

섹션 3. FINANCE AND BANKING; TAXATION, ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

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ACCOUNTING FEATURES OF THE DISPLAY OF COSTS ON INNOVATION IN THE PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES

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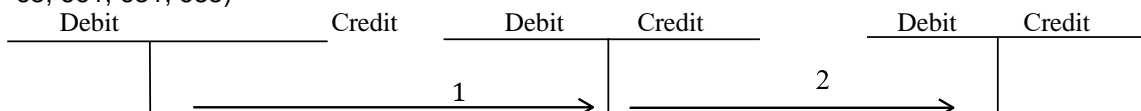
As the competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises grows, their accountants are increasingly faced with the problem of accounting for costs that occur when carrying out a set of activities to create new products and promote them to the market. Such accounting has always been considered one of the most difficult and studied, since its objects are very often "chain reactions", which, moreover, do not take place anywhere, but in the sphere of intangible assets, or at its junction [1; 2, c. 109; 3, c. 321; 4, c. 53; 5, c. 179; 6, c. 321].

Having familiarized ourselves with the accounting policy of several business entities that are developing new types of products, we have identified specific omissions regarding the costs of future periods. Yes, we believe that their composition is quite important for the formation of an accounting policy regarding the above expenses. In some cases, it can be problematic for enterprises to distinguish between subscriptions that are reflected in the 371 subaccount and directly the costs of future periods that are debited to the 39 account. The scheme of accounting for the development of new types of products is shown in Figure 1.

Accounting procedures for writing off costs for the development of new products at the investigated enterprises occur as they arise - accountants reflect them as part of current costs at full cost. Having familiarized with the accounts of some enterprises in relation to the object of the study, we found that the accountant in practice uses four such accounts to account for such costs of operational activities:

- 23 "Production";
- 39 "Expenses of future periods";
- 941 "Expenses for research and development";
- 91 "General production costs".

Asset accounting
accounts and obligations (13, 20, 22, 39 «Expenses of future periods» 23 «Production» 372, 65, 661, 631, 685)



Content of business transactions:

- 1) production costs for the preparation and development of new products are reflected;
- 2) costs of future periods are written off for production costs.

**Fig. 1. Scheme of accounting for innovation costs using account 39
"Expenses of future periods"**

Research and development costs incurred by enterprises are included in other operating expenses and reduce the financial result before taxation in the period when they were accrued. We believe that it is most convenient for accountants of business entities that carry out innovations and bear costs for the development of new products to keep records of costs for the development of new products using subaccount 941. In order to provide the information needs of the management system of such enterprises with data on innovation costs, we suggest detailing sub-accounts to the accounts used by the firm and developing accounts for accounting for innovation costs, taking into account approaches to their accounting.

We also believe that it would be expedient to create a single method of accounting for the costs of developing new products, which will always contribute to ensuring the reliability of information, systematically identifying reserves to reduce costs, and increasing the analytical quality of information.

As for the income tax, here, since all the studied enterprises are large tax payers, their tax accounting of this tax is not limited by accounting rules, therefore, to calculate it, accountants have to adjust the accounting financial result by the amount of tax differences. That is, in the end, the object of taxation of enterprises that carry out innovations is affected only by depreciation, recognized according to tax rules. That is, the investigated enterprises are forced to introduce separate tax accounting for operations with intangible assets. In this regard, when registering an intangible asset as part of assets, enterprises should not forget to form its initial value in tax accounting, as well as decide on the tax method of calculating its depreciation and establish the terms of its calculation for taxation purposes.

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