

Improving accounting and analysis of receivable debts in enterprises

Normuminova Dilorom Umar qizi

PhD student of Tashkent State University of Economics

E-mail: du.normominova@tsue.uz

ORCID: 0009-0005-0475-2693

Abstract: receivables are always present in account books. However, their overdue payment has a great impact on the financial situation of enterprises. For this reason, the subject of proper receivables management in business operations is given particular weight.

Key words: finance, taxes, budget and receivables.



This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license

INTRODUCTION

Accounts receivable are constantly analyzed throughout the established discipline, the time during which the participant in the accounts receivable carries out partial accounts receivable in accordance with the measures taken, the legal adviser carries out subectral consolidation and accounting in accordance with modernization, budget, state goals, funds, foundations and majority institutions with long-term provision of the budget praises the state trust funds for the issuance of karting loans, as well as for providing the opportunity to repay debts.

It is possible to ensure the timely transfer of payment discipline and calculations by conducting surveys and banking and financial institutions, to establish effective control over the strict observance of the norms of current legislation on issues of full payment of taxes and mandatory payments. This can be achieved by improving the mechanism of calculations in various branches, sectors of the economy, and all economic sectors through the analysis of receivables (debts).

When analyzing the situation with sub-financing of receivables, enterprises and organizations organize a regular approach to planning sub-prime debt, which affects the adoption of measures to reduce sub-financing rollers that change the required creditworthiness. The legal adviser has the right to extend the repayment period of accounts receivable, pay reasonable amounts, plan and extend the repayment period, be responsible for late payments, and also deal with macroeconomics. We have a chance. At the same time, it takes into account in turn the conditions necessary for the development of the socio-economy.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Due to the fact that the issues of indebtedness are of socio-economic importance not only of the enterprise, but also of the country, there are different views on the issues of its management and elimination. For example, **B.A. Ogonyants**¹ believes that when step-by-step processes are used in the management of receivables, it can be reduced.

Researcher **A. T. Juraev**² considers that one of the important aspects of the problem is the fact that the liabilities of some branch enterprises are allowed to exceed their own funds. There are views that believe that one of the main issues of ensuring the financial stability of enterprises is to ensure the balance between resources and costs. In particular, as noted by N.A. Nikiforova, receivables are the counterparty's (separated units, subsidiaries and affiliates, employees, suppliers and contractors, taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget, targeted state funds and insurance contributions, to the charter capital of the founders in terms of shares) the term obligations to be paid to the enterprise are provided.

¹ B.A. Ogonyants. "Organization of enterprise work for payment of debt obligations". T., October 11, 2011, Materialy MNPK, 16 page

² . T. Joraev. "Accounting of liabilities in the conditions of modernization of the economy". T., May 21-22, 2010. Proceedings of the republic scientific-practical conference. Page 224

Divergent opinions exist about the study of accounts receivable. In the analysis of receivables, their development, changes in indebtedness, and the duration of indebtedness, for instance, L.V. Dontsova, I.I. Mazurova, G.V. Savitskaya, and O.V. Efimova emphasize that the past, prolonged part is crucial. When a significant number of receivables is created, the company's finances become immobile, circulation is lost, liquidity is reduced, and financial difficulties arise. Extended and past-due accounts receivable might have very detrimental effects.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a number of techniques, including statistical analysis, grouping, calculating quantity and quality indicators, analyzing scientific works, scientific monographs, manuals and articles written by both local and foreign scientists, and comparing them to one another.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Receivables not only make an enterprise's operations more difficult, but they also cause the entire system that is connected to counterparties to break down. Studying the actual situation in terms of their size, duration, payback, and turnover during the period is necessary for a thorough examination of the changes in the economic entity's accounts receivable.

The most difficult factor to consider when evaluating the enterprise's financial health is its level of debt. After all, the enterprise is not always in charge of finding a solution. Receivables and their collection, meeting deadlines, and the creation of new obligations brought on by debt are in particular difficult processes that require the management of the business to accomplish.

The payment of the company's creditor debts to the counterparty and their systematic algorithm are subsequently impacted by the state of receivables. Receivables are two sides of this activity, so if one is violated, it impacts the other, and if the second is violated, it impacts the first. Consequently, the settlement of debt in one business has an impact on the network's and ultimately the nation's payment discipline.

Every economic organization conducting its operations will inevitably permit a certain amount of debtor and creditor debt under the terms of open economic relations. Because it is normal for production businesses to have certain discrepancies between the product's delivery and payment. Because of this, it's critical to examine and evaluate the terms of receivables' emergence as well as their structural makeup.

The number of lines at which receivables arise is considered to indicate their composition. The following lines of the company's balance sheet are what we have put together. Receivables for payroll deductions, accounts receivable for taxes, accounts receivable for employee accounts, accounts receivable for customers and clients, and other payments³.

The primary responsibilities of financial analysis in the examination of businesses' receivables obligations in the current market economy transition are:

- Study of the reasons for the occurrence of receivables;
- Assessment of the state of receivables of the enterprise;
- Study by classifying receivables by time of occurrence;
- Assessment of the structural structure and dynamic changes of receivables;
- Assessment of the volatility of receivables;
- To study the availability of expired receivables and ways to end them;
- To show the available opportunities for debt reduction.

Obligations resulting immediately from the books of accounts between the business and the counterparty are known as accounts receivable. Relationships with suppliers, buyers, banking institutions, tax authorities, social security departments, and other public organizations, as well as with employees, property owners, shareholders, and investors, all give rise to these obligations. The time variability in the account books is the primary cause of their occurrence.

³ M.Y. Rakhimov, N.N. Kalandarova; Financial analysis. Textbook. - T.: "Economy-Finance", 2019. - 736 p.

1 - table

Of obligations for receivables in the "ABC" company status analysis*

Accounts receivable obligation substance	Period last total	Here including they out of the term on				
		1 month	From 1 month to 2 months	From 2 months to 3 months	From 3 months to 4 months	More than 1 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Buyers and customer debt	6926	4582	1432	510	402	-
2. Bonuses given to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Payments of taxes and levies to the budget	60609	41238	14587	3763	1021	-
4. Debt on other operations of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Debt of subsidiaries and affiliates	1299	298	468	367	166	-
6. charter of founders Debt on shares to capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. debt of the segregated units	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Goods are delivered to contractors and suppliers.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. lump sum payments on trust funds and insurances	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. other receivables	67282	45983	12450	6100	1491	1258
Total	136116	92101	28937	10740	3080	1258

*This table author had work out.

In other words, until payment is received, the commodity that was added today will be listed among the receivables and payables. The execution of accounting books and the actual occurrence of income and expenses diverge in this instance.

The composition, structure, and terms of the receivables at the "AVS" firm are assessed using the information in this table. The statistics showed that the enterprise's total receivables were 136,116 thousand soums, with 92,101 thousand soums, or 67.67%, of that amount being receivables up to one month. One to two months' worth of accounts receivable total 28,937 thousand soums, or 21.25%. The amount of receivables from the first three months was 10,740 thousand soums, or 7.89%. That is, 96.81% of all receivables are receivables up to 90 days. 3.19% of the remaining receivables are past due. As a result, the company's management will need to figure out how to collect current receivables and get rid of past-due bills. If not, it will have a detrimental impact.

The timeframe of debt collection and its turnover ratio are referred to as turnover of receivables. It accurately describes how much of today's obligation will be converted into cash in a few of days. Turnover Accounts for Receivable Accounts Receivables are calculated by dividing by the total amount of liabilities that currently exist. The current number of receivables is multiplied by the analysis period's calendar day, and the result is divided by the amount of net sales proceeds to get the day of turnover of receivables.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, the findings of studies on the socioeconomic effects of business receivables and their primary trends indicate that one of the crucial issues is the elimination of debt by our nation's businesses and organizations by utilizing the organizational and legal resources already in place, as its detrimental social effects impact not only the financial activity of.

Bad debt prevention cannot be achieved on the basis of one program and its control. For this, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive program.

In our opinion, it is acceptable to implement the following measures in order to prevent debtor obligations:
- the responsibility of the parties in mutual contractual relations and their strict adherence to the terms of the contract;

- determining the terms of legal liability for the amount of any overdue payments;
- use of modern forms of account books;
- it is necessary to develop a mechanism for organizing reserves for doubtful debts.

LIST OF REFERENCES USED

1. B.A. Ogonyants. "Organization of enterprise work for payment of debt obligations". T., October 11, 2011, Materialy MNPK, 16 str.
2. A. T. Joraev. "Accounting of liabilities in the conditions of modernization of the economy". T., May 21-22, 2010. Proceedings of the republic scientific-practical conference. Page 224
3. Dontsova L.V. Comprehensive analysis of accounting reports. Fly away. posobie. - 5th izd. - M.: Delo i Servis, 2016. - 268 p.
4. Mazurova I.I., Romanovsky M.V. Varianty prognozirovaniya i analiza finansovoy ustoychivosti predpriyatiya. -SPb.: SPbGUEF, 2005. -113p.
5. Savitskaya G.V. Analysis of the company's business operations. -Minsk, 2017. -704 p.
6. Efimova O.V. Financial analysis. -M.: Bukhgaltersky uchët, 2006. -324p.
7. M.Y. Rakhimov, N.N. Kalandarova; Financial analysis.

Textbook. - T.: "Economy-Finance", 2019. - 736 p.