

**REFLECTING QUESTIONS ON THE
REDUCING OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
AND ACCOUNT PAYABLE OF ENTERPRISES
IN THE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC
MODERNIZATION**

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JEL Classifications: G32, D14

Key words: Creditor debts, Debtor debts, Liability, Money resources¹

Abstract: In modernization condition reduction of debtor and creditor debts will give the chance to improve of their financial situation and promote financial stability. In this statement explored the essence of debtor and creditor debts, peculiarity of liabilities, and ways reduction of debtor and creditor debts. Giving offers in this statement use in practices will give to develop of accounting debtor and creditor debts in enterprises, improve their financial situation.

In the conditions of market economy, strong competition and fighting to position in the market is necessary for all enterprises to raise its production efficiency, competitiveness of its product and services by means of introduction of effective forms of managing and production management, mismanagement overcoming, increase of business activity.

The Republic of Uzbekistan as a component of the World Economic Community carries out the radical reforms directed on balanced and dynamic development of national economy. Development of economy of Uzbekistan is carried out by world community integration. Therefore some appearances in the economy which one of those the world financial crisis certainly influences to the rates of growth of national economy too. Negative consequences of the world financial crisis are shown in a decrease of growth of increase of macroeconomic indicators, decrease of volume of gross national product, recession in production, and decrease in volume of the foreign investment. Within this case the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan had underlined that “The most actual problem of current days is the world financial crisis which has been defeated in 2008, its impact and negative consequences, search of ways of an exit from developing situations”.²

The resolution of tasks in a view of further economic development, negotiation of negative consequences of the world economic crisis in many cases depends on the correct organization of the accounting and analysis, including directly account of the accounts receivable and payable. Nowadays in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the expanded work is underway on a further development and improvement of the accounting: accounts receivable (debtor) and account payable (creditor), also developed and issued the legal acts concerning to this field. The economic development of the enterprises has considerably increased same as the quantity of counterparts - debtors and creditors, for a

¹ Creditor debts - temporarily involved with the enterprise, the money resources which are subject to return to creditors in target dates. Debtor debts - the sum of the debts which are due to the enterprise, from legal or physical persons as a result of economic mutual relations with them. Liability is a duty or responsibility to operate or arrive definitely. Money resources - accumulated in the monetary form on accounts in any banks incomes and the receipts which are in constant economic circulation at associations, the enterprises, the organizations and establishments.

² I.A.Karimov: The World financial-economic crisis, its overcoming ways and measures in Uzbekistan case. T.: Uzbekistan, 2009. P.: 4.

number of objective and subjective factors the order of the account and reflection in the reporting debtor and creditor debts have become complicated. Debtor and creditor debts are natural components of accounting balance of the enterprise. They result from discrepancy of date of occurrence of liabilities with date of payments on them. The sizes of the end balance amounts of debtor and creditor debts, and the period of turnover each of them influence to a financial condition of the enterprise. However the end balance amount of debtor and creditor debts can serve only as a starting point for research of a question on influence of calculations with debtors and creditors on a financial condition. If debtor debts are more than creditor, it is the possible factor of maintenance of high level of factor of the general liquidity.

Simultaneously it can testify to faster turnover creditor debts in comparison with debtor turnover debts. In that case, during the certain period debts of debtors turn to money resources, through longer time intervals, than intervals when to the enterprise money resources are necessary for timely payment of debts for creditors. Accordingly there is a lack of money resources of a turn, accompanied by necessity of attraction of additional sources of financing. The last can take the form or the delayed creditor debts, or bank credits.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan it is considered delayed debtor debts no entering means for the put goods, the rendered services and the performed works after ninety days from the date of actual shipment of the goods, performance of works, rendering of services except for the cases established by the legislation. For reduction and streamlining of these of debts it is created. "The republican commission on reduction delayed debtor both to creditor debts and strengthening of discipline of payments in the budget". It carries out the activity with a view of working out and realization of a series of measures on strengthening of discipline of payments, reduction delayed debtor and creditor debts, perfection of system of payments and calculations between managing subjects, maintenance of timely receipt of taxes and obligatory payments in the budget and the state trust funds, reductions and prevention of formation of debts against the budget and the state trust funds, the subsequent control over execution of these measures.

Correctly to build mutual relations with clients, it is necessary to supervise constantly a current condition mutual counting on and to trace tendencies of their change in medium - and long-term prospect. Thus the control should be differentiated in relation to various groups of clients, trade channels, regions and forms of contractual relations. Creditor debts - temporarily involved with the enterprise, the money resources which are subject to return to creditors in target dates. In a total sum of creditor debts, as a rule, occupy promissory notes before suppliers for received goods values and services.

According to the international standard of the financial reporting (ISFR) N37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" are given concept in as follows: "Liabilities - which

settlement is the current liability of the company arising from last events, it is expected as a result of leaving from the company of the resources concluding economic gains.² An liability is a duty or responsibility to operate or arrive definitely. They can have validity owing to contract liabilities or legislative requirements. As a rule, so happens, so far as concerns creditor debts for the received goods, works, services, but liabilities also result from daily business practice and desire to support business relations.

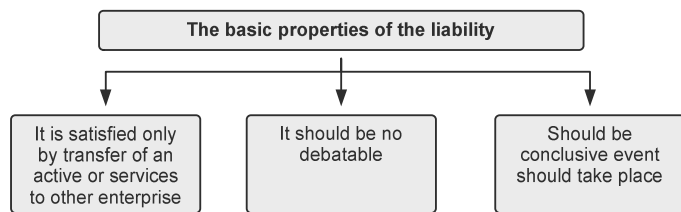
Repayment of liabilities can be carried out in the various ways:

- Payment of money resources;
- Transfer of other actives;
- Granting of services;
- Replacement of one liability with another;
- Liability transferred to a capital.

Other means of repayment, such, as refusal or loss by the creditor of the rights are possible also.

Liabilities possess three basic properties:

PICTURE 1. THREE PROPERTIES OF THE LIABILITIES ON ISFR.



When the liability is accepted it should be immediately recognized and brought in accounting registers. The accounting recognition of the liability should be made in day of occurrence of the liability. Measurement of the sum of the liabilities directly is connected with its reason. The operation causing the liability, usually defines date of occurrence of the liability. The operation creating the liability usually provides also base for measurement of its sum. The enterprise can recognizes also as obligatory the future discounts based on annual purchases of buyers. Happens that the organization does not execute undertaken in relation to the counterpart (for example to transfer property to perform work to pay money, etc.) Also becomes the debtor, etc. Has a creditor debt. At drawing up of the annual financial reporting in the Appendix N6 to the order of the Minister of Finance of Republic of Uzbekistan from December, 27th, 2002, №140 “The inquiry about debtor and creditor debts-form N2a” Is obliged to allocate as a part of creditor debts, its following kinds:

- Creditors of all;
- Debts in republic;
- Interdepartmental debts;
- Debts outside of republic;
- The delayed debts;

² International standards of financial reporting. Moscow, Askeri, 2009 y. P921.

Debts on production paid (received) without advance payment under decisions of the government. The creditor debts should be registered in the account or before date of its repayment on the organization (collecting by the counterpart), or before date of its write-off from the account. We will assume that the organization for any reasons has not extinguished creditor debts. Thus the creditor did not undertake any actions to collect the sum of these debts from the organization. When the organization will have a duty to write off creditor debts? It needs to be made after term of the limitation of actions which duration it is generally established by the legislation of Republic of Uzbekistan. For the purpose of revealing of the creditor debts which have been not executed in time (the delayed debts), the organization should not less often than a once in a year spend inventory of property and liabilities. The order and terms of carrying out of inventory are defined by the head of the organization.

Preceding from the above-stated it is possible to draw a conclusion the following:

1. By means of accounting watching a parity debtor and creditor debts. Considerable excess debtor debts create threat of financial stability of the enterprise and does necessary attraction of additional sources of financing;
2. Whenever possible to be guided by increase in quantity of customers for the purpose of reduction of scale of risk of non-payment which is considerable in the presence of the exclusive customer?
3. To supervise a condition of calculations on the delayed debts. In the conditions of inflation any delay of payment leads to that the enterprise really receives only a part of cost of the executed works. Therefore it is necessary to expand system of advance payments;
4. In due time to reveal inadmissible kinds debtor and creditor debts.

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