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Облік доходів від використання державної підтримки фермерських господарств

Стаття присвячена розкриттю порядку бухгалтерського обліку коштів державної фінансової підтримки у складі доходів фермерських господарств. З'ясовано, що Звіт про фінансові результати (Звіт про сукупний дохід) не відображає необхідної інформації для користувачів на мікро- та макрорівні щодо обсягів, напрямів та видів державної підтримки (поточні і капітальні трансферти, кредитні субсидії, позики, страхові компенсації). Оскільки державна підтримка не виокремлюється окремими статтями у фінансовій звітності, автором внесено пропозиції щодо удосконалення методичного та організаційного забезпечення бухгалтерського обліку бюджетних коштів. Зокрема запропоновано ввести окремий рахунок для обліку доходів від отриманої державної підтримки, схематично представлено рух інформації щодо надходження та використання коштів державної підтримки на рахунках бухгалтерського обліку та звітності. Обґрунтовано методику розрахунку показників рентабельності фермерського господарства та оцінки їх зміни з урахуванням державної підтримки.

Ключові слова: бухгалтерський облік, доходи, фермерські господарства, державна підтримка, фінансова звітність.

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Учет доходов от использования государственной поддержки фермерских хозяйств

Статья посвящена раскрытию порядка бухгалтерского учета средств государственной финансовой поддержки в составе доходов фермерских хозяйств. Действующий Отчет о финансовых результатах (Отчет о совокупном доходе) не отражает необходимой информации для пользователей на микро- и макроуровне по объемам, направлениям и видам государственной поддержки (текущие и капитальные трансферты, кредитные субсидии, займы, страховые компенсации). Поскольку государственная поддержка не выделяется отдельными статьями в финансовой отчетности, автором внесены предложения по совершенствованию методического и организационного обеспечения бухгалтерского учета бюджетных средств. В частности предложено ввести отдельный счет для учета доходов от полученной государственной поддержки, схематично представлено движение информации о поступлении и использовании средств государственной поддержки на счетах бухгалтерского учета и в отчетности. Обоснована методика расчета показателей рентабельности фермерского хозяйства и оценки их изменения с учетом государственной поддержки.

Ключевые слова: бухгалтерский учет, доходы, фермерские хозяйства, государственная поддержка, финансовая отчетность.

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Accounting of Revenues from the Use of State Support for Farm Enterprises

The article is devoted to disclosure of accounting procedure for means of state financial support as part of farm incomes. It was found that the Statement of Financial Performance (Statement of comprehensive income) does not reflect the necessary information to users at the micro- and macro-level in terms of volume, trends and types of state support (current and capital transfers, credit subsidies, loans, insurance compensations). As the state support is not allocated by separate articles in the financial statements, the author made suggestions for improving the methodological and organizational provision for accounting of budget funds. In particular it is offered to apply a

separate account for accounting the revenues from state support, a made a schematic representation of the movement of information on the receipt and use of funds of state support on the accounts of accounting and reporting. Considered the technique of calculating the profitability of the farm enterprises and evaluating their changes with the state support.

Keywords: *accounting, revenue, farm enterprises, state support, financial statements.*

Introduction. Farm enterprises in Ukraine remain more defenceless among agrarian sphere subjects and more susceptible to external factors (tax burden increase, funding deficiency, low prices on final product on the background of constant price spiralling on capital and working assets), which stimulate coterie and survival conditions instead of farming prosperity. Therefore active support in form of costs is so necessary for farming development.

Receipt and application of funds is accompanied by separate accounting problems, which need exact shaping and solving.

Recent research analysis. Works of such scientists as O. Borodina, O. Gudz, M. Demianenko, O. Radchenko, V. Stetsyuk, P. Synchak are devoted to the study of the problem of farm enterprises budgetary funds. Theoretical and practical aspects of accounting and control in farm enterprises are cleared up in works of such scientists as L. Gutsalenko, V. Zhuk, I. Drozd, H. Kireitsev, V. Metelytsia, L. Sulimenko. At the same time there are problems which remain undecided. These are the problem of income determination order of farm enterprises budgetary funds use and the problem of full information content in accounts and own-price accounts, which determined the aim of the research.

The objective of the article is to reveal the arrangement of budgetary funds in accounts and own-price accounts of farm enterprises and to suggest practical recommendations development in order to improve the process.

Main text. According to world experience, small and family farms are the most effective forms of farming. Their share in general structure proves it. Their existence and further effective development is very important as they provide the supply of the wide range of agricultural products; rational use of material and manpower resources; saving investment in agriculture; increase of efficiency and productivity of land use; reduction of agricultural product losses; local budgetary recharge [5, p. 3].

Underfinancing affects the efficiency of the financial support mechanism of such important programs of agrarian sphere development as cheaper loans, budgetary subsidies in livestock production, compensation for the electricity cost and special use of water, farm enterprises support. Besides state financial support of agricultural insurance development which is one of the most effective tools of risk management in agriculture has not been realized since 2009 and has not been provided by national budget since 2012 [10, p. 105].

Bank financing is also remains the problem. Farm enterprises and households in rural areas have limited financing due to indifference from banks as a result of several factors. In particular small farm enterprises mainly do not pass financial statements, have no credit

history and pledges, therefore banks cannot evaluate credit risk by standard methods [9, p. 97].

Financial support cause certain problems for farmers. Firstly, financing is subject to certain inspection by public bodies for their purposeful and effective use. Secondly budgetary funds are recognized in various types of income thereby distorting the actual financial results. And thus causing the distrust of domestic and foreign investors to the information in accounts increases.

According to p.23.30 of International Financial Reporting Standard for small subjects of entrepreneurship, an enterprise is defined to disclose the amount of each significant category of income which is determined during the period including the income received from government grants.

Direct budgetary funds as income are regulated by the Standard Statute of Accounting 'Income', which is adopted by the order of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine from 29.11.1999 p. No 290. So according to the Standard Statute of Accounting 15, income is accepted during increments of assets or decrease of liabilities which cause increase of core capital (excepting capital increase at the expense of enterprise partners) on condition that income estimation is established.

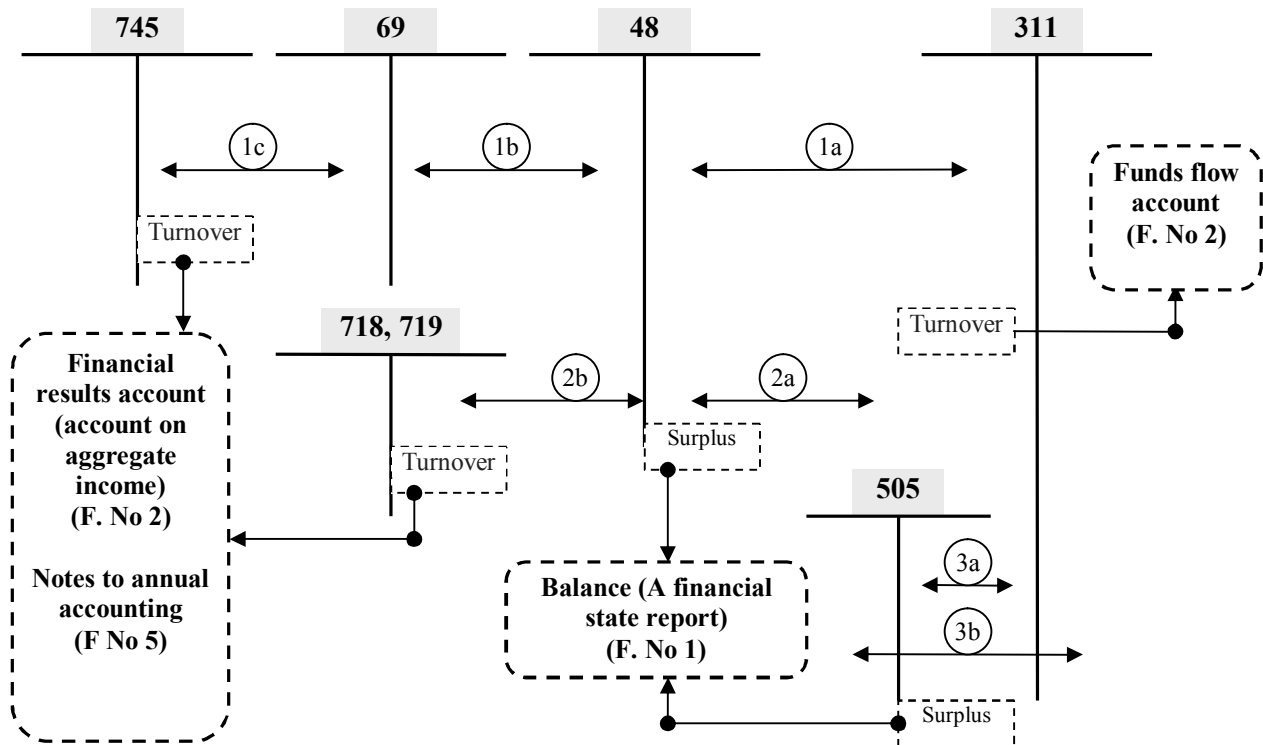
In particular p.16 determines that special-purpose financing is not recognized as income until there is evidence that the enterprise observes conditions of the financing [1]. That is the enterprise can show costs of budgetary funds as part of income only after the actual entry and using them by purpose and to fulfill the conditions of the budget programs.

The actual recognition of special-purpose financing costs by enterprise income which have direct influence on determining the amount of the financial results of the company deserve more attention.

Analysis of the state of budgetary funds as income helps to reveal that budgetary funds which are accepted to be income after using are displayed in different subaccounts. Thus income from capital transfers using is applied to an account 745 'Income of assets received free of charge'; the use of current transfers include the accounts 718 'Income of current assets received free of charge', 719 'Other income of operating activities'; used credit subsidies – included into the account 733 'Other financial operations income', which makes impossible both to evaluate of received income due to budgetary funds and the influence of budgetary funds on other farms' activities.

According to guidelines [8] on funding certain directions (premiums compensation) is displayed in account 70 'income realization', what on our opinion is in the contrast with the principle of income and expenses adequacy as long as the expenses belong to other activity and income belong to operating activities.

The practice of budgetary funds flow in accounts and general information are presented on figure 1.



- 1a – capital transfers arrived the account;
- 1b – transfers are accepted to be income on future periods;
- 1c – costs charged as income of free current assets in part of amortization;
- 2a – current transfers arrived on account;
- 2b – transfers are accepted as part of income of free current assets or other income from operation activity
- 3a – long-term loan arrived on a current account;
- 3b – long-term loan is repaid.

Figure 1. Pattern of movement of information about arriving and use of budgetary funds in accounts and accounting statement

A problem of large branching of subaccounts in the picture 31 'Accounts in banks' is also considered to be improved. Thus there is one special account - for the accumulation of reduced value-added tax funds; another account – for calculation relations in merchandise accounts; the third account – for budgetary funds drawdown and so on. Practice shows that enterprises should have accounts of the third and fourth order which complicates accounting for farm enterprises and hinder control. On our opinion account 32 'Account of budget funds drawdown' is reasonable to be opened. It will contain two subaccounts 321 'Funds of direct support' and 232 'Funds of reduced value-added tax'.

Debit will show budgetary funds entry and credit – their use.

Opening the account will facilitate to informational content of accounting in part of budgetary funding and forming the general information in financial returns.

Budgetary funds use is a background for certain profit recognition and their display in accounting report about financial results (Report about aggregate income). Data

of subaccount 719 'Other kinds of income profits of operation activity' are displayed in line 2120 'Other kinds of operation income', subaccount 745 'Income from free assets' – in line 2240 'Other kinds of income', and data of account 733 'Other kinds of income after financial operations' – are displayed in line 2220 'Other kinds of financial income'.

Information generalized in such a way do not give the opportunity to study the impact of budgetary funding on financial results and distinguish the part of funding in enterprises income (including farm enterprises) and compensatory amount in production costs from the state budget.

Therefore opening the account 77 'Income from budgetary funds use' is reasonable for all the farm enterprises. Including large and small enterprises – opening subaccounts: 771 'Income from current character state investments', 772 'Income from state capital investments', 773 'Income from credit subsidies use', 774 'Income from budget insurance compensations use' and 775 'Income from indirect support' (fig. 2).

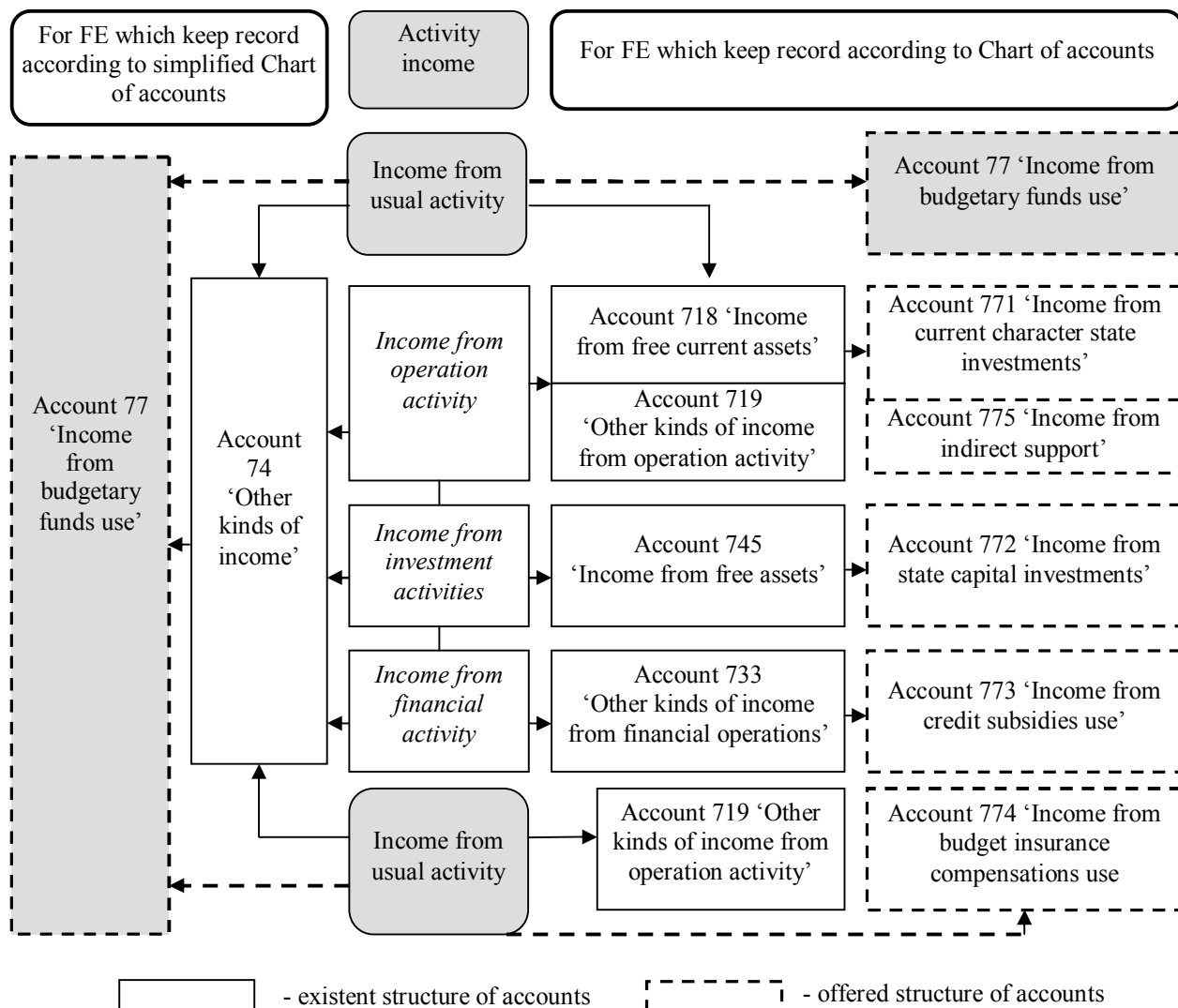


Figure 2. Structure of the offered account 77 'Income from the gained budgetary funds' at farm enterprises

Opening the account 77 'Income from gained budgetary funds' will allow to determine indexes of the efficiency of budgetary funds supply on micro and macrolevel and will improve general methods of budgetary funds calculation.

Increasing the informational content of financial records as to using the support costs by the enterprises according to agricultural activity is important. Then taking into consideration proposals generalized the information concerning budgetary funds will look as follows (Fig. 3).

Generalization of the information on the account 77 'Income from budgetary funds use' will allow to carry out analytical evaluation of enterprises income which use or do not use support and also its impact on financial results.

In order to estimate the efficiency of budgetary funds use Y. Zyma offered such indexes as level of growth, level of development, funding level, which is used to

enlarge main capital, funding level which is used on current charges [6, p. 142].

We agree with the expediency of the offered indexes though suppose that there should be indexes calculation which will affirm not only changes in support volume comparatively with the previous period but will permit to estimate the influence of support on clear income increase and increasing the profitability at the cost of budgetary funds.

Profitability indexes denote income amount on the capital unit, current asset and capital asset.

To compare production profitability of plant producing farm enterprise it is necessary to compare profit of the certain period, amount of charges on every kind of activity, stability of profit taking [3, p. 128].

K. Izmailova distinguishes such main relative indexes of profitability: profitability of equity capital, clear profit profitability, profitability of assets by clear profit, profitability of activity [7, p. 131].

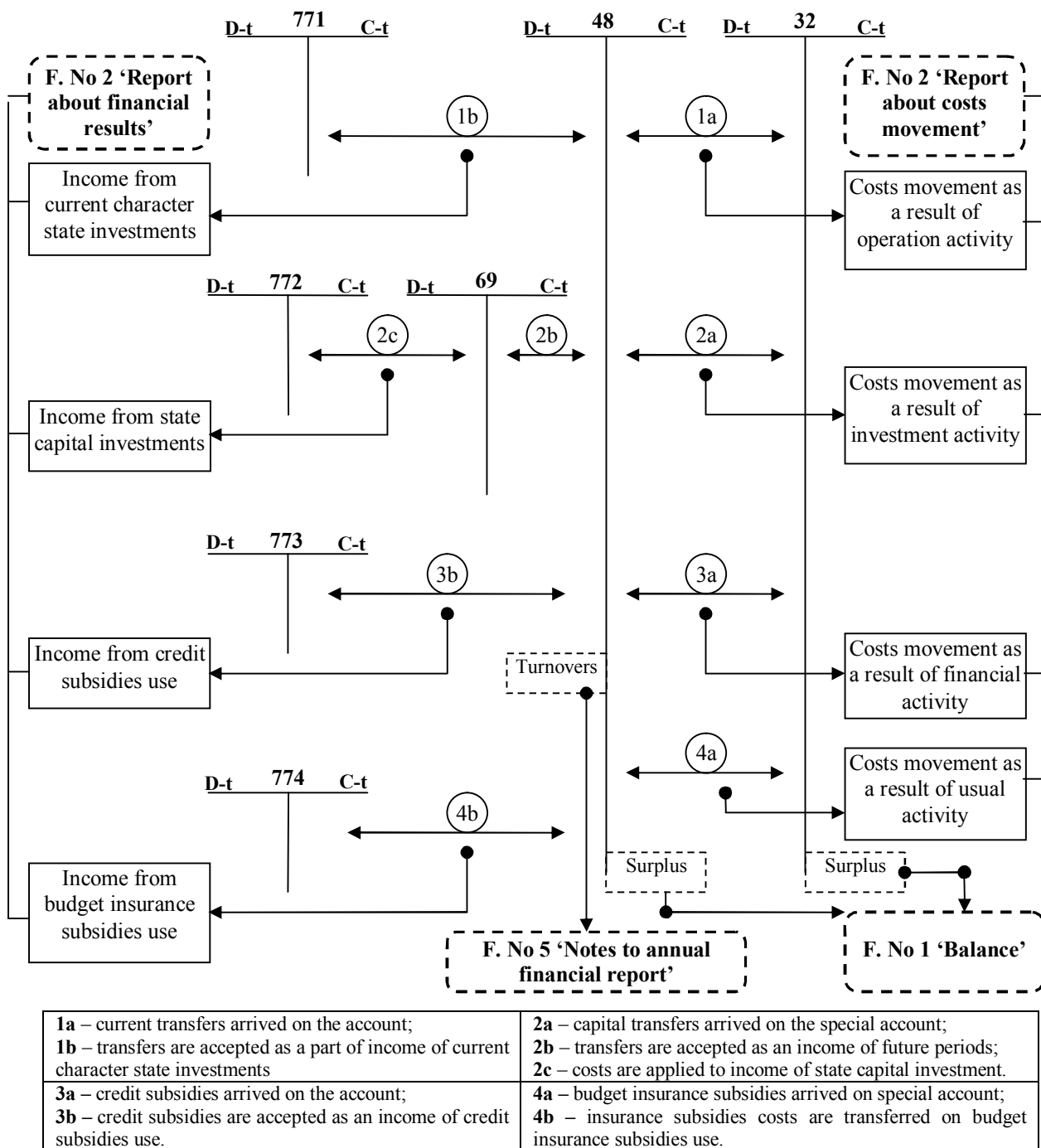


Figure 3. The submitted pattern of information movement concerning entry and use of budgetary funds on accounts and accounting reports

Though in our opinion all the indexes of profitability which are calculated according to the Report about financial results (f. No 2) include budgetary funds which do not allow to evaluate the level of profitability without support.

Profitability of assets, capital and activity in general without support is distinguished as relation of clear income without profit from support to certain items in reporting.

Index of the realized produce profitability is also important. This index characterizes the efficiency of the enterprise current charges on production and sales both all the produce and separate kinds of it. It is determined by the relation of income after realization of products to general volume of sales. On condition that income of budgetary funds use is distinguished from the account 70 'Profits after production realization' (which included also state supply in small farm enterprises), appears the chance to calculate real profitability of produce realized.

Proposals as to profitability indexes calculation and their change evaluation including budgetary funds

Index	EXISTENT METHODS	AUTHORS PROPOSALS
	Including supporting costs	Without supporting costs
1. Profitability of equity capital	$P_{ek} = \frac{\text{clear profit}}{\text{equity capital}}$	$P_{ek} = \frac{\text{clear profit} - \text{income from support}}{\text{equity capital}}$
2. Profitability by clear profit	$P_{cp} = \frac{\text{clear profit}}{\text{clear income}}$	$P_{cp} = \frac{\text{clear profit} - \text{income from support}}{\text{clear support}}$
3. Profitability of assets by clear profit	$P_a = \frac{\text{clear profit}}{\text{assets}}$	$P_a = \frac{\text{clear profit} - \text{income from support}}{\text{assets}}$
4. Profitability of the activity	$P_a = \frac{\text{profit from usual activity}}{\text{equity capital} + \text{liabilities}}$	$P_a = \frac{\text{profit from usual activity} - \text{income from support}}{\text{equity capital} + \text{liabilities}}$

Thus, it is necessary to calculate the indexes of profitability for farm enterprise 'Fortuna' which received costs of state support according to the program 'Planting

orchards, vineyards and berry fields' amounting to 420,000 UAH (table 2).

Table 2

Influence of budgetary funds on profitability indexes calculation Farm Enterprise 'Fortuna' in 2012

Index	Including supporting costs	Without supporting costs	Divergence
Initial data			
1. Assets	5368,7	x	x
2. Equity capital	4718,3	x	x
3. Special-purpose financing	520,0	100,0	-420
4. Liabilities	130,4	x	x
5. Clear income	2070,4	1650,4	-420
6. Profit after usual activity	737,9	317,9	-420
7. Clear profit	737,9	317,9	-420
8. Profit from support	420,0	x	x
Calculation data			
1. Profitability of equity capital	0,16	0,07	-0,09
2. Profitability of clear profit	0,36	0,15	-0,20
3. Profitability of actives by clear profit	0,14	0,06	-0,08
4. Profitability of the activity	0,15	0,07	-0,09

Having estimated the indexes we can come to the conclusion that profitability indexes including financial support are essentially overestimated. In particular it concerns the profitability by clear output, which decreased without budgetary funds on 20 %.

Methodical approach to the above-listed indexes is logically approved as its use will give the opportunity to evaluate on a new high-quality level and will favour auditing of effective use of budgetary funds.

Distinguishing of income from state support use enable to estimate the efficiency of enterprise activity, compare the level of profitability including support and without support. It will answer the question 'What is the part of state participation in the increase of an enterprise income' and 'What are the real clear income'?

Thus taking into account the above mentioned, corresponding changes must be introduced to the Chart of accounts and to Simplified chart of accounts (table 3).

Table 3

Changes to the Chart of Accounts Concerning Account of Farm Enterprises State Support

According to effective Chart of Accounts	Proposals	
	Chart of Accounts	Instruction
Accounts for support costs drawdown		
313 'Other accounts in a bank in national currency'	32 'Account of budgetary funds drawdown'	<i>Stated for calculation of funds existence and movement which drawdown from budget and may be used in activity</i>
Accounts displaying support surplus		
48 'Special-purpose financing and categorical revenue'	48 'Short-term state support'	<i>On account 48 'Short-term state support' records and generalization of information about costs of short-term state support their existence and movement are keeping. They may drawdown as capital and current transfers, credit subsidies and costs of reduced taxation</i>

Table 3 (continued)

505 'Other long-term loans in national currency' 53 'Long-term leasing obligation'	56 'Long-term budgetary funds'	<i>On account 56 'Long-term budgetary funds' record of 'Long-term budgetary funds' which is drawn down as loan and leasing cost is kept</i>
Accounts of budgetary funds use		
–	77 'Income from direct budgetary funds use'	<i>Generalization information about a profit drew after budgetary funds use (of capital and current transfers, credit subsidies and insurance compensations and reduced taxation costs) is set</i>
718 'Income from free current assets'	771 'Income from current character state investments'	<i>Information about income from current character state investments use is generalized</i>
719 'Other kinds of income from operation activity'		
745 'Income of after free drawdown actives'	772 'Income from state capital investments'	<i>Information about income from state capital investments use is generalized</i>
733 'Other kinds of income from financial operations'	773 'Income from credit subsidies use'	<i>Information about income from current character state investments use is generalized</i>
719 'Other income from operation activity'	774 'Income from other capital investments use'	<i>Information about income from other capital investment use is generalized</i>

Content and structure of offered accounts will allow to distinguish budgetary funds from other kinds of funding in order to clear up state participation in enterprise functioning and to differ it according to the kinds of economic activity.

V. Zhuk considers that main directions to improve methodology of budgetary funds accounting must include:

- introducing of efficient system of accounting reporting as basis for information generalization and analysis according budget funds distribution and use;

- adaptation of international accounting farming activity practice, international standard of financial reporting in order to regulate accounting of village development budgetary funding;

- working out of methodical basis of budgetary funding calculation in accounting policy of agrarian enterprises and introduction of new control methodology of budgetary funds use [4, p. 143].

Conclusion. According to scientific substantiation of the necessity of formation of full and reliable information about transactions concerning budgetary funds the expediency of certain accounts use is determined. These are such accounts: 32 'Account of budgetary funds drawdown' as a special account of state support drawdown calculation; 48 'Short-term state support' – for the calculation of short-term support; 56 'Long-term state support' – for the calculation of the long-term support; 77 'Income of direct state support use' – for the calculation of used support, what will help to display information concerning its entry and use in financial and statistical reporting and will improve budgetary funds efficiency audit.

Distinguishing of income from budgetary funds use from other kinds of income and accumulation of funds on one account will help financial reporting informational content increase in part of drawdown income. So the proposals will improve the assessment of activity of different farm enterprises.

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