

enterprise, including optimization of fixed and current assets, profit distribution, non-cash payments, tax and pricing, securities policy).

- Functions of each element of the system (management functions - decision making by a certain structural unit, which helps the company to organize management accounting, to provide operational management of production and sales, as well as to effectively interact with customers and suppliers. There are only two conditions for their realization: and willingness to invest in the development of enterprise information infrastructure).

- Input and output of each element and system as a whole (material, information flows that are fed into or output through the system through information and automation workflows that allow you to quickly accumulate relevant databases on the effects of economic activities and use them to create editing and printing of source documents, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports, as well as provision of information services to relevant organizations, management units for efficiency of all work). There are two classes of similar systems: workflow systems, groupware systems. The main purpose of both classes is to automate and support the smooth work of the enterprise. However, there are significant differences between them. It should be noted that these systems do not compete with each other, but rather complement each other.

- The goals and limitations of the system and its individual elements are to maximize profit, control and financial analysis, which not only provides the enterprise with financial resources and optimizes risks, but also defines a set of strategic goals for the further effective development of the enterprise.

Thus, the use of modern accounting information systems creates prerequisites for increasing centralization and transfer to the highest level of leadership of the functions of strategic planning of economic activity of the enterprise.

**Scientific curator: Kostyunik O.V.,**  
PhD in Economics, Associate Professor

**Grechenko R.I.,** student,  
Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State  
Agrotechnological University, Melitopol

## **ACCOUNTING OF FIXED ASSETS IN CONDITIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Effective use of fixed assets necessitates the introduction of a scientifically system of fixed assets accounting at the enterprise that meets management requirements. Market relations determine the objective need to increase the role of accounting in enterprise management. In the new environment, the need for more efficient use of accounting to control and improve their work is increasing.

According to Ukrainian Accounting standard 7 "Fixed Assets" are tangible assets that the enterprise contains for the purpose of using them in the production or delivery of goods or the provision of services, leasing to other persons or for performing administrative and socio-cultural functions, the expected useful life (operation) which is more than one year (or the operating cycle, if it is more than a year)" [1].

Sustainable development is a strategy aimed at strengthening the competitive advantages achievable on the basis of technological innovations, ensuring the possibility of increasing the range of products and services, reducing production costs, as well as the ability to withstand internal and external economic, social, environmental, climatic, financial factors, to adapt to changing production conditions, maintaining or improving the initial equilibrium [2].

The subject of Sustainability Accounting is not only the actual state of the object and the actual results of its change, that is, the economic activity of the enterprise, its property and sources of education, but also changes and the state of the environment, both social and ecological. That is, when organizing accounting, the objects of its action are not only internal, but also external means and sources. Of course, at the enterprises of various sectors of the economy, the subject of accounting for sustainable development has its own characteristics. So, at a machine-building enterprise, the subject is the process of manufacturing and selling machinery and equipment, including emissions of pollutants into air, land, water; in agriculture, the subject is the process of growing biological assets and their impact on the surrounding social and environmental conditions. The subject of accounting for sustainable development is reflected through individual elements - objects [3, p. 252-253].

In the conditions of a catastrophic decline in investment in fixed assets and aging of fixed assets, a rather sad forecast is emerging for further growth of savings, in which, in addition to the inflation component, the significant impact of an inadequate depreciation component is taken into account.

The overall dynamics of the gross fixed capital formation in Ukraine in absolute terms over the past years have also been negative, which contradicts the requirements of sustainable development, depriving future generations of full-fledged resource opportunities.

An indicator of the new quality of investment in fixed assets is their volume in construction, since this means the emergence of such an investor as households and defines a new feature of the process of capital formation - the social component. The social direction of structural changes in the Ukrainian economy provides for the social orientation of fixed capital accumulation as a factor in improving the quality structure.

The improvement of the quality of fixed capital as a condition for ensuring sustainable human development takes place in several areas, one of which is the intellectualization of fixed capital, manifested in the formation of reproductive proportions. The intellectualization of fixed capital covers the production and

technical, socio-economic and organizational-economic process. This is the process of introducing knowledge into all spheres of public life.

In modern conditions, it is necessary to improve reproductive proportions and, above all, the relationship between new means of labor aimed at expanding fixed capital, on the one hand, and replacing its obsolete part, on the other. Varieties of this ratio are the proportions in capital investments used to form the active and passive parts, as well as the proportion between the introduction and disposal of fixed capital. In the process of solving this proportion, a contradictory situation arises in the entire economy. Some enterprises update their fixed assets at the expense of foreign means of production, while others do not update their fixed assets at all, even at the expense of domestic new equipment. As a result, prices for new equipment grow much faster than productivity, and the economic effect is steadily declining [4].

So, the accounting of fixed assets is constantly in the spotlight. The problem of reproduction of fixed capital is the key to ensuring sustainable development of the economy of the country as a whole, and for individual enterprises. The economic essence of fixed assets are the determining characteristics of identifying their importance in ensuring reproduction processes, the functioning and development of production.

### References

1. Ukrainian Accounting standard 7 "Fixed Assets". approved by Order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine No. 92 dated 27.04.2000. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0288-00>.
2. Sokil O.H. Conceptual foundations of sustainable development in economic and accounting theories. Journal «Efektyvna ekonomika». 2016. №10. URL: <http://www.economy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=5194>.
3. Sokil O.H. Methodology for sustainable development accounting. Problems of Theory and Methodology of Accounting, Control and Analysis. 2017. № 1 (36). pp. 247-259.
4. Trachova D.M. Asset revaluation as the main component of the depreciation policy of the state. Zbirny`k naukovy`x prac` Tavrijs`kogo derzhavnogo agrotexnologichnogo universy`tetu (ekonomichni nauky` ). 2017. Vol 1-2 (33-34). pp. 178-185.

**Research advisor: O. Sokil**

DSc, Head of Accounting and Taxation Department,  
Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University