

longer possible to lay down exhaustive rigid rules – only the flexibility of rules and regulations gives a chance for a reliable reflection of reality – it is this choice among the different methods of treatment (permitted by law) that should bear the name "creative accounting". At the same time, there is a real threat of manipulation of financial reporting, particularly if favourable circumstances to commit fraud are provided by the very, highly necessary, flexibility of the accounting system. Echoing the words of a US researcher into creative accounting, one can enquire which is better: „Accounting - by Principle or Design?“

In today's world, the concept of creative accounting has been distorted and most people wrongly associate it with unfair and misleading behaviour or even fraud. Subjectivity is an inherent element of the accounting measurement process and because of its very nature the process has to be subject to individual judgment, although creative accounting, contrary to what is currently happening, should not under any circumstances be associated with accounting manipulation. It should rather be perceived, firstly, as an inherent feature of accounting and, secondly, as guidance leading to the proper implementation of financial reporting. Accountants' creative accounting behaviour, in the proper sense of the term, is beneficial for users of financial statements: It allows for the most precise quantification and presentation of economic events according to their economic content. Lack of this element of creativity and a mere rigid reliance on fixed, pre-imposed rules and principles would divorce the image shown in books of accounts from economic reality even more acutely.

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ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE REPAIR OF FIXED ASSETS

Given the rapid economic development and the spread of technological progress necessary in the implementation of effective economic activity is improving the

competitiveness of finished products companies. To ensure the process simple and advanced production it is necessary to optimize profit margins, which now obtained during the implementation of the finished product, and the value of its cost. A considerable part of the cost of production in the occupied depreciation and the cost of improving and maintaining a proper state assets. Relevant today is the introduction of a progressive development of economic activities and energy efficiency technologies and implement an intensification of production. Today in Ukraine remains a pressing problem of depreciation of fixed assets industry, which in general in Ukraine reaches about 76%, and therefore each company aspires to restore the original capabilities of fixed assets. However, difficulties may occur during the repair of fixed assets, and the reflection of these costs in the accounting system. The main role and economic importance of the repair costs of fixed assets are that they are the main reserve of more efficient use of labor. Fixed assets consist of a large number of structural elements, which are made of different strength materials have different technological features have varying operational load. The study of differences in financial and tax accounting related expenses for repair of fixed assets, may find significant reserves of efficiency of fixed assets, which in turn will raise the competitiveness of domestic enterprises. The above determines the relevance of theoretical and practical areas of research problems of an economic, organizational and legal nature of the cost of repairs and modernization of fixed assets. Repair and modernization of fixed assets held to support them in working order and designed to prevent their premature wear and disabling. After the repair does not improve, and only restored the original resource object. In contrast to the repair, improvement provides for the object of additional enhancements that increase the possibility of using this facility and increase its financial value.

Existing approaches to accounting for the cost of repairs of fixed assets are ambiguous and constantly changing as a result of processes that occur in the legal and business environment. Thus, existing approaches to keeping repair costs have a significant influence on the formation of accounting information on fixed assets of the enterprise, its costs, and ultimately and profit reporting period.

To obtain acceptance and transfer of fixed assets used in repair Acceptance of delivery of repaired, reconstructed and modernized facilities (f. Number HC-2). Based on form 03-2 accounting industrial enterprises should be made entries in inventory card of fixed assets (f. Number HC-6) of the cost of improving specifying the cost of repairs, number and date of the act. Next, falls compile information on improvement of fixed assets in the system of accounts synthetic accounting. Documentary grounds contracting method executed works are: Acceptance of work performed (form number CB-2c) Help with the cost of operations expenses (form number CB-3) to pay for them.

Repair of fixed assets in accordance with the plan that includes the whole enterprise a year with quarterly distribution.

The plan formed by types of fixed assets: buildings, equipment, inventory and so on. Based on the annual and quarterly plans repair of fixed assets, many companies make monthly operational plans for repairs.

Analytical accounting costs for the economic overhaul is a method by type of costs (construction works, equipment installation and other work), and behind each object pozakaznoy method in terms of cost items (materials, constructions, basic wage workers contributions to social activities, loss of marriage, other direct costs, operation of construction machines and mechanisms) contracting method for the costs of maintenance and services directly related to the objects of their service performed ting.

Costs of major repairs to businesses of any sector of the economy should be planned. The company can develop an annual budget cost of repairs, and on this basis to develop a monthly budget.

We offer reflect the accounting cost of repairs based not on the type of repair - current or capital, and of its value. Even minor damage by eliminating replacement parts could affect the financial results of the period in which it was carried out.

Provision for the cost of the overhaul should create a special sub-account «Provision for the cost of major repairs» to account 47 «Provision for liabilities and charges» through monthly deductions.