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PROCESS OF REPRODUCTION OF NON-CURRENT TANGIBLE ASSETS

Annotation. The main purpose for which non-current tangible assets are held in enterprises is to ensure the production process and activities of the enterprise as a whole. Because of this, both their efficient and properly planned use and recovery are important, because during use they experience wear, which causes the loss of their functional properties, which directly affects the results of their work.

Key words: reproduction, non-current assets, recovery, analysis, stabilization.

The main scientific results. The topics of the theory, organization and methods of accounting for the reproduction of non-current tangible assets were considered in the works of scientists, among whom: M. Bilukha, M. Cooper, F. Butynets, B. Valuev, C. Head, Z.-M.Zadorozhny, O. Oliynyk, V. Sokolov and others.

In terms of accounting and control of costs for repair and modernization of non-current tangible assets, there are a number of imperfect issues that need to be addressed, namely: the essence of repair and modernization to achieve accounting objectives, classification of costs for repair of non-current tangible assets that meet accounting needs, taking into account their specifics, the formation of accounting policies to reflect the operations of repair and modernization of non-current tangible assets at the enterprise.

The company can use to restore non-current tangible assets in two ways: simple or extended reproduction. Using a simple type of reproduction, individual worn-out parts of non-current tangible assets are replaced or old objects are replaced with similar new ones, as a result of which the former production capacity is restored. The source of simple reproduction of such assets in the enterprise is depreciation [1].

Extended reproduction of non-current tangible assets in turn is carried out in an intensive or extensive form. The intensive form of expanded reproduction can be characterized as the introduction into production of those means of labor that embody the latest advances in science and technology, thereby increasing the efficiency of production. Extensive form is characterized by the renewal of non-current tangible assets on a previous technical basis, but in increased numbers [2].

The main problem facing the company during the process of recovery of non-current tangible assets is the lack of material resources to finance such reproduction. Funds aimed at restoring the logistics of the enterprise are often not enough not only for simple but also for extended restoration. So, today, the issue of finding sources of extended reproduction is also quite relevant [3].

In the process of analyzing non-current tangible assets on the need to reproduce them, the company may be found means of labor that have not been used for a long time, or were generally unsuitable for use in its activities. The presence of such assets on the balance sheet of the enterprise sometimes has a negative impact on its performance, or requires additional funds for their maintenance.

The fixed assets of the enterprise, and sometimes a whole group of them, which for various reasons are unsuitable for inclusion in the production process and need to be liquidated. The company has the right to choose the form of liquidation, so it has the opportunity to obtain additional benefits.

Conclusions. Thus, the stabilization of economic aspects of the enterprise and positive changes in performance are impossible without the effective restoration of non-current tangible assets. Proper use of resources in the reproduction of non-current tangible assets with a reasonable strategy, will form an effective system of renewal of non-current tangible assets of the enterprise, stabilize its financial and economic position, which reduces the risks of doing business.

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