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THE DEPRECIATION OF FIXED ASSETS IN THE CONTEXT OF LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

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Purpose and task. The aim is to highlight the manner of determination and amortization in the context of the new Tax Code [1], which has undergone significant changes.

Articles of Tax Code were analyzed for the classification of fixed assets and depreciation methods and selected tax code provisions regarding depreciation, which require detailed study.

The object and purpose of the research. The object of research is the depreciation of fixed assets in the context of legislative changes. One of the main issues is the question of the nature and depreciation policy reform of enterprises.

Methods and means of a research. During the research were used methods of learning social and economic processes, scientific comparison, synthesis, analysis and synthesis, general scientific abstraction, induction and deduction.

Scientific novelty and practical value of the received results. The basis of reforming the tax system of Ukraine should be recognition of the fact that the overall tax system of Ukraine has established, and despite all its shortcomings, should not be considered as being subject to a significant reform.

That is creating a new legal framework for taxation will conform to traditions existing tax system.

Also a problem were considered significant differences between accounting and taxation. Implementation of the Tax Code of Ukraine closer accrual accounting and tax depreciation accounting.

Results of a research. Depreciation has always been a controversial topic and research it has never lost its relevance.

The nature and problems of reforming enterprises depreciation policy reflected in the works of many local and foreign scientists and economists.

Rights depreciation in the tax code of Ukraine is not systematic. In addition to the main articles 144-148 of Chapter III "Corporate income tax" should apply the p. 6 and p. 14 subsection 4, "Features levying corporate income tax" Section XX "Transitional Provisions" in conjunction with the definitions referred to in Chapter I "General provisions".

TCU is not eliminated one of the major differences between the accounting and tax accounting - an approach to determine the object of depreciation. According to p. 22 P (S) 7 [5], the object of depreciation is the cost that is amortized, and TCU concept of value that is depreciated, not used, but for tax purposes are subject to depreciation - the cost of manufacture, purchase and improvement of fixed assets .

Certainly positive and economically important to also clarify and supplement the list of expenses that are subject to amortization in para. 144.1 Art. 144 Section III TCU [1] compared to the Law of Ukraine "On taxation of corporate profits" [2] (p. 8.1.2. 8.1 Art. 8). The list was supplemented with the following types of expenses, such as:

- the cost of purchasing long-term biological assets for use in economic activity;

- capital investments derived by the taxpayer from the budget in the form of earmarked funding to purchase the object of investment (fixed assets, intangible assets) subject to revenue recognition in proportion to the amount of accumulated depreciation for such an object in accordance with pidpunktu 137.2.1 p. 137.2 Art . TCU 137;

- the amount of the revaluation of fixed assets conducted in accordance with Art. TCU 146;

- the cost of free sites received power, gas, heating, water, sewerage networks built on consumer demand specialized companies operating in accordance with the technical conditions for joining these networks or facilities.

Innovation is the fact that, according to p. 144.2 Art. 144 Section III TSU clear that is not subject to amortization and are fully expensed in the reporting period expenses of the taxpayer for liquidation of assets.

Conclusions. Summarizing the above research results, it is worth noting the main benefits of the Tax Code of Ukraine in terms of regulation depreciation policy of the company:

1. Tax laws to some extent agreed with P (S);
2. Depreciation of structured objects according to economic substance;
3. The minimum useful life of fixed assets;
4. Simplified tax accounting.

The disadvantages inherent in the current Tax Code of Ukraine should include:

1. Conflict interpretations of certain categories and certain provisions;
2. The narrowness of interpretation for "depreciation";
3. A clear definition of depreciation methods for certain types of assets;
4. Lack of regulation procedures depreciation charges accumulate to create a depreciation fund.

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Keywords. Tax Code of Ukraine, research, amortization, tax accounting, accounting.

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