bring national accounting standards into international ones.

Fixed assets is a significant part of the balance sheet, which significantly affects the financial result and technical and economic performance of the enterprise, therefore, it is relevant to compare the features of accounting for fixed assets in accordance with the Provision (Standard) 7 and IAS 16.

The article defines the common features of international and national standards, such as: the cost (amount) that is amortized; amortization; liquidation value; term of useful use (operation); fixed assets. Some similar concepts in content have different names: net realizable value of a non-current asset and fair value; group of fixed assets and class of fixed assets; initial cost and cost.

There it is stressed that a difference in the classification of fixed assets in accordance with international and national accounting standards. IAS 16 provides classes of fixed assets, while Provision (Standard) 7 classifies fixed assets in groups. Unlike international standards, national non-negotiable tangible assets are allocated to an independent group.

It was also stressed, that five methods of accrual of depreciation are defined in Provision (Standard) 7. Only three are proposed in the international standard, but it is indicated that the method can be changed in the hope of future economic benefits. In IAS 16 there is an insignificant beginning and end of accrual of depreciation, even the cost of land can be depreciated, and in the national standard, the depreciation

period is clearly recorded, the land is not depreciated. The method of accelerated reduction of residual value, in which Ukrainian enterprises interested in accordance with the Tax Code of Ukraine, has a restriction on use.

According to national standards, depreciation is suspended if there is a reconstruction, modernization, completion or conservation of an item of fixed assets that does not meet the requirements of the international standard.

According to Provision (Standard) 7, if the object of fixed assets is formed from parts that have a different term of use, then each part can be recognized as a separate main means. IAS 16 does not specify the composition of an item of property, plant and equipment, and it is possible to combine several minor objects into one that is subject to the criterion for determining the aggregate value. In our opinion, the norm of the international standard simplifies the accounting of fixed assets.

Costs that are included in the original cost in both positions have the same meaning. IAS 16 specifies that, at the end of each reporting year, the liquidation value and the useful life of the item of property, plant and equipment should be reviewed, there is no such norm in Provision (Standard) 7. We believe that it is necessary to add an addition to the national standards, which clearly states the standard for revision of the use of fixed assets.

As our research has shown to integrate the Ukrainian economy into the international environment, it is necessary to agree on a number of issues, such as: the composition of fixed assets; costs that are included in the original cost; terms of revaluation and methods of calculating depreciation. Solving these issues will allow Ukrainian enterprises to take a worthy place in the international market.