

RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES MANAGEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE

Khokhlov M.P.

Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor,
Professor at Department of Finance and Credit,
Kharkiv Institute of Finance
Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics

Korniienko O.S.

Student,
Kharkiv Institute of Finance,
Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics

One of the key problems of any company is the management of financial resources associated with optimal receivables and payables in enterprises' amounts payables and receivables, terms of payment, the impact of debt on the financial support of businesses and their financial results.

The article is devoted to the management of receivables and payables, which promotes sustainable development of an entity. Analysed different interpretations of the basic concepts of scientific leaders. Receivables and payables expressed economic relations that arise between buyers and sellers during the sale of products, goods, and services and due to the difference in time of transfer of ownership (disposal, use) after the payment, due to objective conditions consisting in the production, sale, and settlement organizations.

The stages, methods, and models of management of payables and receivables are considered. The basic advantages and

disadvantages for the company debts are outlined. The high proportion of receivables in assets and accounts in liabilities, features of the flow, impact the financial position, the level of solvency and financial stability of the company, which determines the need and importance of management.

The main points necessitating simultaneous, synchronous management of receivables and payables enterprises are given.

Effective enterprise activity depends on the successful management of liabilities. An enterprise can recommend techniques such as debt management, restructuring, repayment or assignment of debt. The main characteristics of the process management of debts are outlined.

Thus, management of payables and receivables is a process of developing and implementing management decisions about the consistency of their size and speed of the time, providing needed income and the optimal size of available funds.