

*Zinchenko O., Ph. D. in Economics, Associate Professor,  
Korov'yakovska L., Student ,  
Kyiv National University of Technology and Design*

## **ECONOMIC ESSENCE AND CLASSIFICATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

In the modern conditions of enterprises increasingly use such long-term economic resources as intangible assets are due to their ability to generate significant profits under conditions effective use. It is impossible to imagine a functioning company that doesn't use items such as registration, copyright, trademark, website claims. On the one hand, intangible factors are considered active scientists, economists and managers to better determine its nature and aspects of state regulation, on the other hand are being used in all areas (promoting innovation).

The economic entity, according IFRS 38 [2] of intangible assets - non-monetary asset that has no physical substance and can be identified. A national standard for 8 - a "non-monetary asset that has no physical form and can be identified." Non-monetary assets - all assets excluding cash, cash equivalents and accounts receivable at a fixed (or certain) amount of money. [3] Analysis of the legislative framework shows that currently there is no common understanding of the nature of intangible assets.

o date, the regulations contain many different definitions of the term "intangible assets." For example, some of them:

- Intangible assets - intellectual object, including industrial property, as well as other similar rights recognized in the manner prescribed by applicable law, the object of ownership of the taxpayer;

- Intangible assets - intellectual property rights and other property of use.

- Intangible assets - are non-monetary assets that have no physical form and can be identified (regardless of their useful life (operation)).

For accounting P (S) 8 "Intangible Assets" provides for the separation of intangible assets into several groups, Fig. 1.

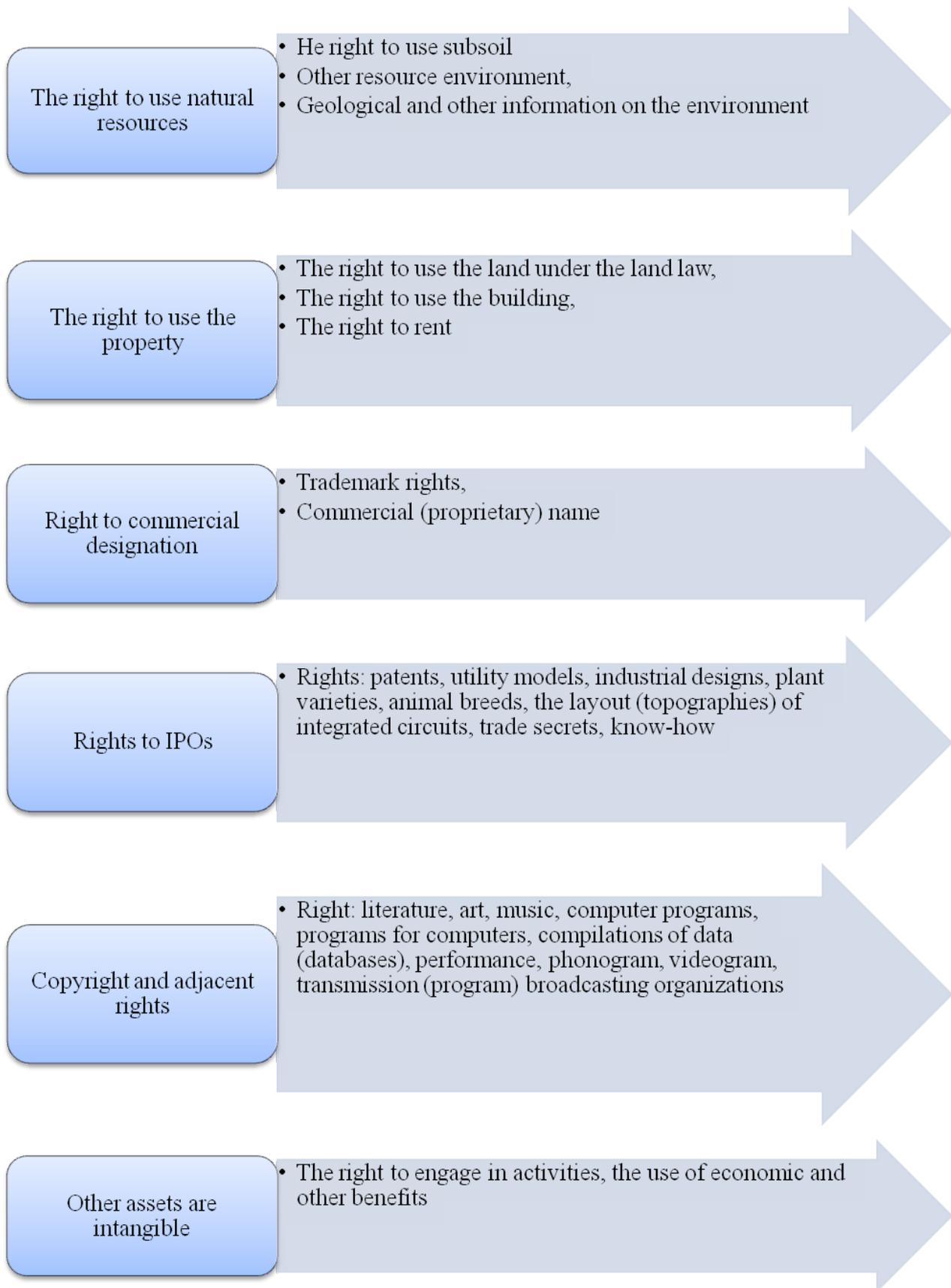


Fig. 1. Classification of P (S) 8

Under Article 420 of the Civil Code [1] to these objects, in particular, include:

– Literary and artistic works;

- Computer programs;
- Compilations of data (databases);
- Implementation;
- Phonogram, videogram, transmission (program) broadcasting organizations;
- Scientific discoveries;
- Inventions, utility models, industrial designs;
- Layout (topographies) of integrated circuits;
- Offers innovative;
- Plant varieties, animal breeds;
- Commercial (corporate) names, trademarks (trademark) geographical indications;
- Trade secrets.

To make assessments intangible assets are divided into those that are subject to amortization and are not subject to amortization.

Thus, the term "intangible assets" are treated differently in the regulations. As a result - it is impossible to form a unified approach to the classification of intangible assets.

## LITERATURE

1. Civil Code of Ukraine of 16.01.2003 number 435-IV [electronic resource]. - Access: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15>
2. International Accounting Standard 38 "Intangible Assets", [electronic resource] / dated 01.01.2012. - Access: [http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/929\\_050](http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/929_050)
3. Provision (Standard) 8 "Intangible assets" [Electronic resource] / approved. by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine of 18.10.1999 №242. - Access: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0750-99>.