

THE RECEIVABLE IN THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Yamnenko H. Y.

PhD in Economics, associate professor of the economics of enterprise department of SHEI "Vadym Hetman Kyiv National Economic University"

In the theses are indicated on the relevance of receivables management as it can substantially affect the filling of the working capital of the enterprise.

Keywords: receivables, current assets.

At the present stage of development of Ukraine's economy one of the most difficult problems faced by domestic enterprises is the presence of large amounts of receivables. The upward trend in the volume of receivables shows that the status of settlements with debtors in the domestic enterprises is very stressful and requires constant improvement, which underlines the relevance of this study.

Assessment and management of receivables of domestic enterprises must be based on existing foreign and domestic experiences, to take into account all existing types of receivables, regardless of size, maturity, level of riskiness, based on individual conditions of crediting of buyers and the use of modern methods of refinancing.

In actual practice constantly there are situations when for whatever reasons the company is unable to recover debts from contractors for the delivered goods, products or services rendered. In this case the receivable arises, which is essentially an interest-free loan to customers. The increase of accounts receivable affects the financial condition of the enterprise, and sometimes leads to bankruptcy.

Accounts receivable is the amount of debt owned by the company and testify to the withdrawal of money of its circulation by debtors (legal entities or natural persons with the appropriate financial debt enterprise), as well as the form of existence of current assets.

Accounts receivable is beneficial designed for enterprises, namely:

a) increasing their turnover, and hence the mass of the gross income and net profit (all other conditions constant);

b) the faster reserves are implemented, which enables to reduce the share of variable costs;

c) sometimes it is possible to make debt as profitable asset that is to take the interest for the provision of commodity credit.

However, a receivable is a distraction from the economic turnover of current assets, accompanied by indirect losses of income:

a) as the longer the repayment period, the less income from funds invested in debtors;

b) funds in debt can lose value due to inflation;

c) as and for other assets for debt financing required source, this also has its price.

With the aim of developing managerial decisions regarding the status of accounts receivable and optimization solutions need to take into account the fact that the receivables are part of working capital, which forms the requirements for physical and legal persons regarding the payment of products and services. Receivable reduces working capital and leads to the need of supplementary funding.

Receivables significant impact on the financial condition of the enterprise, especially at the present time, when the acute problem of non-payments for goods, works, services. Therefore, the audit of accounts receivable is a must, above all, for ensuring guarantees users of financial statements regarding the authenticity and legitimacy of information about it.

In modern conditions of managing the most difficult issues of financial management

is the management of receivables, which primarily related to the problem of non-payment. Enterprises primarily are solving their own problems, despite the fulfillment of financial obligations payments to contractors. This behavior of enterprises is caused by the absence of their liable for failure to contractual obligations and allows them to evade settlements with contractors. In such circumstances, there is an increasing need of accounts receivable management.

The main causes of the debt crisis include: excessive tax pressure on companies; procedure and methods for calculating tax payments; the tax legislation, which reduces all attempts at long-term business planning, lack of legislative base of responsibility for violation of the payment system; high prices of bank loans, which do not allow the bulk of debtors to use them to replenish working capital, don't balancing the budget.

The planning, organization and control of work with debtors are playing an important role in the management of accounts receivable. Development and implementation of complex of measures is based on the inventory of receivables, which implies the possi-

bility of its return to the enterprise. Also important are measures to reduce or collection of overdue or doubtful receivables.

As practice shows, the main condition of effective policy implementation, management of debtors is the compliance with the limit values of receivables and terms of its repayment. But if the first factor is within the competence of the manufacturer of the products, the latter often directly does not depend on it. The only way to ensure compliance with the terms of the contracts stands a preliminary analysis of each customer.

Preparation of transparent, reliable and theoretically grounded baseline information that will be applied in the preparation of financial reports is required both internal and external users for analysis and evaluation of the performance of the company with the purpose of making effective management decisions.

Consequently, receivables as a component part of current assets of the enterprise requires the implementation of new controls aimed at reducing its share in the composition of working capital or the possibility of its complete elimination.