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## **International Financial Reporting Standards in the national practice of accounting for revaluation and impairment of fixed assets**

**Abstract.** This study aimed to examine the impact of adopting International Financial Reporting Standards on the accounting practices related to fixed assets in Ukraine, particularly concerning their revaluation and impairment. The research focused on the application of International Financial Reporting Standards in Ukraine's agricultural sector during the period 2022-2024. It analysed the implementation of International Accounting Standard 16, Property, Plant, and Equipment, and IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, as well as the influence of economic instability on the financial performance of enterprises. The findings indicate that the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has enhanced the transparency of financial reporting and improved the accuracy of fixed asset valuation, thereby strengthening trust in companies' financial

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statements. However, the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards has been accompanied by several challenges, largely due to economic instability, high inflation, and fluctuations in the fixed asset market. Taking into account data from 2023 to 2024, the average value of agricultural land in Ukraine in 2024 was 46,678 UAH per hectare, representing a 21% increase compared to the previous year. The study found that in 2024, the prices of agricultural machinery, particularly tractors, rose by 6.8% 7%; however, sales of combine harvesters and sprayers declined by 25%-30% due to economic uncertainty. Impairment of assets, especially machinery, remains a significant factor affecting the valuation of fixed assets. The adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards has enabled the timely reduction of the carrying amount of such assets, thereby enhancing the predictive value of financial information for users of financial statements. The practical significance of this study lies in developing recommendations for improving fixed asset accounting in Ukraine's agricultural sector through the application of International Financial Reporting Standards. This approach will help increase the transparency of financial reporting and strengthen the financial stability of enterprises amid ongoing economic uncertainty

**Keywords:** non-current assets; utility of assets; impairment; fair value; national standards; international accounting standards

## INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalisation and the integration of the Ukrainian economy into international financial systems, the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) has become particularly significant in ensuring compliance with requirements commonly accepted in most countries. The revaluation of fixed assets and the impairment of assets serve as essential tools for adjusting asset values in accounting, exerting a substantial impact on companies' financial performance and their competitiveness in both domestic and international markets.

The introduction of IFRS in Ukraine is crucial for the development of accounting and financial reporting, particularly within the agricultural sector. N. Tsitska *et al.* (2024) highlighted that it has improved management efficiency and helped attract investment – factors of particular importance in the context of European integration. The authors noted, however, that despite its advantages, adapting IFRS to national conditions has presented several challenges. These have included technical difficulties, a shortage of qualified accounting professionals, and insufficient financial capacity within enterprises. To enable effective adaptation of IFRS at the enterprise level and to address the training and resource-related challenges associated with its implementation, further research is required. Incorrect recognition and valuation of

fixed assets have remained among the key issues in accounting practice, adversely affecting the reliability of companies' financial reporting. M.M. Kruhla (2024) examined the similarities and differences between national and international standards for accounting fixed assets. The author noted the use of comparable terminology, particularly concerning depreciation and useful life, but also highlighted differences in asset classification and valuation approaches.

The recognition and classification of fixed assets in financial statements are critical to the accuracy of information provided to users. N.D. Rizky & W.A. Sutrisna (2023) found that the implementation of IFRS had no significant impact on fixed asset disclosures in financial statements during the period 2019-2022. These findings contradict other studies that suggest an improvement in disclosure levels following the adoption of IFRS. In Ukraine, the application of IFRS in fixed asset accounting has faced difficulties due to inconsistencies between national and international standards. L. Sas *et al.* (2023) explored the process of aligning Ukraine's financial reporting with international standards, noting that this has contributed to enhanced transparency and trust in financial statements. The authors identified key challenges, particularly differences in asset classification and depreciation methods between national and international frameworks. They concluded that

the implementation of IFRS could significantly improve the quality of financial disclosures.

The implementation of international accounting and auditing standards in Ukraine during wartime has been vital for ensuring business transparency and financial stability. I. Nykyforak *et al.* (2024) examined the specific features of applying international accounting and auditing standards under martial law, emphasising their importance in strengthening investor confidence and supporting economic stabilisation. The authors noted that introducing international standards required a comprehensive approach involving organisational, financial, and control measures. However, significant challenges have emerged in this process, including infrastructure destruction – the loss of offices, archives, accounting databases, or servers has made the implementation of new standards or updates to existing ones technically difficult; staff shortages – the adoption of IFRS demands highly qualified accountants, auditors, and financial specialists, whose availability has been severely reduced due to evacuation, mobilisation, relocation abroad, and other factors; financial constraints – staff training, consultancy services, and software upgrades represent only a portion of the expenses associated with transitioning to IFRS, while Ukrainian enterprises must prioritise recovery efforts and the fulfilment of basic operational needs. In summary, Ukraine faces considerable difficulties in applying international accounting standards, primarily due to the need to adapt them to the country's current national circumstances.

I. Hetmanchenko (2024) analysed the impact of implementing international accounting standards on the financial stability of enterprises in Ukraine. The author noted that compliance with the adopted standards improved the transparency of financial reporting and reduced risks for investors. At the same time, she also confirmed the presence of the previously mentioned challenges in the process of integrating IFRS into the accounting system, highlighting the existence of serious difficulties. The author further emphasised the substantial resources required for adaptation, the shortage of qualified personnel, and the high costs associated with training. The article by R. Sydorenko &

I. Zhurakovska (2022) explored the implementation of IFRS in national accounting practice using the example of grant accounting. The authors stressed the importance of adapting international standards to the realities of the domestic economy. The experience of grant reporting following IFRS illustrates the general difficulties of adopting new approaches, such as asset revaluation and the recognition of impairment losses. The study highlights the need for robust methodological support and the continuous professional development of accounting personnel.

It is noteworthy that in Ukraine's public sector, the implementation of international standards is accompanied by challenges related to the need to harmonise national and international regulations. O. Hryhoriv *et al.* (2024) examined how the adoption of IFRS enhanced the transparency of financial reporting and improved the efficiency of public fund utilisation. The authors stressed the importance and necessity of unifying accounting approaches and standardising reporting practices. The topic of fixed asset accounting under national and international standards was addressed in the study by T.N. Ivanova (2023). Her research identified key differences between national and international standards concerning the definition of fixed assets, methods of valuation, depreciation, and revaluation. The researcher pointed to the need for clearer requirements to achieve greater alignment between national and international practices in the accounting of fixed assets.

The main conclusions of the research emphasise the necessity to refine accounting policies to reflect more accurately the market value of fixed assets, to assess the extent to which national conditions align with international standards, and to explore the impact of economic instability and war on the adaptation of IFRS – particularly in the context of staffing and infrastructure-related issues, which require further investigation. This study aimed to determine how the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards has affected the practice of accounting for fixed assets in Ukraine, particularly with regard to their revaluation and impairment. The objectives were to analyse the key aspects of IFRS application in fixed asset accounting in Ukraine and to assess the main

challenges arising during the adaptation of international standards in national fixed assets accounting practice.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study covered the period from 2022 to 2024 and focused on examining the specifics of IFRS application in Ukraine's agricultural sector. In particular, it investigated the impact of these standards on the revaluation and impairment of fixed assets – issues that are critical for agricultural enterprises, where machinery and infrastructure represent core assets. As the accurate representation of such assets in accounting reports is essential for ensuring the financial stability of these enterprises, the research explored how agricultural businesses are adapting to IFRS requirements concerning the periodic revaluation and depreciation of their fixed assets.

A key stage of the research involved a detailed review of the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16 (n.d.) and the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 (n.d.), which govern the valuation of fixed assets and the procedures for determining the need for revaluation or adjustment of depreciation charges in light of changes in asset utility. In addition, the study considered the average value of agricultural land in Ukraine for 2023-2024 (Agronews, 2024). This indicator was significant for assessing the financial resilience of agricultural enterprises, as land represents a fundamental production asset and plays a vital role in attracting investment.

The costs associated with IFRS implementation for medium and large enterprises were also examined (Accounting Services Kyiv..., n.d.). These included expenses related to accounting services and the adaptation of financial reporting in line with IFRS requirements, which often represent a significant portion of the budget for enterprises transitioning to international standards. The study also considered the costs of training accountants, essential for the effective adoption of IFRS, including certification courses and specialised training programmes (Accounting and Taxation..., 2024). Particular attention was given to analysing investment in the modernisation of Ukraine's agricultural sector during 2022-2024, notably through international support programmes such as the United States

Agency for International Development (USAID) initiative (USAID Expands Agricultural Sustainability..., 2024). Data on these investments enabled the assessment of funding levels that contributed to the development of the agricultural sector and the enhancement of its competitiveness amid Ukraine's volatile economic conditions.

In addition, inflation data for Ukraine covering 2022-2024 were collected, forming an important element in evaluating the economic impact on the agricultural sector and the implementation of IFRS under conditions of high economic volatility. The data, sourced from official reports by the National Bank of Ukraine for 2022-2024 (National Bank of Ukraine, 2023; 2024; Summary table of..., n.d.), enabled a precise assessment of the impact of inflationary trends on the financial performance of agricultural enterprises.

## RESULTS

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant component of a company's assets, playing a key role in supporting the efficient operation of production and business processes. Within the framework of the IFRS, the accounting for such assets is governed by IAS 16 (n.d.). This standard sets out the rules for the recognition, measurement, depreciation, and derecognition of property, plant and equipment, thereby ensuring an objective and transparent representation of asset value in financial statements. One of the core principles of IAS 16 is that an item is recognised as property, plant or equipment if it is intended for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or administrative purposes, and is expected to be used for more than one year. Under this principle, property, plant and equipment are not held for resale but are assets used by an enterprise to achieve its production and commercial objectives. Another key IFRS principle concerns the valuation of property, plant and equipment at initial recognition. International standards permit the measurement of these assets at cost, which includes the purchase price, transportation and installation costs, as well as other expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. This means that all costs directly related to

the acquisition and commissioning of the asset should be included in its initial carrying amount.

One of the key features of accounting for property, plant and equipment under IFRS is the possibility of applying one of two models for valuation after initial recognition: the cost model and the revaluation model. The choice of model depends on the entity's accounting policy and is not contingent upon the existence of an active market in which the fair value of an asset can be determined. The fair value may be established using either the income or cost approach if market-based data are unavailable. Under the cost model, assets are carried at their original cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The revaluation model, on the other hand, requires entities to periodically revalue their assets and reflect their fair value in the financial statements. If the revaluation model is selected, the company must ensure that asset values are kept reasonably in line with their fair value and that revaluations are conducted regularly enough to prevent material discrepancies. Another essential principle concerns the depreciation of property, plant and equipment. IFRS stipulates that such assets must be depreciated over their useful lives. Depreciation should be applied on a systematic basis over this period unless another method more accurately reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed. The useful life of assets must be reviewed annually, and any changes in the estimated life or residual value of the asset should be reflected in the accounting records (Umantsiv *et al.*, 2023).

In addition, IFRS requires the recognition of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment. If there are indicators that an item of asset (or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs) may be impaired, the entity is obliged to conduct an impairment test on that asset (or cash-generating unit). Should the asset's carrying amount exceed its recoverable amount, the entity must reduce its carrying amount. This ensures that assets are reported in the accounts at a value that does not exceed their recoverable amount. Overall, the IFRS principles relating to property, plant and equipment promote transparency, accuracy, and consistency in financial reporting. This is particularly important for businesses operating in international markets,

where maintaining a high level of trust in financial statements is essential (IAS 36, n.d.).

The agricultural sector represents one of the most important components of Ukraine's economy, contributing significantly to gross domestic product and playing a key role in the country's export activities. In this sector, fixed assets – such as land, agricultural machinery, buildings and other infrastructure – are critical to production processes. The application of IFRS to accounting for fixed assets in agriculture has several specific features, particularly in the areas of revaluation and impairment of assets, which require detailed consideration. One of the key aspects of applying IFRS in the agricultural sector is the revaluation of property, plant and equipment. Under IFRS, enterprises may opt for the revaluation model to reflect the value of their fixed assets, which allows the carrying amount to be updated in line with market conditions. In agriculture, revaluation is particularly important, as many assets – such as land, buildings, and machinery – are subject to value fluctuations driven by external factors: changes in agricultural commodity markets, price volatility for equipment, and shifts in land and credit relations. Revaluation enables these factors to be considered, ensuring a more accurate representation of asset value in financial statements. This, in turn, is essential for assessing a company's financial stability and attracting investment.

In 2024, the average value of agricultural land in Ukraine reached 46,678 UAH per hectare, representing a 21% increase compared to 2023. Land prices vary significantly across regions: in Ivano-Frankivsk Region, prices range from 89,744 UAH to 105,703 UAH per hectare; in Lviv Region, from 71,390 UAH to 74,561 UAH per hectare; and in Poltava Region, approximately 66,232 UAH to 69,170 UAH per hectare. In contrast, prices in the Zaporizhzhia Region are considerably lower at 27,944 UAH per hectare, due to the impact of military actions and reduced demand. According to available data, in the first quarter of 2024, the average price of agricultural land in Ukraine was 45,230 UAH per hectare, with the highest value recorded in October at 52,420 UAH per hectare (Agronews, 2024). This indicates significant market volatility, underscoring the need to revalue land assets in the

agricultural sector to maintain the accuracy of financial reporting.

Impairment of fixed assets is another key aspect of accounting under IFRS. In accordance with IAS 36 (n.d.), entities are required to assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired – namely, that its recoverable amount has fallen below its carrying amount. This is particularly relevant in agriculture for machinery, buildings, and facilities affected by changing agronomic conditions or natural resource depletion. For example, in the first quarter of 2024, sales of agricultural tractors increased by 6.8%-7%, with over 450 units sold in the large-brand segment. However, sales of combine harvesters and sprayers declined by 25%-30%, reflecting cyclical demand and economic uncertainty. Additionally, imported tractors, priced between 30,000 USD and 100,000 USD, remain inaccessible for smaller farms, potentially reducing the efficiency of equipment utilisation (Artim, 2024)

Impairment of assets, particularly agricultural machinery, may result from various factors, including changes in market conditions, equipment ageing, declining land productivity, or other external influences such as shifts in government policy. This often leads to increased production costs, driven by frequent equipment repairs and inefficient resource use. To optimise the accounting of revaluation and impairment of assets in agricultural enterprises – drawing on international experience – it is essential to develop innovative technologies and implement precision farming. These practices can reduce fertiliser costs by 20%-25% and enhance overall agricultural productivity (Problems and prospects..., 2024). In summary, the revaluation and impairment of fixed assets in the agricultural sector are key aspects of the IFRS application. They present specific challenges due to the influence of external factors and the characteristics of the market. Careful implementation of these standards improves the transparency of financial reporting, which is crucial for maintaining the stability and development of agricultural enterprises amid fluctuating market conditions and economic uncertainty.

The adaptation of IFRS in Ukraine is a complex, multi-stage process that requires

substantial financial, human, and technical resources. Key aspects include the costs of implementing the standards, staff training, the need for technical upgrades, and the engagement of consultancy services. This is particularly relevant to the agricultural sector, where investments in modernising infrastructure and equipment are critical for improving financial reporting and attracting investment. The costs of IFRS implementation for medium and large enterprises consist of several components. One of the most significant is conducting audits and adapting financial statements. The fees charged by audit firms vary depending on the size of the enterprise, starting from approximately 53,000 UAH for medium-sized companies, with higher costs for larger enterprises (Accounting services Kyiv..., n.d.). This includes a thorough analysis of existing financial reports to ensure compliance with IFRS requirements, which often entails considerable expenditure on auditing and revising the company's accounting policies. Staff training is another essential component of IFRS adaptation. For accountants and financial managers in Ukraine, training costs range from 14,000 UAH to 89,900 UAH, depending on the training format and level of certification (Accounting and taxation..., 2024). In particular, for enterprises with a large workforce, training costs can be substantial, as a significant number of employees require specialised instruction to meet the demands of international standards. Another major expense is the implementation of software compatible with IFRS requirements. Software products such as M.E.Doc (n.d.), SOTA (Sota, n.d.) and FREDO (n.d.), which are adapted for IFRS-compliant operations, may cost between 5,000 USD and 20,000 USD, depending on their functionality and the number of licences required (Savytska & Mordyuk, 2024). These systems are essential for automating financial reporting, significantly improving both the efficiency and accuracy of accounting processes.

In Ukraine's public sector, several key programmes are in place to support agricultural enterprises in implementing IFRS, thereby reducing the financial burden on businesses. The most notable include the agricultural equipment cost reimbursement programme, the AGRI-Ukraine

initiative, and the Affordable Loans 5-7-9% programme. In 2024, a total of 900.2 million UAH was allocated to reimburse 25% of the cost of agricultural machinery purchased by enterprises (December 5<sup>th</sup> is the deadline..., 2024). This funding enabled 3,419 agricultural enterprises to acquire 5,311 units of equipment, contributing to the significant modernisation of the agricultural sector and improvements in financial reporting (Dyachkina, 2024)

Investments in the modernisation of Ukraine's agricultural sector between 2022 and 2024 have also played a key role in this process. During this period, investments focused on supporting production, logistics, and technological upgrades, particularly through the AGRI-Ukraine initiative (USAID), which attracted over 2.26 billion USD since July 2022, of which 1.75 billion USD was invested in 2024. Key areas of investment included the provision of seeds, fertilisers, and plant protection products, as well as support for farmers and grain storage. According to the programme, assistance was provided to 15,000 farms – representing 34% of all registered farms in Ukraine – and 5.5 million tonnes of grain were preserved, generating approximately 1 billion USD in revenue for the economy (USAID expands agricultural sustainability..., 2024). In addition, the Ukrainian government allocated 4.9 billion UAH in 2024 to support the agricultural sector, including subsidies per hectare, livestock support, and demining operations (Kyivstar Business Hub, 2024). For 2025, more than 6 billion UAH in further modernisation funding is planned, with 1 billion UAH earmarked for livestock farming and agro-processing support. The Affordable Loans 5-7-9% programme (Privatbank, n.d.) offers financing for the purchase of machinery and equipment, particularly for farmers acquiring Ukrainian-made equipment with more than 60% local content (Conditions for increasing..., 2024). In total, between 2022 and 2024, investments in the modernisation of Ukraine's agricultural sector exceeded 2.5 billion UAH, comprising government, international, and private funding sources.

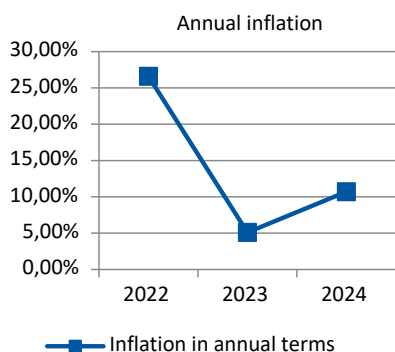
The increasing number of enterprises reporting under IFRS indicates gradual and consistent progress towards greater transparency and efficiency in financial reporting in Ukraine.

This is a positive signal for both businesses and international partners, as it enhances confidence in the reliability of financial information and improves the country's investment appeal. However, to achieve more substantial results, further efforts are needed to improve infrastructure, enhance staff qualifications, and ensure access to appropriate technological solutions. These measures will support the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and Ukraine's integration into the global economy.

The process of IFRS adoption in Ukraine – particularly within the agricultural sector – is accompanied by considerable challenges, driven by economic instability, inflation, and changes in legislation. One of the main influencing factors is market volatility, especially price fluctuations in agricultural products, which require constant adjustment of asset values – such as land and equipment – based on fair value in accordance with IFRS. As the Ukrainian agri-food market undergoes significant shifts, the effects of economic instability, and particularly the war, frequently alter the value of fixed assets, complicating their accounting under international standards (Hutsalenko & Mulyk, 2024).

Inflation, which in Ukraine reached 26.6% in 2022 (National Bank of Ukraine, 2023) and decreased to 5.1% in 2023 (National Bank of Ukraine, 2024), has had a significant impact on the implementation of IFRS. The high inflation rate in 2022 led to a substantial increase in production costs, particularly for raw materials, machinery, and fertilisers, which in turn affected the financial performance of enterprises. Under such inflationary conditions, businesses are required to adjust the value of their assets and liabilities in line with the current economic environment. In 2023, although inflation fell to 5.1%, enterprises still had to revalue their assets – especially fixed assets – making this an especially challenging task amid ongoing economic fluctuations. In 2024, inflation rose again to 11.7%, once more creating additional difficulties for enterprises in the revaluation of assets and the adjustment of financial outcomes (Summary Table of..., n.d.). The high inflation rate in 2024 requires constant monitoring of asset values, particularly for agricultural enterprises, as it directly affects the accounting and

reevaluation of fixed assets in accordance with IFRS requirements. Under IFRS, businesses must periodically revalue their assets, including fixed assets, based on market prices – a process made significantly more complex in an inflationary environment. Inflation also affects the ability of enterprises to meet their obligations on time, which may impact their solvency and, consequently, reduce the attractiveness of their financial reporting for investors. The annual inflation trend for 2022-2024 is presented in Figure 1.



**Figure 1.** Annual inflation in Ukraine, 2022-2024

**Source:** compiled by the authors based on National Bank of Ukraine (2023; 2024), Summary table of... (n.d.)

Changes in legislation have also significantly complicated the implementation of IFRS in Ukraine. Legislative amendments concerning the accounting of assets and liabilities, reporting requirements, and tax-related issues create additional challenges for agricultural enterprises. Moreover, the constant changes in tax legislation – particularly in the area of value-added tax – require continuous adjustments to accounting policies in order to comply with updated regulations. This can considerably affect financial statements and complicate their audit under international standards.

According to the machinery cost compensation programme, 900.2 million UAH was allocated in Ukraine for 2024 to subsidise 25% of the cost of agricultural machinery purchased by enterprises. This enabled 3,419 agricultural enterprises to acquire 5,311 units of machinery, contributing significantly to the modernisation of the agricultural sector and improving financial reporting (Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, 2024). To visually compare levels of government support for the agricultural sector across different years, Table 1 presents relevant data illustrating changes in state allocations and compensations for machinery, business grants, and other support programmes.

**Table 1.** Comparison of government support for Ukraine's agricultural sector, 2022-2024

| Category               | 2022                     | 2023                   | 2024             |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Subsidy per hectare    | 3,100 UAH                | 3,100 UAH              | 4,000 UAH        |
| Machinery compensation | 25% (budget unspecified) | 25% (partial payments) | 1 billion UAH    |
| Business grants        | 500 million UAH          | 997 million UAH        | 1.37 billion UAH |

**Source:** developed by the authors based on State support for farmers in 2024... (2024), Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (2024)

An analysis of the data presented in Table 1 reveals several notable changes in the level of financial support provided to agricultural enterprises. In both 2022 and 2023, the subsidy per hectare remained at 3,100 UAH, indicating a stable level of funding in this category. However, in 2024, the subsidy increased to 4,000 UAH – an additional 900 UAH per hectare compared to the previous period. This increase is significant for agricultural producers, as it helps partially offset the rising costs of agricultural activities amid economic instability. Regarding machinery compensation, the support programme covered

25% of machinery costs in both 2022 and 2023. However, in 2022, the specific budget allocation for this category was not indicated, and in 2023, the payments were only partial. In contrast, the programme was considerably expanded in 2024, with a dedicated budget of 1 billion UAH. This expansion enables a greater number of agricultural enterprises to benefit from the scheme, thereby contributing to the modernisation of their technical infrastructure. Such support has a positive impact on reducing financial risks and ensures a higher level of development within the sector. In terms of business grants, there has been

a steady increase in funding for this category: 500 million UAH was allocated in 2022, 997 million UAH in 2023, and 1.37 billion UAH in 2024. The growth in grant funding enables agricultural enterprises to access additional resources for investment in new technologies, the expansion of production capacity, and infrastructure development. This contributes to enhancing the competitiveness of Ukrainian enterprises in the international market. Thus, a comparison of government support for the agricultural sector between 2022 and 2024 shows a substantial increase in both funding and assistance. This has a direct impact on the modernisation of agricultural enterprises, improving their financial resilience and competitiveness, and supporting the sustainable development of the sector in the face of ongoing economic challenges.

Overall, economic instability in Ukraine – particularly high inflation, legislative changes, and insufficient funding – significantly complicates the implementation of IFRS in the agricultural sector. However, government support, investment, and compensation programmes help enterprises adapt to new requirements, which in the long term will contribute to greater financial transparency and attract further investment in agriculture. At the same time, successful implementation of this process requires effective state support, the training of qualified personnel, and the introduction of modern information technologies. These measures will facilitate the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and Ukraine's integration into the global economy. The prospects and means of improving the accounting of fixed assets in the agricultural sector under the application of IFRS are crucial for ensuring transparency, stability, and effective management of enterprises' financial assets. The agricultural sector, which operates under numerous economic challenges – such as inflation, legislative changes, market volatility, and natural disasters – requires the adaptation of international standards to the specificities of fixed asset accounting, particularly in the context of ongoing economic fluctuations.

One of the key aspects of enhancing fixed asset accounting is the implementation of a system for the periodic revaluation of assets. In conditions of economic instability, high inflation,

and fluctuations in the market for land and agricultural machinery, it is essential to provide a more accurate reflection of the market value of assets. According to international financial reporting standards, fixed assets should be measured either at fair value or at historical cost with depreciation. Regular revaluation allows for the adjustment of asset values in line with current economic conditions, thereby enabling a more accurate representation of their real worth on the balance sheets of enterprises. In Ukraine, where economic conditions are frequently changing, the introduction of such a system would help to reduce the risk of accounting discrepancies with actual market conditions.

For the effective implementation of IFRS in the agricultural sector, it is also essential to develop a clear methodology for assessing the value of agricultural machinery and equipment. Machinery constitutes one of the key components of fixed asset accounting in agriculture, and its value depends on various factors, including the level of wear and tear, technological advancement, and duration of use. The specific conditions under which machinery is operated in the agricultural sector require consideration of characteristics such as usage intensity and environmental conditions, both of which significantly affect its value and service life. Therefore, the development of new approaches to equipment valuation and the determination of residual value is a necessary step in adapting IFRS to national circumstances.

An important related aspect is the improvement of methods for the recognition and depreciation of assets. According to IFRS, the useful life of each category of fixed asset must be determined, which is crucial for accurate depreciation calculations. This issue is particularly relevant in agriculture, as most fixed assets – especially machinery and buildings – require a specialised approach to depreciation. For agricultural enterprises, it is vital not only to ensure reliable asset valuation but also to establish an appropriate accounting strategy that includes depreciation adjustments in response to changes in asset valuations.

Impairment of assets is another key aspect in the implementation of IFRS in the agricultural sector. Given that agricultural assets are

subject to considerable fluctuations due to natural conditions – such as climate change, droughts, or floods – it is essential to ensure a reliable assessment of asset impairment. In the context of market instability and frequent natural disasters, accounting for impairment becomes particularly important for the accurate presentation of financial information related to assets. Recognising asset impairment also allows for the identification and analysis of factors that reduce the utility of fixed assets, thereby enhancing risk management procedures within an enterprise. Adapting international standards to these conditions requires the development of mechanisms for assessing impairment, enabling agricultural enterprises to respond promptly to changes in the economic environment and adjust their financial reporting accordingly. The adaptation of IFRS in the agricultural sector also entails overcoming a number of challenges, particularly with regard to workforce qualifications. The transition to new standards demands skilled professionals capable of ensuring the correct application of IFRS in the accounting of fixed assets. It is therefore crucial to focus on improving the qualifications

of accountants and financial managers working within the sector. Training and retraining should become a priority in order to support the effective implementation of international standards.

Improving the efficiency of fixed asset accounting in the agricultural sector also depends on the application of modern information technologies. The introduction of automated systems for the accounting and revaluation of assets can significantly reduce the time required to prepare financial statements and ensure a more accurate reflection of asset values. Integrating such technologies into the management accounting system is a crucial step towards ensuring the stability and transparency of financial reporting in agricultural enterprises. These recommendations for enhancing national practices in the accounting of fixed assets in accordance with IFRS have been developed with consideration for the specific characteristics of Ukraine's agricultural sector. They aim to improve the accuracy of financial reporting, ensure compliance with international standards, and support the sustainable development of agricultural enterprises. Table 2 presents strategies for improving fixed asset accounting in the agricultural sector.

**Table 2.** Key strategies and recommendations for improving fixed asset accounting in the agricultural sector

| Strategy / Recommendation                                  | Description   | Expected outcomes  |
|--|---|--|
| Implementation of regular asset revaluation                | Periodic revaluation of fixed assets in line with market conditions                                     | More accurate reflection of asset values on the balance sheet; error margin reduced to 5%-7% |
| Development of a clear methodology for equipment valuation | Adoption of new methods for assessing the value of agricultural machinery and equipment                 | Reduced risk of undervaluation by 10%-15%  |
| Establishment of clear depreciation criteria               | Formulation of precise rules for the depreciation of machinery and buildings in the agricultural sector | Improved depreciation accounting accuracy by 20%-25%; adjustment of service life by 15%      |
| Enhancement of impairment accounting                       | Assessment of asset value reduction due to natural or economic factors                                  | Early detection of asset impairment; reduction of financial losses by 10%12%                 |
| Use of information technologies                            | Introduction of automated accounting systems for faster and more accurate asset revaluation             | Reduction in financial reporting time by 30%-50%; error rate decreased by 15%-20%            |

**Source:** developed by the authors based on M.O. Rodríguez Saavedra (2023)

Considering the challenges faced by Ukraine's agricultural sector in implementing IFRS, it is essential to emphasise the need to improve the accounting of fixed assets to ensure transparency and objectivity in financial reporting. The introduction of regular asset revaluation

by market conditions would help reduce the risk of inaccurate valuation of machinery and equipment, thereby enhancing the reliability of companies' financial statements. The use of a clear methodology for valuing equipment and determining depreciation rates will also

contribute to more accurate asset representation on the balance sheet, which is particularly important in agriculture, where machinery plays a critical role in production processes. One of the key priorities is the implementation of modern software solutions for automating accounting processes. This would significantly reduce the time required for preparing financial reports and lower the risk of errors. As a result, agricultural enterprises would be able to manage their assets more efficiently – an important factor in maintaining financial stability in a volatile economic environment.

Overall, the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards in Ukraine's agricultural sector represents a crucial step towards integrating the national economy into the global market. However, for successful implementation, it is necessary to take into account the sector's specific conditions, including economic instability, inflation, and dependency on external factors such as climate-related risks. The implementation of the proposed recommendations will improve the quality of financial reporting, enable a more accurate reflection of fixed asset values, and reduce the risk of economic losses for agricultural enterprises.

## DISCUSSION

The relevance of implementing IFRS in conditions of economic instability is a crucial aspect of ensuring the transparency and reliability of corporate financial reporting. In the context of globalisation and economic transformation, it is necessary to adapt international standards to national realities to enable the accurate valuation of assets, particularly in the agricultural sector, which represents a significant part of Ukraine's economy. This study, along with the research of G. Thoumi (2020), focused on the impact of economic instability on asset accounting under IFRS. Both studies highlighted the importance of enhancing accounting transparency through the application of international standards. However, G. Thoumi concentrated on the general aspects of IFRS implementation during periods of economic transformation, without a specific focus on the agricultural sector. His research examined the challenges faced by countries undergoing economic crises, whereas the

present study explored the practical challenges of applying IFRS in Ukrainian agriculture – particularly in relation to asset revaluation and impairment in a volatile market environment.

With regard to the work of N.K. Rizaev (2022), both studies addressed the issue of IFRS implementation in the agricultural sector. However, N.K. Rizaev's research focused on the adaptation of IFRS in Uzbekistan, with particular emphasis on government initiatives and the development of national standards. In contrast, the present study analysed the specific challenges facing Ukraine's agricultural sector, including market instability and economic difficulties. While N.K. Rizaev's research concentrated on broader economic transformations, this study provided a more detailed examination of asset revaluation within Ukraine's agricultural economy, highlighting the influence of both external and internal factors on financial reporting.

The study by R.D. Marrufo Garcia & A.M. Cano Morales (2021) also considered the implementation of IFRS but focused on developed economies. Whereas their research addressed general issues concerning the application of IFRS, the present study concentrated on the specific challenges of Ukraine's agricultural sector, particularly in relation to the revaluation of fixed assets and asset impairment amid economic instability. Furthermore, the research by R.D. Marrufo Garcia & A.M. Cano Morales paid greater attention to regulatory aspects, while this study emphasised practical issues, such as human resources and available infrastructure, which are essential for the successful implementation of IFRS in Ukraine.

The studies by M.G. Ferati *et al.* (2021) and L. Marmul *et al.* (2023), and the present research all share a common focus on the application of IFRS in the agricultural sector, albeit with different emphases. While all three studies highlighted the importance of IFRS for ensuring transparency in financial reporting, M.G. Ferati *et al.* placed greater emphasis on the theoretical aspects of accounting for biological assets and agricultural produce. In contrast, the present study focused on practical challenges, such as market instability, inflation, and legislative changes in Ukraine. This research also addressed the role of state support in facilitating IFRS adaptation in

Ukraine – an issue not explored in the articles of M.G. Ferati *et al.* or L. Marmul *et al.* concentrated more on the general principles of IFRS application. Furthermore, M.G. Ferati *et al.* did not consider the specific context of Ukraine, including economic instability and political risks, which have a significant impact on the effectiveness of IFRS implementation.

H. Hussinki *et al.* (2023) focused on the impact of digitalisation and emerging technologies, particularly blockchain, on accounting practices, whereas the present study did not explore these innovations in such depth. Their research examined the relationships between intellectual assets and financial indicators, comparing national accounting standards. Both studies highlighted the importance of adjusting standards to better reflect intangible assets. However, H. Hussinki *et al.* emphasised the broader conceptual implications of these changes, particularly in relation to intellectual capital. In contrast, the present study concentrated on the Ukrainian context and the implementation of IFRS. The key distinction lies in the scope: while H. Hussinki *et al.* addressed global trends, particularly accounting issues in the USA and Europe, this study focused on local specificities in Ukraine.

As previously noted, the relevance of implementing IFRS is increasing in the context of globalised economic processes, as these standards enhance the transparency, comparability, and reliability of financial data – factors that are essential for attracting investment and supporting international trade. Both studies emphasised the importance of IFRS adoption for ensuring transparency and the accurate presentation of financial information. The study by M. Akpan & H. Ukwu (2023) focused more specifically on the accounting of intangible assets such as brands, patents, and other intellectual property. While both studies discussed general challenges – including the need for accurate asset valuation, appropriate accounting policies, and adaptation to unstable conditions – this study provided specific examples from the Ukrainian agricultural sector. In contrast, the research by M. Akpan & H. Ukwu addressed these issues in a broader context, focusing on the theoretical aspects of intangible asset accounting. The main difference was that this study concentrated on the

implementation of IFRS in Ukraine's agricultural sector, where particular economic conditions – such as inflation and instability – pose additional challenges. Meanwhile, the study by M. Akpan & H. Ukwu was more theoretically oriented and lacked a specific focus on either the agricultural sector or a particular country context.

In contrast, the study by J. Lawalata & I. Salle (2024) focused on broader issues related to the application of IFRS in the context of economic and financial challenges affecting enterprises under conditions of market volatility. Their research placed greater emphasis on the use of IFRS by large businesses and corporations, rather than on the specific challenges faced by the agricultural sector, particularly in countries experiencing economic hardship. Overall, both studies highlight the need to adapt IFRS to the conditions of unstable markets and economies. However, the present research places particular emphasis on agriculture, underlining the importance of accurately valuing fixed assets, land, and equipment. In turn, J. Lawalata & I. Salle concentrated more on general principles for implementing IFRS in economically unstable countries, without a specific focus on the agricultural sector or the particularities of agricultural accounting.

This study and the research conducted by M. Hakimova & J. Shaturaev (2024) shared a common focus on the implementation of IFRS under conditions of economic instability. Both emphasised the importance of ensuring transparency in financial reporting through the adoption of IFRS. However, the study by M. Hakimova & J. Shaturaev concentrated more on the general theoretical aspects of applying IFRS in transitional economies, without a specific focus on the agricultural sector. The key distinction lies in the fact that the present study examined the real challenges faced by agricultural enterprises in Ukraine, whereas the research of M. Hakimova & J. Shaturaev considered IFRS implementation in a broader context of economic instability, particularly in countries with transitional economies. While both studies highlight the need to adapt accounting policies and procedures to meet IFRS requirements, the present research provides more practical examples from Ukraine's agricultural sector.

In study O. Georgiou (2024) emphasised the importance of harmonising international accounting standards, particularly IFRS, to ensure transparency in financial reporting amid globalisation. The author's focus was on the political aspects of IFRS implementation, highlighting the challenges of aligning national standards with international ones in the context of differing political interests. O. Georgiou noted that a cautious approach to the valuation of financial assets is essential for maintaining the reliability of financial reporting during periods of economic instability. In contrast to the present study, which concentrated on the specific challenges faced by Ukraine – particularly within the agricultural sector – O. Georgiou's research did not focus on issues related to a specific economic context, such as inflation or instability affecting asset valuation. Another key difference is that O. Georgiou's research was more concerned with the theoretical aspects of IFRS harmonisation, whereas the current study addressed the practical challenges involved in implementing IFRS in the context of a specific country and its agricultural sector.

The study by H.T.T. Nguyen *et al.* (2023) and the present research shared a common focus on the implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to enhance the transparency of financial reporting. However, the study by H.T.T. Nguyen *et al.* placed greater emphasis on general trends typical of countries with transitional economies, whereas the present research concentrated on the specific challenges faced by Ukraine's agricultural sector. Particular attention was given to issues such as economic instability, inflation, and other external factors affecting asset accounting in Ukraine. While both studies acknowledge the need to adapt IFRS to national contexts, H.T.T. Nguyen *et al.*'s research took a more general approach and did not focus on the specific problems encountered in Ukraine's agricultural sector. In contrast, this research highlighted the role of government support in facilitating IFRS adaptation, including compensation programmes for enterprises – an aspect not covered in the work of Nguyen *et al.*, which focused more on corporate management strategies.

Similarly, the study by A. Epizitone & S.C. Nxumalo (2021) shared a common focus with the

present research on the implementation of IFRS, though with different emphases. Both studies highlight the importance of adapting IFRS to ensure transparency in financial reporting under economic challenges. However, the article of A. Epizitone & S.C. Nxumalo concentrated primarily on the general issues of IFRS adoption in developing countries, without a specific focus on the agricultural sector. Their research was more oriented towards general principles of international standards implementation, whereas the present study provided an in-depth analysis of the specific difficulties facing Ukraine's agricultural sector – particularly issues related to asset revaluation and impairment due to inflation and market instability.

The study by A. Johri (2024) also shared a focus with this research on the significance of IFRS implementation amid economic instability. However, A. Johri's study examined global aspects of how economic and political shifts influence the application of IFRS, while this research concentrated on the specific challenges of Ukraine's agricultural economy. A. Johri approached IFRS from a global perspective, focusing on theoretical aspects and general requirements, whereas the present research addressed the real-world problems encountered by Ukrainian agricultural enterprises, particularly the difficulties of adapting the standards under conditions of war and economic crisis.

The study by T.A. Jasim & M.A. Ibrahim (2023), along with the present research, underscores the importance of implementing IFRS to ensure transparency in financial reporting. However, T.A. Jasim & M.A. Ibrahim focused more on the adaptation of IFRS in developing countries, with particular attention to national specifics, whereas the present study examined the revaluation of fixed assets in Ukraine's agricultural sector, especially under conditions of economic instability. A common feature is the shared objective of enhancing financial reporting transparency through IFRS, which has a positive impact on attracting investment. Nevertheless, T.A. Jasim & M.A. Ibrahim's study addressed general aspects of IFRS adoption, while the present research analysed the specific challenges faced by the Ukrainian agricultural sector due to high inflation and market instability.

This study and the research of M.E. Barth (2022) also share a focus on the need to adapt accounting standards to evolving economic conditions. M.E. Barth concentrated on the accounting of digital assets and the impact of climate change, highlighting the limitations of existing standards in relation to these emerging asset classes. He proposed expanding accounting frameworks to include non-financial information, enabling investors to better assess risks. In contrast, the present study focused on adapting IFRS to the conditions of Ukraine's agricultural sector, taking into account economic challenges such as inflation and market instability. Particular emphasis was placed on issues related to the revaluation of fixed assets and the application of international standards in a constantly changing market – challenges that are specific to Ukraine's agricultural economy.

Similarly, the study by M.S. Avi (2022) and the present research shared a common focus on the adaptation of accounting standards to new economic conditions. Both studies emphasised the importance of implementing IFRS in contexts of economic instability and change. However, M.S. Avi's research concentrated on the theoretical aspects of IFRS application across different countries, whereas the present study focused on the practical challenges involved in implementing these standards in Ukraine, particularly within the agricultural sector. The key difference lies in the fact that M.S. Avi examined IFRS from a global perspective, while this research highlighted the specific issues affecting Ukraine's agricultural sector, such as inflation and market instability, which complicate asset revaluation and impairment processes.

The study by J. Prather-Kinsey *et al.* (2022) and the present research also shared an emphasis on the importance of adapting IFRS to ensure transparency in financial reporting. Both studies stressed the significance of IFRS implementation in times of economic instability. However, the main distinction is that this study concentrated on the specific challenges of adopting IFRS in Ukraine, especially within the agricultural sector, whereas Prather-Kinsey *et al.* addressed broader global issues in IFRS adoption, focusing on general regulatory challenges. Therefore, this study focused on

national-level issues, particularly those affecting Ukraine's agricultural sector, whereas the research of J. Prather-Kinsey *et al.* addressed broader global aspects of international standards adaptation. Both studies highlighted the need to align financial reporting with changing economic conditions and national market contexts, as well as the importance of ensuring the transparency and reliability of financial information to attract investors. A key similarity lies in the examination of the challenges involved in adapting IFRS amid economic instability and market fluctuations. Both studies stressed the importance of accurate asset valuation, particularly for land and machinery – issues especially relevant to Ukraine's agricultural sector. However, the study by T. Polzer *et al.* (2022) covered more general aspects, including the adaptation of IFRS within the public sector and at a global level, while the present research concentrated on the specific challenges facing the agricultural sector in Ukraine, notably the revaluation of fixed assets. T. Polzer *et al.* also drew attention to differences between national systems and the need to adapt standards to ensure comparability across countries.

The relevance of this comparative analysis lies in the need to adapt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to diverse national contexts, which is particularly important for ensuring the transparency and comparability of financial reporting in an increasingly globalised environment. Both studies focus on the implementation of IFRS, yet each examines the process within a different framework. The present study concentrates on Ukraine's agricultural sector, particularly on issues related to the revaluation and impairment of assets caused by economic instability, whereas the research of S. Chegade & D. Prochazka (2024) explores the impact of IFRS on the Saudi Arabian market, focusing on the value of financial reporting and the stock market. The key distinction is that this study addresses the specific challenges facing Ukraine's agricultural sector, while the study by S. Chegade & D. Prochazka centres on financial markets in a developing country. Both studies highlight the importance of adapting standards to national conditions, albeit within different economic contexts.

This study and the research by B. Hartmann *et al.* (2020) share a common focus on the challenges of implementing IFRS within a national context. Both studies emphasise the difficulties involved in adapting global standards to local conditions. This study concentrates on the application of IFRS in Ukraine, particularly within the agricultural sector, where economic instability necessitates a tailored approach to asset revaluation. In contrast, the study by B. Hartmann *et al.* examined the implementation of IFRS in Sweden, with a focus on the integration of international standards into the national regulatory framework. Both studies highlight the importance of aligning international standards with national specificities to ensure transparency in financial reporting. However, while B. Hartmann *et al.* stressed cultural and regulatory differences in Sweden, and the present study focused on the economic challenges faced in Ukraine.

The study by K. Savova (2021) focused on the application of IFRS to both public and nonpublic companies in Bulgaria, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, and emphasised the need to improve the integration of national and international standards. In contrast, the present study examined the specific challenges of IFRS implementation in Ukraine, especially within the agricultural sector, where economic instability has necessitated asset revaluation and adjustments to financial reporting. The key difference lies in the fact that K. Savova's research addressed both global and national aspects, whereas the present study concentrated on the practical challenges facing Ukraine, particularly in the agricultural sector.

In light of the aforementioned studies, it is clear that they collectively highlight the importance of adapting IFRS to national contexts, particularly for the agricultural sector. This study also underscored the significance of accurate accounting for fixed assets and impairment, noting that such issues are especially relevant to the agricultural sector due to market fluctuations and economic hardship.

## CONCLUSIONS

The findings of the study highlight the importance of adapting IFRS to the specific conditions

of Ukraine's agricultural sector, particularly in the context of fixed assets revaluation and impairment. As a key component of the national economy, the Ukrainian agricultural sector faces numerous economic challenges, including market instability, inflation, and legislative changes, all of which significantly complicate the implementation of international accounting standards. One of the main barriers is the ongoing need to revalue assets such as land and machinery – an issue that is especially pressing given the high volatility in the market for agricultural products and equipment. For example, in 2022, inflation in Ukraine reached a record 26.6%, directly affecting the value of fixed assets as well as the overall valuation of agricultural holdings. This has made it more difficult to determine their fair value accurately, which is essential for proper accounting and reliable financial reporting.

The study also confirms the importance of government support, particularly compensation programmes for agricultural machinery, which assist farming enterprises in reducing financial risks and modernising their production base. In 2024, over 900 million UAH was allocated for the reimbursement of agricultural machinery costs, enabling the purchase of more than 5,000 units of equipment for agricultural enterprises. However, even such support does not eliminate the core challenges, notably the difficulties in aligning national standards with IFRS. These include issues related to the correct recognition and classification of assets, as well as the application of depreciation methods under conditions of economic instability. One particular problem is the lack of a unified approach to the valuation of machinery and land, along with challenges in determining the useful life of fixed assets in a constantly changing market environment.

A key aspect requiring attention is the need for regular revaluation of fixed assets in line with market changes. This would allow for a more accurate reflection of asset values in financial statements, thereby improving the reliability of financial reporting and enabling enterprises to assess more effectively their financial performance and asset utilisation. To achieve this, it is essential to develop a clear methodology

for valuing agricultural machinery and equipment, taking into account factors such as usage intensity, degree of wear, and fluctuating market conditions. Considering these factors would help reduce the risk of undervaluing machinery on company balance sheets, which in turn would enhance financial indicators and improve access to additional investment.

Overall, the successful implementation of IFRS in Ukraine's agricultural sector would contribute to improved financial transparency, which is a key factor for the stable development of enterprises. However, this requires the continuous refinement of fixed asset accounting methodologies, tailored to the specifics of the national market and responsive to external economic challenges. It is also essential to ensure adequate staff qualifications, as the effective adoption of international standards is not possible without trained professionals. Systematic training of accountants and financial managers,

along with the development of modern information technologies, will support the successful adaptation of IFRS in Ukraine and enhance financial reporting in the agricultural sector, thereby fostering the stable growth of this vital industry. Future research should focus on developing more detailed methodologies for asset valuation under conditions of economic instability, as well as examining the impact of international financial reporting standards on the effectiveness of managerial decision-making within Ukraine's agricultural sector.

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## **Міжнародні стандарти фінансової звітності в національній практиці обліку переоцінки та зменшення корисності основних засобів**

**Анотація.** Метою цього дослідження було вивчення впливу впровадження Міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності на практику обліку основних засобів в Україні, зокрема переоцінки та зменшення їх корисності. Дослідження базувалося на аналізі застосування

Міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності в аграрному секторі України протягом 2022-2024 років. Для цього було проаналізовано застосування стандартів International Accounting Standard 16 «Основні засоби» та International Accounting Standard 36 «Зменшення корисності активів», а також вплив економічної нестабільності на фінансові результати підприємств. У процесі дослідження було виявлено, що впровадження Міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності дозволило підвищити прозорість фінансової звітності та покращити точність відображення вартості основних засобів, що, в свою чергу, сприяло зміцненню довіри до фінансових звітів підприємств. Однак впровадження Міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності супроводжувалося низкою труднощів, через економічну нестабільність, високий рівень інфляції та коливання на ринку основних засобів. Враховуючи дані з 2023 по 2024 роки, середня вартість землі сільськогосподарського призначення в Україні у 2024 році становила 46 678 грн за гектар, що на 21 % більше, ніж у попередньому році. У результаті дослідження було виявлено, що в 2024 році ціни на техніку, зокрема трактори, зросли на 6,8-7 %, проте продажі комбайнів та обприскувачів знизились на 25-30 % через економічну невизначеність. Зменшення корисності активів, особливо техніки, є ще одним важливим аспектом, що впливає на оцінку основних засобів. Впровадження Міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності, дозволило своєчасно знижувати балансову вартість таких активів, що сприяло підвищенню прогностичної цінності фінансової інформації для користувачів фінансової звітності. Практичне значення дослідження полягає в розробці рекомендацій щодо удосконалення обліку основних засобів в аграрному секторі України шляхом застосування Міжнародних стандартів фінансової звітності. Це дозволить підвищити прозорість фінансової звітності підприємств та зміцнити їх стабільність в умовах економічної невизначеності

**Ключові слова:** необоротні активи; корисність активів; знецінення; справедлива вартість; національні стандарти; міжнародні стандарти обліку