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FEATURES OF ACCOUNTING FOR INTANGIBLE ASSETS AS A RESULT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

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Development of intangible assets at enterprises

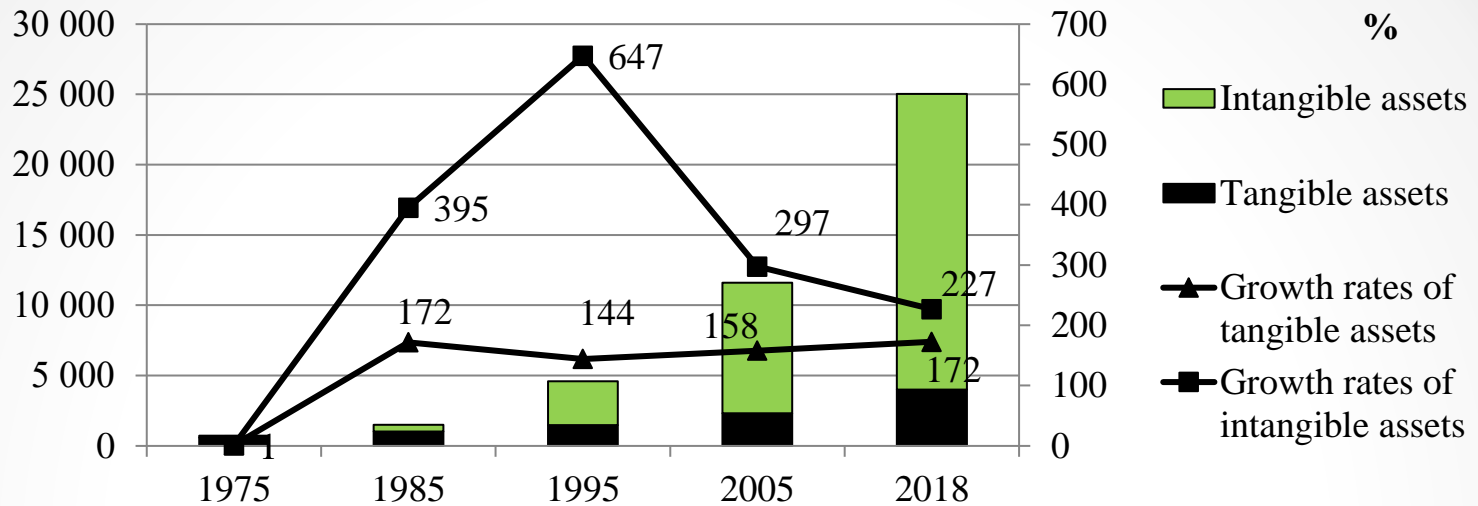


Fig. 1. Dynamics of changes in the value of tangible and intangible assets of companies from the S&P 500 list for 1975-2018.

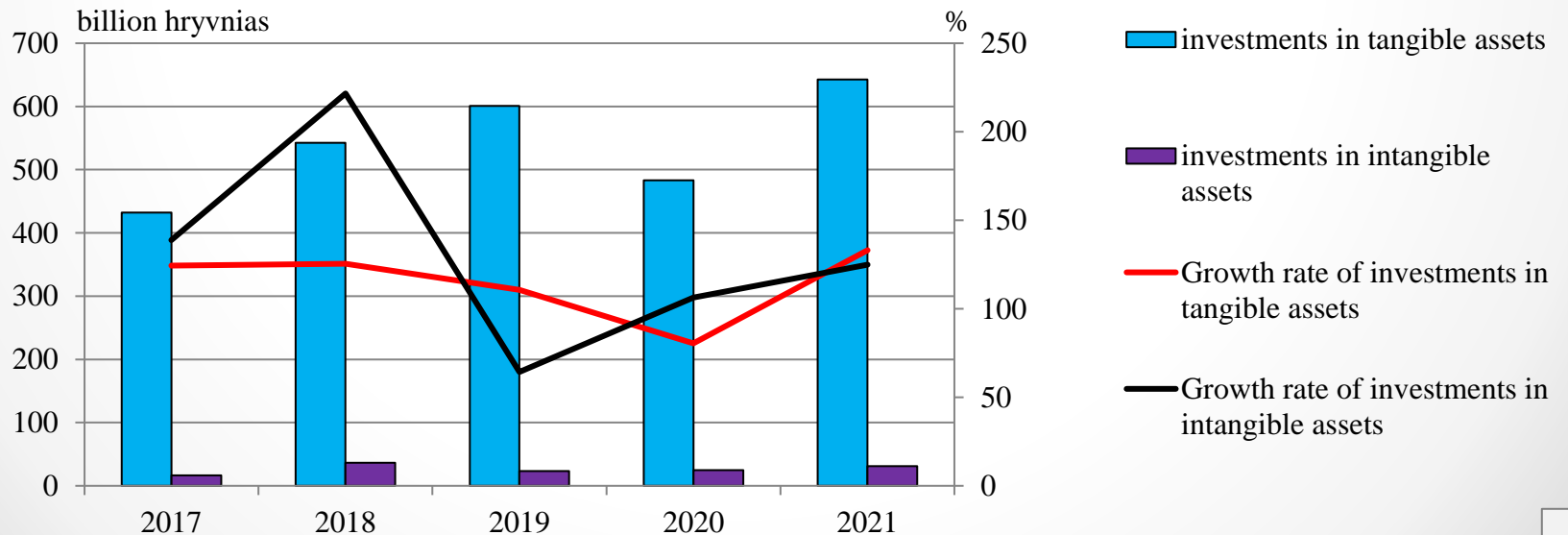


Fig. 2. Dynamics of capital investments in Ukraine by for 2017-2021

The dynamics of the development of intangible assets at enterprises

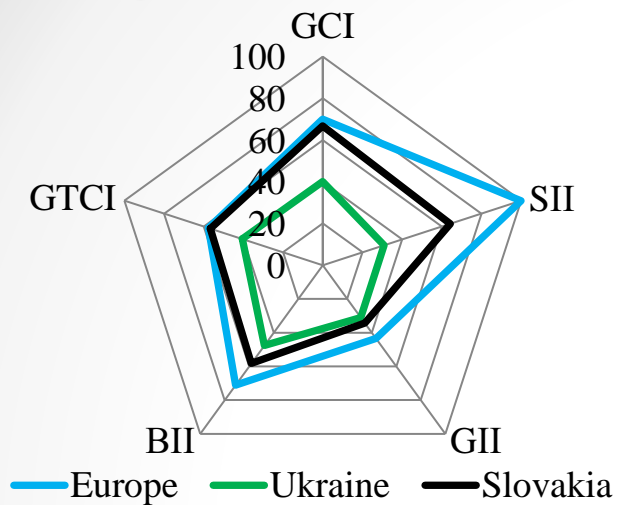


Fig.1. Analysis of indicators of the level of innovative capacity of Ukraine and Slovakia

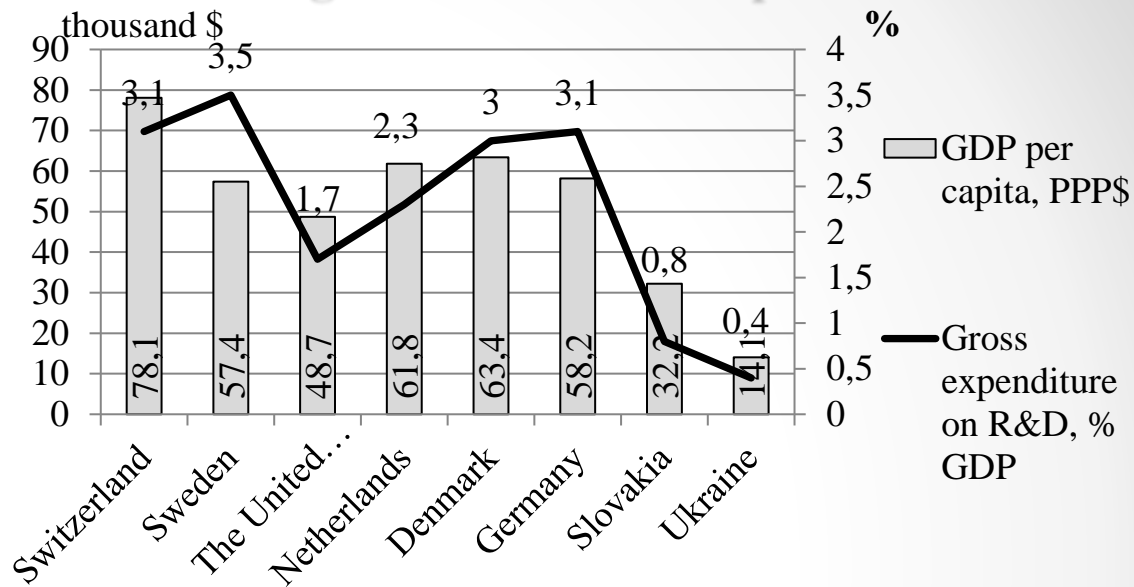


Fig. 2. Relationship between the level of R&D spending and GDP countries for 2022

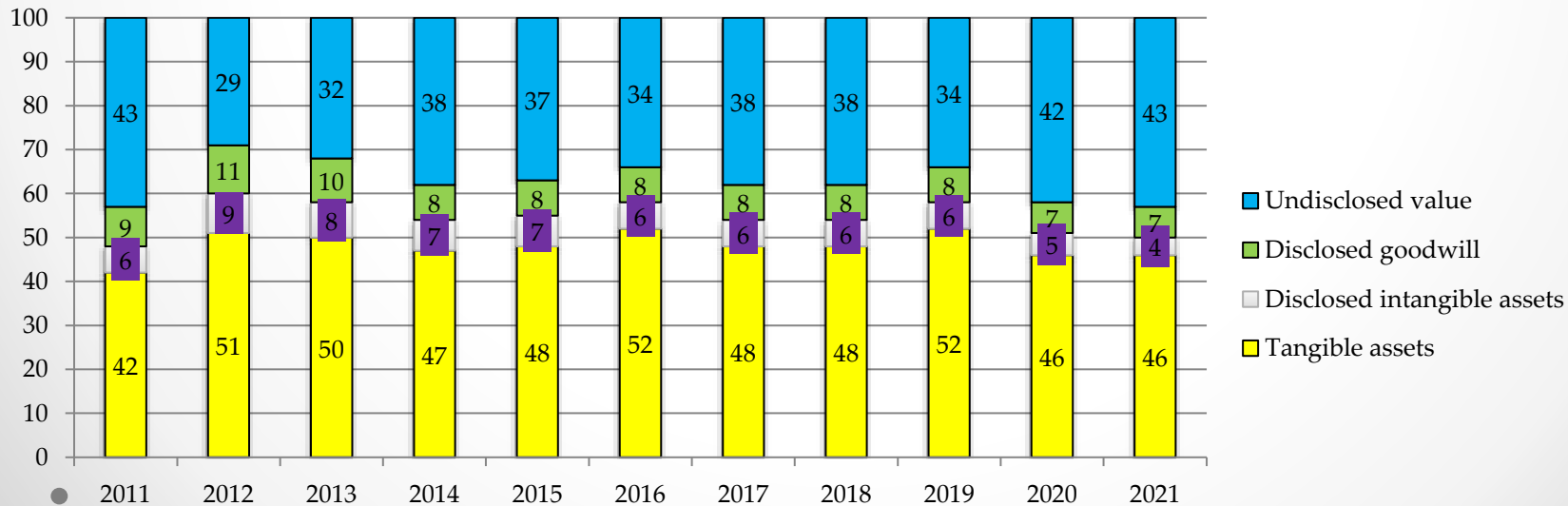
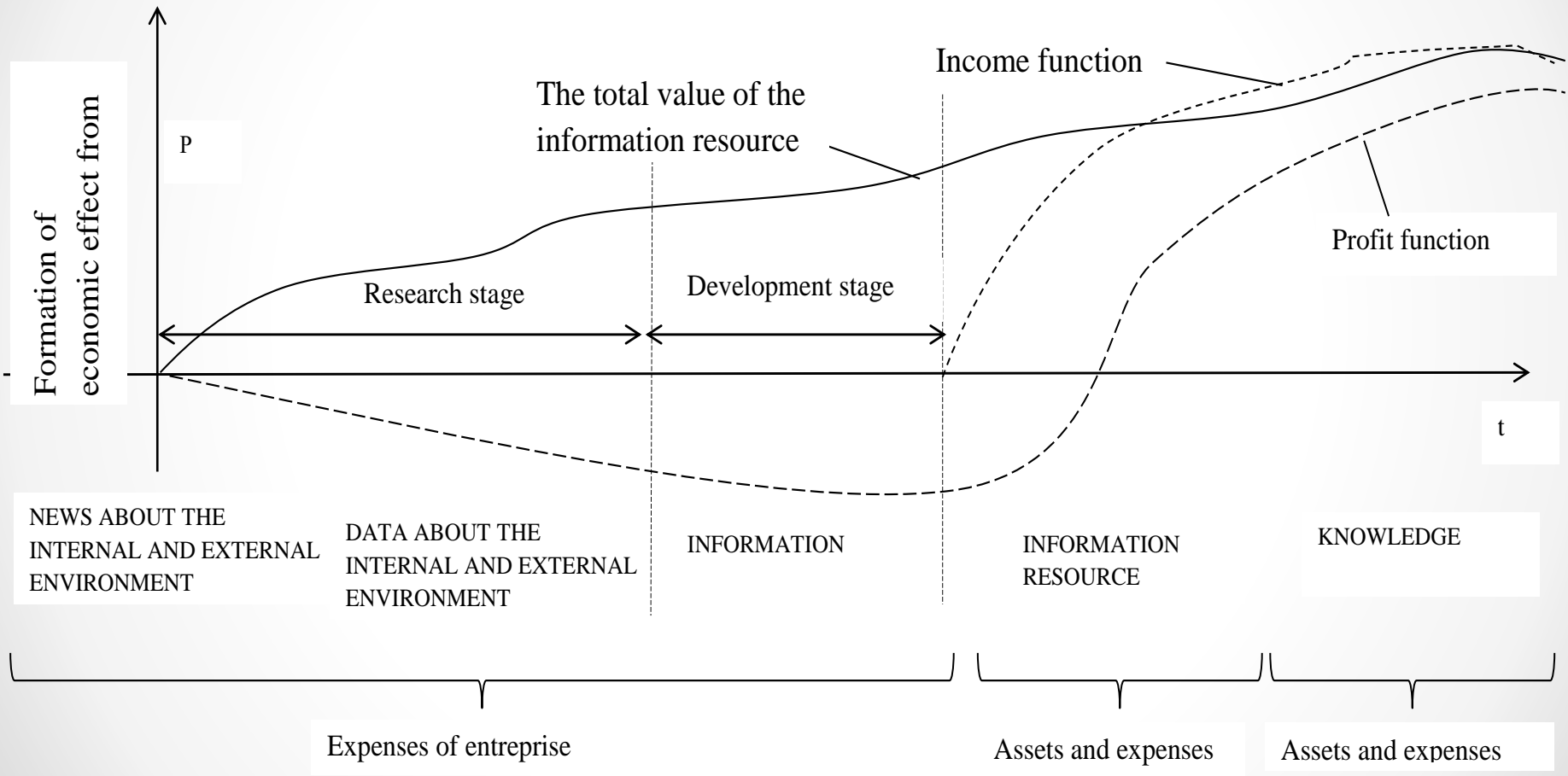


Fig. 3. Global structure of enterprises value

The author's approach to the structuring of intangible assets of intellectual nature in the management accounting system

A group of intangible assets	Possibility of identification	Components of intangible assets
<i>1. Intangible assets obtained as a result of intellectual activity (IA informational and intellectual nature)</i>		
1.1. IAs formed as a result of innovative activity	Identified	Patents, copyrights, certificates, recipes, formulas, projects
	Unidentified	intangible know-how
1.2. Information assets	Identified	databases, customer lists, audio/video-visual materials, own/received information displayed on physical media; business management system disclosed in internal documentation
	Unidentified	a trade secret
1.3. Intellectual assets	Identified	Acquired objects of intellectual property, production technologies
	Unidentified	experience and competence of employees, knowledge, organizational structure of the enterprise, creative abilities of personnel, corporate culture
1.4. Business reputation of the company	Identified	-
	Unidentified	trademarks, brand value, social networks, relations with buyers, relations with suppliers, image and reputation, work ethics with counterparties

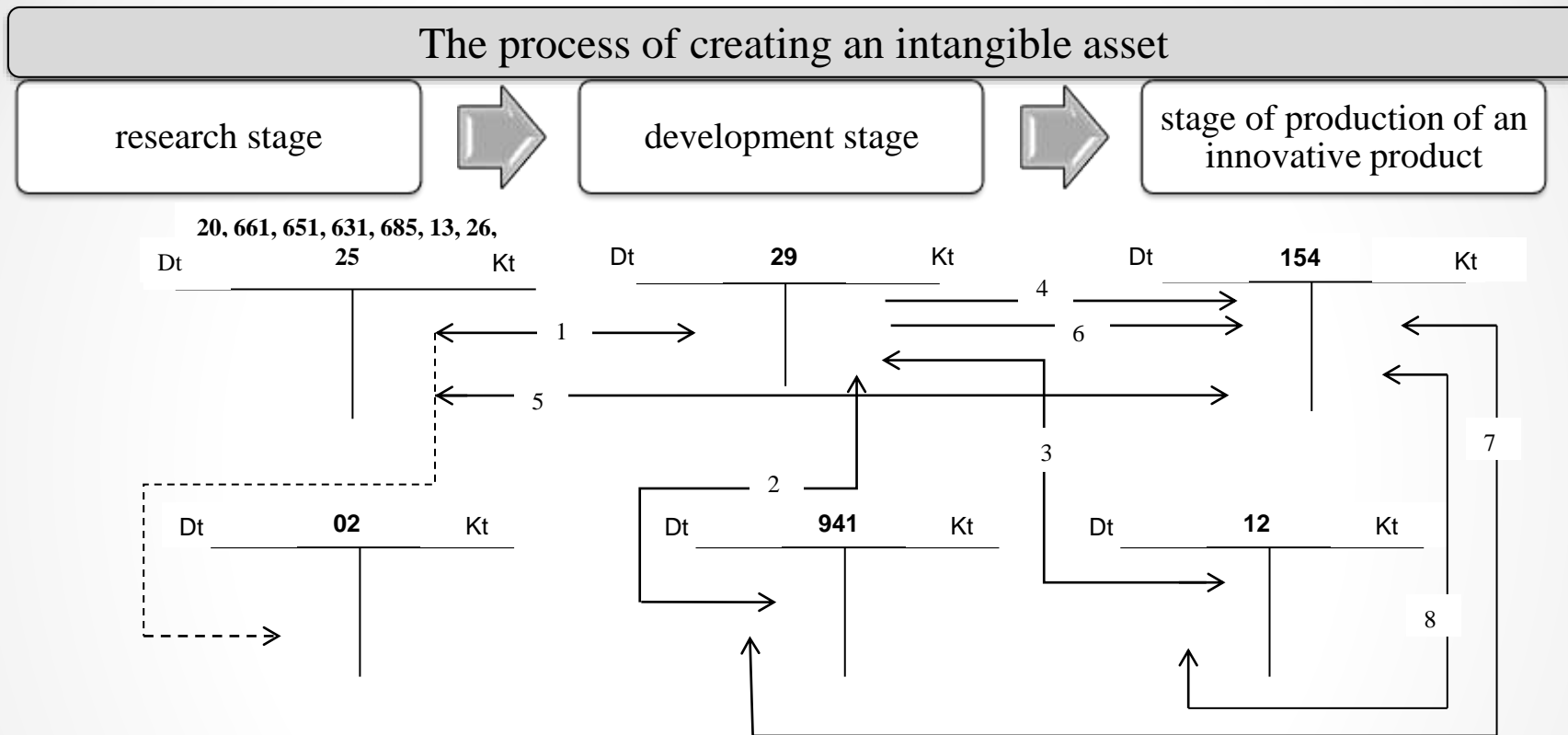
The process of recognizing an enterprise's information resource in accounting by stages of the life cycle



Improvement of the accounting of information resources as a result of innovative activity

<i>A specific feature of an information resource</i>	<i>Impact on accounting methodology</i>
1. The dual nature of an information resource - as a resource and a product of production	the need to apply the basic principle of the primacy of essence over form
2. Time factor	monitoring and revaluation of information resources according to the principle of their value or complete write-off from the company's balance sheet
3. The life cycle of an information resource and diffusivity	formation of the accounting of information resources based on the life cycle
4. Multifunctionality of information resources	determining the value of information resources and assigning the costs of their formation to the cost of finished products, works, and services
5. Reproducibility and sustainability of information resources	impossibility of applying standard depreciation methods for accounting of information resources
6. Unity of processes of formation and use	the result of the production process should be reflected not only by the costing of finished products, but also by the formation of an information resource as part of the IA
7. Direct formation by the company's personnel	Allocating the wages amount, costs of improving qualifications to the cost of the information resource
8. Inexhaustibility of information	realization of information as a separate resource does not involve writing off this asset from the company's balance sheet
9. Different ways of entering to the enterprise	display of the information resource depending on the way of its arrival at the enterprise
10. Increasing profitability of information resources	taking into account synergistic effects when determining the cost of information resources
11. Potential value of information resources	recognition of an information resource as part of the IA at the time of determining the possibility of their use and bringing economic benefits

The proposed approach to capitalization of costs of innovative activity



Content of operations:

- 1 - Research costs within the framework of the innovation project are shown;
- 2 - Non-productive research costs are written off to the expenses of the period;
- 3 - Obtained information asset as a result of the research stage;
- 4 - Research costs are transferred to the cost of the IA at development stage;
- 5 - Costs of the development stage within the innovative project are shown;
- 6 - Indirect research costs are distributed among innovative projects;
- 7 - Part of the development costs is written off to the financial result;
- 8 - An intellectual and innovative product was obtained;