

The proposed development of budgetary regulation methodology of the professional sports club will allow selecting the optimal variation of the budget distribution of professional sports organizations and maximizing profit in all their segments. The peculiarity of this technique is that it will use optimization techniques that help very effectively to solve the problem of qualitative distribution of the budget of a professional sports club. This technique can be implemented in practice by any professional sports organization for more efficient budget management.

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ACCOUNTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES DEPLETION

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The paper presents a method of accounting and financial reporting of mineral resources to provide information about the use of natural capital and its depletion.

Introduction. Currently, much attention is paid to the ratio of the rates of natural capital and the economy results of a business entity.

This is a particularly relevant issue for resource-oriented economic activities, in particular for oil and gas and mining companies, as the cost of the most significant assets of entities - mineral reserves - is not reflected in the financial statements, which does not comply with the principle of priority of economic contents over legal form, distorts the rates of the resource potential and investment attractiveness of the organization. It does not provide the accounting of natural capital depletion and there is no proper integration of this information into the system of national accounts in order to determine reliable rates of national wealth and to calculate macroeconomic rates of sustainable development.

The main part. To reflect the market value of the economic potential of mineral resources in the accounting and reporting we offer to use a separate synthetic account XX "Mineral Resources". The account model XX "Mineral Resources" is presented in Figure 1.

XX "Mineral Resources"

Debit	Credit
The market value of the mineral resources at the beginning of the reporting period	
Turnover on the debit	Turnover on loan
<i>During a month</i>	
Increase in the value of mineral resources after prospecting	Decrease in the cost of post-mining of mineral resources
The market value of the mineral resources at the end of the reporting period	

Fig. 1. Model of the twentieth account "Mineral resources"

However, it should be noted that not all mineral resources may be regarded as assets of the company, only those which are under control.

The solution for this issue lies in the type of contract according to which a company receives the rights to develop and produce mineral resources.

Each of the agreements provides% of the active participation share, according to which companies receive the right for mineral resources and also cover the costs for the deposits prospecting and mining. That is, according to the account of XX "Mineral resources" should show the current market value of those mineral reserves, which are eligible under the terms of the contract and in accordance with the proportion of active participation.

Despite the fact that mineral resources are the object of a specific account, the number of sales transactions of the asset is sufficiently large. Considering the market of mineral raw materials in the Republic of Belarus, it should be noted that the available reserves of potash and rock salt, dolomites, cement raw materials are able not only to fully meet the domestic needs, but also to export them to foreign markets far abroad. However, we can observe that the major industries depend on imports of certain types of raw materials and fuel. This leads to purchase and sale of mineral resources not only on the domestic market but also on foreign ones.

In general, it should be noted that at the end of the XX and the beginning of the XXI century the world mineral resources economy has entered a new phase of its development, which is characterized by the following external factors: the emergence of a fundamentally new phenomenon in the world economy - the market of mineral bases; the globalization of commodity markets, accompanied by the desire for the balanced development on the part of developed countries and, as a consequence, the intensification of the struggle for control [1].

Consequently, the global market of such assets as mineral resources is highly liquid and its current market value can be estimated by obtaining information on similar transactions in the past.

The principle of market valuation provides revaluations of assets, as while the company has assets, an initial assessment may change compared to the value at the time of reporting data to users.

In our opinion, the current market value revaluation of mineral resources should be implemented in connection with changes in market prices, as well as changes in the volume of reserves as a result of further exploration.

It seems appropriate to regard natural capital as a source of the assets, reflecting the economic potential of mineral resources used in the assessment of the current market value.

On considering the issues of capital property accounting A.P. Shevlukov states: "State establishments receive land and natural resources free of charge, so we suggest to use value of natural capital provided by the state to finance them" [2, p. 129]. Shevlakov recommends the account "natural capital" for these purposes [2, p. 128–129].

Inclusion of the natural capital in the balance sheet liability is offered by Y. Altukhova, V.G. Shirobokov [3, p. 154 - 155].

According to S.G. Vegera, the use of the account "natural capital" to reflect the sources of land on a leasehold basis, permanent, temporary use of the inventory estimates seems appropriate, however, it requires clarifying: these plots are attracted by natural capital, which should be reflected in the title of the account and considered when analyzing the financial condition of the organization [4, p. 152].

It should be noted that in most countries, including Belarus, the rights for mineral resources belong to the state. Only in the United States they are mostly privately owned. However, in the United States there are agreements between oil companies and the owner of the rights for mineral resources which is a popular form of lease agreement.

In this connection, we consider appropriate to agree with S.G. Vegera and use natural debt capital as a source of economic potential of mineral resources which we offer to reflect on the account XX "Natural Debt Capital."

Model accounts XX "Natural Debt Capital" is presented in Figure 2.

XX "Natural Debt Capital"	
Debit	Credit
	Natural Debt Capital at the beginning of the reporting period
Turnover on the debit	Turnover on loan
<i>For a month</i>	
Disposal of the involved natural capital	Natural Debt Capital
	Natural Debt Capital at the end of the reporting period

Fig. 2. The model accounts XX "Natural Debt Capital"

The information on the value of natural capital will be summarized on the account XX "Natural Debt Capital" after the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources.

It should be noted that the accounting system of mineral resources should not only generate information to reflect the amount of mineral resources of companies as part of the national wealth, but also include the rate of mineral resources depletion. This will provide the necessary information base to calculate macroeconomic indicators of sustainable development of the country, characterizing human progress, taking into account environmental and social factors, the relationship between the quality of the environment, depletion of natural resources and economic growth.

Since the term "depletion" is used to reflect the decrease in the value of mineral assets as a result of mining, we offer to consider it on the nominal synthetic account XX "Depletion of mineral resources". The model of the account XX "Depletion of mineral resources" is shown in Figure 3.

XX "The depletion of mineral resources"	
Debit	Credit
	The amount of depletion of mineral resources, beginning of period
Turnover on the debit	Turnover on loan
<i>For a month</i>	
Write-off of mineral resources depletion	Charge depletion of mineral resources as a result of production from the depths
	The amount of depletion of mineral resources at the end of the reporting period

Fig. 3. Model accounts XX "Depletion of mineral resources"

Thus, we offer to show the economic potential of mineral resources in accounting and reporting as follows:

- 1) to reflect the current market value of the asset on the debit "Mineral Resources" and credit "Natural Debt Capital";
- 2) to carry out the revaluation of the current market value of the resource due to the changes in current market prices and the volume of reserves as a result of exploration and show it on "Natural Debt Capital";
- 3) to show the depletion of resources (mining) on the account "Depletion of mineral resources";
- 4) to reflect the resources owned by the organization and limited property rights (rent, right of use, etc.) in the analytical accounting.

The following types of mail accounts are recommended for the account of the economic potential of the used mineral resources (Table).

Table – Proposed correspondence accounts for the account of the economic potential of the used mineral resources

Contents of operation	Debit	Credit
Natural capital is presented for the amount of the current market value of the mineral resources, controlled by the company under the terms of the contract	XX "Mineral resources"	XX "Natural Debt Capital"
Natural capital depletion is shown as a result of the extraction of mineral resources	XX "Natural Debt Capital"	XX "The depletion of mineral resources"
The cost of additional evaluation of mineral resources is reflected	XX "Mineral resources"	XX "Natural Debt Capital"
The cost of devaluation of mineral resources is reflected	XX "Natural Debt Capital"	XX "Mineral resources"
Write-off of the natural capital depletion is reflected	XX "The depletion of mineral resources"	XX "Mineral resources"
The disposal of natural debt capital at the current market value of the mineral resources, controlled by the company under the terms of the contract is shown	XX "Natural Debt Capital"	XX "Mineral resources"

Conclusion. Application of the proposed methods provides a correlation between the rates of natural resources and the rates of a company activities – subsoil users, it also provides an information base for the assessment of property, the resource of potential and investment attractiveness of the mining companies of the Republic of Belarus, increasing the value of reporting information and its forward-looking features.

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