индикаторы включают компоненты нелегальной, неофициальной и скрытой экономики. Так, приблизительный досчет скрытой экономики в розничной торговле за 2008—2010 гг. варьировал в пределах от 15—20 до 32—36 % общего товарооборота. На региональном уровне (по г. Минску) показатели получены косвенным путем: с учетом более высокой по сравнению с регионами экономической активности (19,7 % населения Беларуси, 23 % занятых, которые формируют 25 % ВВП и 28 % розничного товарооборота) предполагается и более высокая интенсивность теневой деятельности, по крайней мере на 25—30 % выше, чем по республике. В результате и сводная оценка ТЭ (ННЭ) по г. Минску несколько выше — на уровне 33—36 % ВРП, в том числе скрытая экономика — 2—6 % (по некоторым экспертным оценкам — до 10—15 %).

Достаточно низкий уровень рассчитанных показателей скрытой экономики может свидетельствовать, с одной стороны, о повышении эффективности органов государственного контроля и налоговых служб, с другой — о возможном развитии более изощренных форм и схем уклонения от налогов.

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COMPARISON OF CAPITAL DEFINITIONS IN THE BELARUSIAN LEGISLATION, IFRS AND US GAAP

СРАВНЕНИЕ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ КАПИТАЛА СОГЛАСНО БЕЛОРУССКОМУ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОМУ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВУ, МСФО (IFRS) И US GAAP

Анализируются различия и общие подходы при выработке определения капитала (долгов собственнику) согласно белорусскому бухгалтерскому законодательству, МСФО (IFRS) и US GAAP.

In most books in Russian the term «Equity» is translated as «Capital».

Revealing the contents of the elements of financial statements of companies, Framework IFRS define equity as net assets with no debt: Equity is the residual interest in the assets of the enterprise after deducting all its liabilities (Framework, 49 (c). Belarusian legislation defined capital as the difference between assets (ie property of the organization) and all of its liabilities (capital is assets of the entity after deducting all of its liabilities (the Law «On Accounting and Reporting»). US GAAP identified Equity or net assets as the residual interest in the assets of an entity that remains after deducting its liabilities (CON 6, 49). Thus, as we can see, the definition of capital in IFRS, US GAAP, and in the Law «On Accounting and reporting» is almost the same.

In the most common form equity (and its value) is determined by the difference between the amount of accounting estimates of assets and liabilities. This approach allows us to consider the balance sheet not only as a result of recordings on the account during the period, but as a result of the measurement of the company's financial position elements (assets and liabilities) on the reporting date. Thus equity is considered not only as a result of evaluations of past events, but also as a result of current estimates of the current state of the organization. Such estimates are compared to estimates of past events and can serve as a basis for future-oriented investment decisions.

This idea underlies and justifies the use of estimates at fair market value, and as well as the presentation of such items at the present value of future cash flows. In other words, this is the reflection in the accounting reporting, of estimates of assets and liabilities, best suited at the reporting time. The amount of equity of the company is basic, on the one hand, due on the facts of economic life during the reporting period, and the other — in the assessments of the balance sheets as the component of the financial position of the organization at the date on the balance sheet.

In general, equity of the organization can be divided into capital, which it received from shareholders, as well from its own efforts as a result of the capitalization of retained earnings and provisioning. Equity contributed by shareholders in the reported balance sheets is usually divided into two items: the amount of the nominal value of shares and premium (share premium above par) for the shares contributed by shareholders at the time the primary issue.

Framework and the US GAAP specifically emphasize that the definitions given for the equity are suitable for any other form of organization of independent legal entities, but of course, subject to the limitations set by the national legislation on the formation and distribution of equity in such organizations.

Separately, the text of the **IFRS Framework** notes that the reported value of equity, and the total market capitalization of the organization, as a rule, does not match. The amount of equity shown in the balance was determined by measurement of assets and liabilities. These methods are defined by the standards and the accounting policies, and are based on the professional judgment of the accountant. All this can make the outcome of the element assessment subject.

Thus, the estimated value of equity may only by chance coincide with an aggregate market value of the company, either the amount that would be received from sale of a maturity of its assets and current liabilities, or sale of the company as a whole.