

ACCOUNTING OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS IN BUDGETARY ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: *In this scientific research work, the regulatory and legal bases of accounting of intangible assets for budget organizations are covered. The introduction of intangible assets to the balance sheet in budget organizations is based on a practical and scientific point of view.*

Keywords: *balance sheet value, budget organization, intangible assets, cost, cost, real value, reporting period.*

Intangible assets in budget organizations are considered in the following cases:

- when organizations have the opportunity to receive economic benefits or provide services from the asset in the future;
- when the cost or actual value of the asset is determined reliably.

Intangible assets are initially evaluated according to the requirements of the current legal documents. If an intangible asset is acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, its initial value is estimated according to the actual value on the date of acquisition.

Intangible assets used are recorded in the off-balance sheet account at the price entered into the contract by the budget organizations using them [1]. The value of incoming intangible assets is included in the budget organization's balance sheet.

Intangible assets are included in the budget organization's balance sheet as a result of:

- acceptance – delivery of the created object after the completion of development;
- purchase of an object under a contract of sale;
- come and go freely;
- taking into account state subsidies;
- change;
- identify excess (unaccounted for) intangible assets;
- according to other cases taken into account by the legislation.

Budget organizations reflect the price they pay for the purchase of an intangible asset in terms of the available economic benefits or the possibility of providing services, and they must reliably determine the value of the purchased intangible asset based on its value in an active market [4].

The value of intangible assets purchased by budget organizations includes:

- sums paid to the right holder (seller) in accordance with the relinquishment (purchase) contract;
- registration fees, state duties, patent duties and other similar payments made in connection with the relinquishment (purchase) of the right holder's exclusive right;
- the purchase price of the intangible asset, including import taxes and non-reimbursable purchase taxes, after deducting purchase allowances and discounts;
- customs duties and fees;

- amounts of taxes and other mandatory payments due in connection with the purchase of intangible assets (if they are not covered);
- sums paid for information and consulting services related to the purchase of intangible assets;
- fees paid to intermediaries through whom intangible assets are purchased;
- costs for insuring the risk of delivery of intangible assets;
- other costs directly related to bringing the asset to a suitable condition for its intended use.

Expenses related to the payment of fees for intangible assets purchased by budget organizations, expenses related to the preparation and registration of purchase contracts, and other expenses not directly related to the purchase of assets are not included in the initial cost of intangible assets, but are reported as actual expenses in the reporting period. is reflected [6].

The initial value of intangible assets created (developed) by the budget organization itself is determined as the sum of real costs spent on the production of these intangible assets [2].

Direct expenses of the budget organization include the following:

- bonus money given to employees directly related to making them active workers;
- costs of professional services directly related to bringing the asset into working condition;
- asset performance testing costs.

The following are not included in the value of intangible assets of budget organizations:

- costs related to the introduction of a new product or service (including the cost of advertising and costs of their sale);
- costs associated with working in a new location or new customer category (including employee training costs);
- administrative and other overhead costs.

Accounting for costs in the book value of an intangible asset is stopped when the asset is suitable for use in accordance with management objectives. The costs of using or redeploying an intangible asset are not included in the book value of this asset.

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