THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY BELARUS

ARTICLE 12 UNCAC

PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

BELARUS (THIRD MEETING)

In the chamber of representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus on 21 December 2011 in its first reading was adopted the bill of the Republic of Belarus “On accounting and reporting” (henceforth “the bill”) which takes into account the provisions of the Directive of the President of Belarus of 31 December 2010 No. 4 “On the development of entrepreneurship and stimulating business activity” in part, applying the accounting principles of international financial reporting standards. In the bill, it sets out the rules for the accounting of assets and liabilities, the main aspect of the accounting from which the greatest extent depends on the accuracy of statements. It introduces a new type of evaluation – capitalized value. This is the current value of the future earnings and cash outflows from the use of the asset or the present value of the future use of cash for the repayment of liabilities. This type of assessment is needed mainly for the real evaluation of the reporting of long-term assets and liabilities.

The draft law was changed to reflect exchange rate differences for the issued and advanced payments. At the transfer of advance payment in foreign currency to purchase goods, it will not be necessary to reappraise the amount of the advance. It will be necessary to take account of incoming goods according to the official exchange rate at the date of transfer of advance payment (and when you receive an advance payment from the buyer). The earnings will be determined at the official exchange rate at the date of receipt of advance payment.

The bill complied with the provisions of the Order of the President of the Republic of Belarus of 15 March 2011 No. 114 “On some issues of application of the primary accounting documents:”

- on the significant mandatory reduction in the use of forms of primary accounting documents (at the present time 9)

- on the reduction to the minimum mandatory information which should be contained in any primary accounting document.

The organization has the right to develop and approve its own forms of primary accounting documents with the exception of those for obligatory use. There is also the possibility of a primary reference document in the form of an electronic document. Application of standards of international accounting undoubtedly will require an increase in the number of highly qualified accountants, and for that reason the bill proposes to improve their requirements.