

TRENDS OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE UNDER DISPROPORTIONALITY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Small business is an integral part of a market economy, which gives it flexibility, mobilizes financial and production resources, accelerates the pace of scientific and technological progress, solves the problem of employment of the population, and also forms an economically independent and stable middle class. Therefore, multilateral support for the development of small business and the construction of a socially oriented economy should become the main vector of reforms in Ukraine, which will serve as a factor in raising the standard of living of the population and will contribute to the processes of integration of the national economy into the world global economy.

Modern market economy encourages enterprises to implement the latest equipment and technologies, expands the range of possibilities for using newer financial instruments and mechanisms. Issues that require further research include: the issue of determining the original cost of objects of means of labor obtained from various sources; the issue of determining the liquidation and revalued value.

Problem statement. The purpose of the study is the conditions for the functioning of small business in Ukraine in the context of its support by the state and substantiation of the main prospects for its development.

Research results. Small business is the most massive, dynamic and flexible form of business life with its own development patterns and specific advantages, which under certain conditions become disadvantages that hinder its development. For example, relatively small capital for starting a small business narrows the scope of production and limits the possibility of attracting additional resources: scientific and technical, financial, production, labor, etc. The instability of a small business due to limited resources, as well as increased sensitivity to changes in the economy, is much higher than that of large and medium-sized business structures. About 80% of small businesses exist for a year or two, and more than a third are unprofitable

The reason that small businesses in many sectors of the economy are in debt dependence is the difficulty of obtaining bank loans. As a rule, banking institutions provide short- and medium-term lending against collateral that far exceeds the loan provided. The financial assistance provided by the Ukrainian Entrepreneurship Support Fund and the State Innovation Fund is quite insignificant. Therefore, an important measure of state support should be the provision of preferential loans to small entrepreneurs and their state guarantee.

In conditions where the state financial policy to support small businesses is unable to create conditions for the necessary development of infrastructure, which would stimulate more effective functioning and penetration of small businesses into new sectors of the economy, the volume of international support is increasing every year. New business centers and credit lines are being created, but investments by international funds in the development of small businesses in the domestic economy are still several times smaller than in other European countries.

In the conditions of market transformation of the Ukrainian economy, the development of entrepreneurship, in particular small business, should become one of the most important factors of socio-economic growth. Realizing the innovative role of entrepreneurship, the state provides it with comprehensive support.

After the declaration of independence, Ukraine began a multi-stage and complex process of market transformation. It involves the formation of a currency and monetary system, its own legislative institutions, privatization, land reform, etc.

The process of formation of small business in the young Ukrainian state is especially relevant today. In the conditions of gigantism, extremely poorly developed economic relations and the crisis economy as a whole, small business acts as one of the means of solving many socio-economic problems. It contributes to the weakening of monopolistic tendencies by developing intra-industry competition in the national economy.

The special role of small businesses is to support and develop some industries, in particular, trade, services and public catering. During the command economy, these industries developed extremely poorly, as the state focused on large-scale production. The deformation of the sectoral structure of the national economy can be largely corrected with the help of effective small private business.

However, despite all the positive developments, small business faces a large number of obstacles. Its development is uneven, chaotic and contradictory, it is not given due attention by state authorities: support

programs are declarative, there is no coordination in the actions of central and local authorities, weak financial assistance, etc.

The process of formation of small private business in the economy of Ukraine requires further in-depth research. This topic is especially relevant today, when the processes that accompany the formation of entrepreneurship are still insufficiently studied. Western economic science has been studying small business in depth for more than one decade. Domestic economists have only begun to study this phenomenon during the independence of Ukraine.

However, even modern studies do not provide an exhaustive assessment of the profound transformations that are taking place in the small private business sector, since it is in constant dynamics. Each time, scientists-researchers of the phenomenon of entrepreneurship encounter qualitatively new manifestations of it. Further research is required on the problems of determining the optimal size of small enterprises, developing an effective system of state regulation and support for domestic entrepreneurship, and the experience of Eastern and Central European countries in the development of private business with a projection on the specifics of the Ukrainian market.

The starting point is the category of ownership and one of its forms - private ownership. The property relations that prevail in society affect the socio-political system, economic development, and the formation of interests of various social strata. They form the country's economic system and the network of institutions that support its functioning.

The concepts of "business" and "entrepreneurship" are synonymous. Entrepreneurship is considered as an innovative, risky activity of individuals to create goods, the purpose of which is to make a profit. Accordingly, an entrepreneur is a strong-willed, energetic, creative, purposeful, ambitious and persistent leader who is able to organize his own business, involve other people in its implementation, effectively combine various resources, etc. Attention is focused on a certain synonymy of such terms as "firm", "company", "enterprise" and "small entrepreneurship" and "small business".

Until recently, Ukrainian small businesses were assessed according to the criteria formulated in the Law of Ukraine "On Enterprises". As practice has shown, these indicators were significantly overestimated and economically impractical and therefore were not widely used. Ukraine uses the criteria formulated in the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On State Support for Small Entrepreneurship".

The use of two indicators of the above-mentioned document: the number of employees and the volume of annual revenue is quite sufficient for practical purposes. In our opinion, there is no need to differentiate the indicators of the number of employees by industry, since it is very difficult to objectively assess the optimal size of small businesses in different sectors of the economy. A single universal criterion greatly simplifies the characteristics of small businesses.

The role that small businesses will play in Ukraine will largely depend on the country's economic model. The individualistic and cooperative values of Ukrainians correspond to a multi-party system of political rule and a market economy with limited state intervention. The Ukrainian model should be formed evolutionary, based on the political, economic, natural and climatic, historical, cultural features of the country's development, and in no case be a copy of another model.

In our opinion, it is inappropriate to make calculations to determine the exact number of SMEs that is necessary for the competitive development of the domestic economy. It is much more important to direct the state's attention to implementing radical economic transformations. After some time, as a result of this tactic, such a number of small firms will appear in Ukraine that will be optimal for the effective functioning of the national economy. In its activities, small domestic businesses encounter various macro- and microeconomic obstacles. The first group includes the following:

- tax policy,
- lack of proper legislative and regulatory support.

Today, the country's tax system has an extremely negative impact on business development. According to our estimates, more than 80% of an enterprise's income is withdrawn in the form of various taxes and payments. The modern tax system does not allow enterprises to make investments, and also creates the most favorable conditions for their departure into the shadow economy. Entrepreneurial activity cannot fully develop due to the absence or imperfection of the laws that regulate it.

Administrative barriers. A large number of laws, regulations, instructions confuse entrepreneurs, they are forced to spend a lot of time studying changes to the legislation and implementing them in their activities. Enterprises are subject to frequent and groundless inspections by various government agencies.

Limited domestic demand and the presence of a sales crisis in the domestic market. As a result of massive unemployment, increasing arrears in wages and pensions, and recent inflationary jumps, citizens' incomes are decreasing. Small businesses are losing their main consumers of their products.

Insufficient state support. Today, Ukraine has not yet developed an effective system of state support and protection of small businesses. There is a weak financing and lending mechanism, inadequate information and consulting support, and an imperfect system of training and retraining personnel for entrepreneurial activity.

Low investment activity. Instability deters entrepreneurs from investing. Most SMEs do not have the funds to make capital investments, since loans are too expensive and short-term, and most of the profits are directed to paying taxes.

Underdeveloped infrastructure. Despite the large number of infrastructure facilities, their role in the development of small businesses is still very insignificant. Effective cooperation and information exchange has not yet been established between various organizations supporting SMEs and SMEs themselves.

Underdevelopment of the financial sources market. The high cost of credit resources and the limited state financial funds significantly limit the possibilities of SMEs. Firms are forced to rely mainly on their own funds and the capital of private individuals.

Shadow economy. Small businesses are increasingly using the practice of working without contracts, and are also trying to transfer their operations to cash turnover in order to minimize taxation. Most often, SMEs are forced participants in the shadow economy, "driven" there by tax pressure, state bureaucracy, etc.

Ineffective privatization. Although small-scale privatization is almost complete, it has not given a significant impetus to the development of private entrepreneurship. The process of small-scale privatization was subject to many restrictions. As a result, with a non-functioning secondary market for privatization objects, many enterprises are in the hands of those who are unable to manage them, but cannot sell them.

General economic crisis. The development trends of small business are directly affected by the negative dynamics of the main macroeconomic indicators. The constant decline in GDP leads to a decrease in the internal financial resources of the state, working capital of business entities, and a decrease in the purchasing power of the population of Ukraine. The opportunities of small enterprises in the market are significantly limited by the high share of barter in turnover.

Underdevelopment of the real estate market. Small enterprises are catastrophically short of office space. Rent is very high, rental rules are confusing, in many cases the facility is not allowed to be privatized together with the premises.

Underdevelopment of leasing and franchising significantly narrows the range of business financing. Due to the high cost of leasing payments, small businesses in Ukraine are unable to lease equipment. Therefore, it is necessary to create conditions for the emergence and development of leasing companies, as well as encourage banks and other financial institutions to participate in leasing relations. Among the microeconomic factors that most influence the development of small business, the following can be distinguished: the method and time of its emergence; form of ownership; financial capabilities of the enterprise; range of products it manufactures, their quality and demand for them; the chosen strategy of the enterprise, its organizational structure; personnel policy; the possibility of access to commercial information; the manager's skills to professionally manage the business; the degree of compliance by clients with the terms of contracts and payment discipline.

Approximately until the 70s, SMEs were "considered" unpromising and were not given due attention by the state and researchers, since large enterprises prevailed in Western economies. However, during the 70s, the center of gravity of business activity gradually began to shift to the small business sector, which was manifested in a significant increase in the number of small enterprises, an increase in their influence on the creation of national income, ensuring employment and developing competition.

Small enterprises in Ukraine are in private, collective, state and mixed forms of ownership. In 1997, the largest number - almost 65% - were collective, 31% - private and 0.9% - state.

One of the ways of emergence of small private enterprises is small privatization. More than 45 thousand SMEs were privatized. In fact, small privatization did not become a significant catalyst of entrepreneurial activity, as in other countries, because it was often carried out inefficiently, without taking into account the interests of new owners and was not supported by a number of necessary economic reforms.

The share of SMEs in almost all sectors of the economy is decreasing, with the exception of trade, public catering and logistics. Almost 52% of all SMEs operated in these three areas. Small companies are concentrated in sectors where capital is quickly repaid and large material costs and investments are not required for doing business. Many SMEs are simultaneously engaged in several types of activity.

In Ukraine, there is a very uneven distribution of small businesses across regions. It is due to different territorial conditions: economic potential, resource provision, specialization of regions, level of investment activity, state of market infrastructure, relations between state bodies and business structures. These regional features should be taken into account in the process of developing state support measures.

A number of regulatory acts have been adopted and are in force in Ukraine, which laid the foundation for the formation and development of entrepreneurship. According to these regulatory acts, state support for entrepreneurship is aimed at creating favorable organizational and economic conditions for its development. This is the provision of land plots to entrepreneurs; transfer of state property necessary for entrepreneurial activity; assistance to entrepreneurs in organizing material and technical support and information services, training personnel; implementation of the initial arrangement of undeveloped territories with production and social infrastructure facilities with their sale or transfer to entrepreneurs in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law; stimulating technological modernization, innovative activities, development of new types of products and services and other types of assistance.

To ensure the development of free entrepreneurship in Ukraine, the rights, obligations and responsibilities of business entities, which are oriented towards effective management, have been legally defined. Entrepreneurship is incompatible with economic incompetence, losses, irresponsibility, failure to fulfill obligations and contracts with counterparties.

A particularly negative phenomenon is that a significant number of registered small businesses are not operating, and most of the operating ones are engaged in such quickly profitable types of business activities as trade and intermediary services. This is explained by the fact that small business entities develop in an unfavorable investment climate, which makes long-term production investments unprofitable.

An analysis of the state of business activity in Ukraine shows that the small and medium-sized business sector needs effective financial support at both the national and regional levels.

World practice of development and protection of entrepreneurship shows that an accessible source of financing for small businesses is the provision by the government of guarantees for the repayment of loans in the event of insolvency of small enterprises. This reduces credit risks and eliminates the main obstacle to providing loans to small business entities, especially to small business starters. But this requires appropriate credit resources from banks. Unfortunately, credit resources in Ukraine for small businesses are very limited. For most business entities, bank credit remains inaccessible due to excessively high interest rates. This is explained by the fact that the mechanism for guaranteeing loans is actually not in place in the national economy.

One of the significant obstacles to the development of domestic entrepreneurship is the imperfection of the current tax system and excessive tax pressure and a burdensome reporting system, which lead to an increase in the volume of products sold that are hidden from taxation, as well as entrepreneurs' uncertainty about the stability of the conditions for conducting commercial activities.

According to the entrepreneurs themselves, the main barrier to the development of small businesses in Ukraine is excessive tax pressure. This problem has become particularly urgent in connection with the adoption of the new Tax Code, according to which single tax payers are now divided into 4 groups by type of activity and other criteria with different tax rates. As a result, some small entrepreneurs of many types of activity who used the simplified taxation system will now pay large payments in an amount sometimes exceeding their profit. Such a policy of inadequate replenishment of the state budget to the economic situation will not only not solve the problem of the shadow economy, but will even deepen it. In addition, small businesses will begin to close en masse, since the main incentives for entrepreneurship - profit and wages as an attribute of material well-being - are disappearing. The economy of Ukraine remains highly monopolized, since the terms of tax legislation are aimed more at supporting large businesses, which are characterized by discipline in paying a significant amount of taxes and partially provide financial assistance in important projects of state and regional importance.

In the conditions of new forms of labor organization, the activities of business entities under various forms of ownership have significantly increased the role of control over the use of labor resources and the preservation of property. Given that non-current assets play a significant role in the general property of the enterprise, at the current stage of development, the problems of their effective use and preservation are becoming important issues. This largely contributes to effective control over the condition and use of these objects.

The study of theoretical provisions and modern practice of organizing accounting for non-current assets in the conditions of the transformation of accounting to international standards allows us to identify a number of problems that hinder the process of production management and reduce the efficiency of the use of labor

resources. These problems include different approaches to determining the nature of non-current assets and the methods of their reflection in accounting and tax accounting, the lack of constant certainty in the composition of labor resources, etc.

Along with the disclosure of the nature and methods of accounting for non-current assets, which are of particular importance, the study of the problem of depreciation, the development and improvement of the depreciation system as a whole, the clarification of its role in the reproduction process, as well as financial control of the efficiency of the use of labor resources in the production process.

Accounting in Ukraine in the context of adaptation to international standards should be aimed at providing operational information to all business entities, as well as for the preparation of informative accounting statements for use by investors and creditors. One of the important factors affecting the efficiency of each enterprise is the availability of fixed assets, without which it is impossible to produce products (goods and services). The entire subsequent process of their use at the enterprise depends on the correct organization of accounting for labor resources. Well-known domestic and foreign scientists have studied the problems of organizing accounting and effective use of non-current assets at the enterprise: Chernenko S.K., Yugas E.O., Turlakova O.V., Chaly I.Ya., Tarasova I.P., Orlov V.M., Korniychuk G.V., Kovalev A.I., etc. Analysis of the works of these authors showed that, along with a fairly deep, there is a contradictory approach to this problem. The purpose of the study of non-current assets, the state of fixed assets and the efficiency of their use.

The problem of increasing the efficiency of the use of non-current assets and production capacities is the main stage of creating a market management mechanism. Determining the location of the company in the system of market relations, its financial condition, level of competitiveness, etc. Depends on its solution. Increasing the efficiency of the use of labor tools is an important factor in increasing the efficiency of the enterprise.

In a broad sense, the concept of accounting means the observation, measurement, recording of certain natural or social phenomena. It is important for humanity to monitor all phenomena that affect members of society, but the object of special attention is economic activity, which is based on the production of material goods.

Economic activity - any activity related to the production, exchange and consumption of tangible and intangible goods. Economic activity, which is carried out for the purpose of making a profit, is entrepreneurial activity (business). The subjects of economic activity are individuals (citizens) and legal entities (enterprises, organizations, institutions). To carry out entrepreneurial activity, enterprises must have the necessary means of production, which consist of tools and objects of labor.

By means of labor is meant a thing (or a set of things) that the worker places between himself and the object of work, so that he was the leader of his actions on this issue. Means of earnings by their nature can be of two types: tools and objects that provide working conditions.

Tools are means by which material and spiritual values are realized (i.e. machines, equipment, machines, tools, etc.). They are designed to act on objects of labor and change them in the production process.

The entities through which enterprises create conditions for the organization and normal behavior of the production process (structure, buildings, devices, vehicles, etc.) belong to the second type of means of labor - they create conditions for work in production. The construction of accounting for non-current assets is determined by the features of their functioning in the process of activity. A feature of non-current assets is that they are used repeatedly during the operation for a long time during the operation, gradually wear out, while maintaining their natural form.

A characteristic feature of non-current assets is that they do not have the general interchangeability characteristic of potential labor and activity reserves. Therefore, their efficiency depends on the industry, enterprise and individual types. This difference for each specific work depends on its technical and moral deterioration. The characteristic features of all non-current assets are as follows: they participate in the process of preserving the natural (material) form and gradually (parts) by transferring value to a new manufactured product in the form of depreciation. The amount of depreciation of one or another means of labor is determined by the degree of its wear in the process of use.

Enterprises are constantly replenished with new means of labor in accordance with the level of production technology, the nature and volume of products produced. Awareness of the availability of work and constant monitoring of their effective use are important factors in managing the activities of each enterprise. This should be facilitated by well-structured and organized accounting. Important conditions for the rational organization of such accounting are scientifically based classification of these instruments and their evaluation.

In the financial system, in planning and accounting, all means of labor are divided into two large groups - negotiable and non-negotiable. The basis of such division is: on the one hand, the limits of the purchase price, and on the other - the term of use.

Non-current assets include means of labor that are operated for more than one year and cost up to a certain limit (except for laboratory equipment, for which the limit is much higher); fully and repeatedly participate in the production process, transferring their value to finished products in parts, as they are. These are: land; capital expenditures for improvements; buildings and structures; machinery and equipment; conveyors; tools, consumables and consumables; animals; perennial plantings; other fixed assets.

The group "Other non-current tangible assets" includes: library funds; non-current assets of low value; temporary (non-hotel buildings); natural resources; inventory packaging; hire; other non-current tangible assets.

The group "intangible assets" includes: rights to industrial property objects, copyrights and related rights, trademark rights, rights to use natural resources, rights to use property, partial capital investments in intangible assets, other intangible assets.

In addition to the above-mentioned non-current means of labor, there is also a group "Long-term biological assets", which are divided into the following groups:

- long-term biological assets of crop production;
- long-term biological assets of livestock production;
- immature long-term biological assets.

Accounts are designated for accounting and summarizing information on the availability and movement of means of labor: 10 "Fixed assets", 11 "Other non-current tangible assets", 12 "Intangible assets", 15 "Capital investments", 16 "Long-term biological assets", 184 "Other non-current assets", 21 "Current biological assets" and 22 "Low-value and perishable items".

The information reflected in the accounting registers and the General Ledger at the end of the reporting period is transferred to the forms of annual financial reporting in a general summary. Information on the means of labor of the enterprise is also reflected in statistical reporting. The theoretical and practical principles of the organization of accounting for non-current assets must be improved in the direction of expanding its management capabilities, adapting as much as possible to the practical needs of business entities that arise in the process of making management decisions regarding the movement of means of labor and the efficiency of their use. The main ways to improve the organization of accounting for non-current assets are the rationalization of each form of documents and accounting registers, as well as methods and ways of collecting, processing and summarizing accounting information, adapted to modern conditions.

The current stage of development of accounting in Ukraine has a characteristic feature of harmonization, which is embodied in the concept of building a new internal accounting system based on the approximation of the world of theory and practice. Leading methodologists of Ukraine are doing a lot of work on solving the problems, but their final implementation will undoubtedly depend on their practical development and implementation by young accountants who will leave the walls of higher educational institutions tomorrow at enterprises, institutions and organizations in cities and villages of Ukraine. The level and quality of their training will directly affect the success of organizational accounting procedures and, as a result, the quality of the reproduction of the accounting system itself at the micro- and macroeconomic levels of the economic model of Ukraine.

The process of modern training of accounting specialists takes place against the background of Ukraine's integration into the pan-European educational space, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, with careful study for further development and application not only of world methodological and methodological accounting records, but also of international experience in training professional accountants. Although teachers faced these problems, the discussion of the need for such implementation in general and its quantitative and qualitative degree, in particular, unfolded on the pages of periodicals.

Long-term assets are tangible assets of various types that are an integral part of the production process and are the basis for capital creation, a dynamic, complex, comprehensive and multifaceted concept that requires a balanced approach to determining the areas of its position.

P(C) BO 7 "Fixed Assets" has significantly changed the existing procedure for accounting for fixed assets, but despite the fact that it has been used for sixteen years, during this time the characteristic forms of primary accounting for transactions with fixed assets have not undergone any changes.

In modern conditions, with the presence of thousands of fixed assets at the enterprise, it is difficult to talk about an effective solution to the problems of their accounting and control when using the manual method

of information processing. The enterprise faces the issue of automating the accounting of non-current assets for the implementation of system accounting and control operations. Automation of university management based on economic and mathematical methods, computer tools and information technologies is an integral part of the process of increasing the productivity of almost all enterprises. Recently, a qualitatively new stage has appeared, characterized by the desire to create integrated automated systems that combine all management tasks. This is facilitated by distributed computing systems and networks, database management tools, development and implementation of functional subsystems.

To solve the problems of automation of individual areas of accounting, you can use the concept of "task", which means an algorithm for converting input data by processing data into output indicators that have a certain functional purpose for accounting and management.

We can distinguish the following tasks of automation of non-current assets:

- accounting and control of non-current assets by storage location and classification groups;
- accounting and control of the correctness and timeliness of the movement of non-current assets (income, disposal, transfer);
- accounting for depreciation of non-current assets and control over the correctness of its accrual and reflection;
- accounting for costs of repairs, modernization of non-current assets and control over the rational use of funds for these purposes;
- accounting for the revaluation of non-current assets (revaluation, impairment);
- accounting for operating and financial leasing of non-current assets;
- Identification of obsolete non-current assets.

A beneficial factor of automation is the stability of permanent accounting information, which is formed at the enterprise. This creates conditions for its multiple use and thereby contributes to increasing the efficiency of using computer technologies in this area of accounting. Characteristic for this area of accounting is the possibility of obtaining in the information system environment a complete set of accounting registers necessary for organizing rational management of fixed assets of the enterprise.

Intensive improvement of the use of labor means increasing the degree of loading of production capacities per unit of time, which can be achieved by modernizing existing machines and mechanisms, establishing the optimal mode of their operation. Work in the optimal mode of the technological process ensures an increase in output without changing the composition of fixed assets, without increasing the number of employees and with a decrease in the cost of material resources per unit of output.

In P(S)BO 7, it is advisable to refer to P(S)BO 28 "Impairment of Assets" regarding the establishment of the procedure for impairment of assets. Therefore, the theoretical and practical principles of organizing accounting for labor resources must be improved in the direction of expanding its management capabilities, maximally adapting to the practical needs of business entities that arise in the process of making management decisions regarding the movement of fixed assets and the efficiency of their use.

P(S)BO 7 contains significant discrepancies with international standards, therefore the proposed ways to improve the regulatory framework for accounting for labor resources and non-current assets will allow harmonizing domestic accounting with international standards, since they are currently an effective tool for increasing the transparency and clarity of information that discloses the activities of business entities, creating a reliable basis for assessing assets and liabilities. Harmonization of national standards with international ones will also reduce inconsistencies and problematic issues in accounting for non-current assets.

The debatable nature of many theoretical provisions, the practical significance of accounting, analysis and control of labor resources, the insufficient level of their research from the point of view of modern management needs requires their further improvement. Changes are necessary primarily in terms of increasing the efficiency of information support for the management of non-current assets, which requires solving the following tasks:

- study of the essence of non-current assets, their composition and classification in various branches of economic science;
- generalization and systematization of the classification of non-current assets;
- study the current methodology for calculating depreciation and accounting for wear and tear of non-current assets, establish its effectiveness and feasibility of application at enterprises;
- analyze the current organization and methodology for accounting for non-current assets, the impact of changes in tax policy on them and identify ways to improve it;

- improve the methodology for analyzing the material and technical base of the enterprise and non-current assets;
- develop recommendations for improving the methodology for controlling the effectiveness of non-current assets.

To solve problems of automating certain areas of accounting, you can use the concept of a task, which means an algorithm for converting input data using data processing procedures into output indicators that have a specific functional purpose for accounting and management.

When applying progressive automation methods at the enterprise, the following issues will be resolved:

- providing all management entities with operational information
- conducting non-cash payments through the "Client Bank" system
- integration of operational, accounting, statistical accounting into a single system.

It should be noted that a comparison of the regulatory and legal support for accounting and tax accounting in Ukraine, IFRS and the approaches of accounting specialists revealed the lack of a clear definition of the concept of "improvement" with a single classification of types of improvement in various regulatory documents. This causes inconsistency between the P(S)BO and the tax legislation of Ukraine, and also slows down the adaptation of national accounting and reporting provisions to international standards. To eliminate these discrepancies, it is necessary to initiate the introduction into the P(S)BO 7 and the tax legislation of Ukraine of the definition of improvement of fixed assets as a set of measures aimed at increasing future economic benefits initially expected from the use of such objects, and measures aimed at maintaining fixed assets in working condition with elements of improving the initially expected economic benefits from their use in the future. Such an interpretation of improvement will allow to attribute to it repairs and maintenance with elements of modification or modernization of individual parts of the object, which meets the needs of modern production and increases the objectivity of assessing the value of fixed assets that have undergone the corresponding improvement.

The considered approaches and the provided proposals for disclosing the concept of "improvement of fixed assets" with the classification of types of improvement serve as the basis for continuing research in the direction of improving the methodology for accounting for costs for improving non-current assets and increasing the analytical value of enterprise reporting in terms of reflecting such costs.

Tax accounting of fixed assets and non-current assets is entirely and completely based on accounting (paragraph 134.1.1 of the Tax Code of Ukraine). The question arises due to the absence in the Tax Code of Ukraine of rules for determining the initial cost of new fixed assets. The updated tax rules indicate that it is sufficient to focus on the requirements of accounting standards. The legislator's dream of converging tax and accounting for fixed assets and non-current assets has come true.

According to the provisions of the Tax Code, when calculating the depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets in accordance with clause 138.3 of Article 138 of this Code, their book value must be equal to the book value of such assets according to tax accounting data, which is determined. In tax accounting, the same depreciation methods are allowed as in accounting, with the exception of the production method. Section III of the Tax Code in the new edition does not contain specific rules for tax accounting of current expenses for maintenance, improvement and repair of fixed assets. Therefore, the corresponding amounts are taken into account as part of expenses according to accounting rules. In the event of sale or liquidation of fixed assets, the financial result before taxation is increased by the residual value of such an object, determined in accordance with the P(S)BU, and is reduced by the residual value of such an object, determined in accordance with tax accounting rules.

Thus, it is necessary to improve the theoretical and practical principles of accounting organization in the direction of expanding its management capabilities, maximally adapting to the practical needs of business entities that arise in the process of making management decisions regarding the movement of non-current assets and the efficiency of their use. The main ways to improve the organization of accounting for non-current assets are the rationalization of both each form of accounting documents and registers, and methods and means of collecting, processing and summarizing accounting information, adapted to modern conditions. As a result of ignoring the interests of small business, the number of hired workers increases, and the number of self-employed people is constantly decreasing. These processes negatively affect the social activity of citizens, and, consequently, the willingness and ability of the population to realize specific interests associated with the active activities of an independent business entity is suppressed. Therefore, to implement an effective mechanism for supporting small businesses in Ukraine, it is necessary, first of all, to take certain steps towards the democratization of market relations and the mitigation of social tension in society. It is necessary that the

interests of small entrepreneurs be protected not only by state structures, but also by individual organizations created to lobby the business community, whose opinion would have weight in decision-making by the state, especially in matters relating to tax payments and contributions to funds.

The development of entrepreneurship is negatively affected by complex and lengthy post-registration procedures for business entities, excessive interference by state authorities in their activities.

The main directions of accelerating the development of entrepreneurship in modern conditions of transformation, transition to an innovative model of economic development of Ukraine are:

1. Further improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework for creating favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

2. Improvement of credit policy, namely: organization of state credit institutions for the purpose of preferential lending to business entities, especially small business startups.

3. Improvement of tax policy, i.e. ensuring the functioning of a simplified taxation system with preference for a single tax and the right of those working in the small business sector to social and pension security.

4. Further strengthening of state support for small and medium-sized businesses (financial and credit, property, information and personnel*). Creation and support of a network of business centers, business incubators, etc.

5. Stimulating the development of entrepreneurship in industries that ensure the highest efficiency of social production and its competitiveness through the use of achievements of scientific and technological progress, resource-saving technologies, and the production of fundamentally new types of products.

6. Ensuring the implementation of measures to create a single automated system of state registration of business entities.

7. Implementing measures to gradually create a network of training centers for training entrepreneurs from among the unemployed at employment centers.

8. Strengthening the responsibility of executive authorities and civil servants for the implementation of relevant laws on the development of business, in particular small businesses.

Conclusions. Thus, in the modern market economy of Ukraine, a small business is forced to overcome a number of macroeconomic obstacles, the main reason for which is ineffective financial support, excessive tax pressure and other restrictions established at the legislative level. That is why a promising way to overcome these barriers should be to reach a consensus that the interests of entrepreneurship should be protected by entrepreneurs themselves. The role of the state should only be to improve the necessary infrastructure and create an effective legal framework that would create space for the development of public organizations and other associations aimed at solving the problems of small business development in Ukraine.

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