

6D050800 ó « »
(PhD)

« , , (-
,)»
•
ó
, , , , ,
, , , , ,
, , , , ,
, , , , ,
, , , , ,
- , , , , ,
• , , , , ,
, , , , ,
ó
•
(, -),
- , , , , ,
• , , , , ,
- , , , , ,
• , , , , ,
ó , , , , , :
ó

ó

)

ó

ó

ó

ó

ó

ó

ó

ó

ó

ó

ó

1.

2.

, ,

3.

;

, ,

4.

;

5.

;

6.

-

;

-

, , . ,

,

-

,

ó

,

,

«

»

-

,

,

,

,

.

-

, ,

.

,

,

(

,

,

,

.)

.

,

-

.

,

·
,
·
·
,
,
,
,
,
·
-
·
-
2015-2019
,
« -2050»
»
:
·
: « », « -1»,
« », « ».
-
« »
().

« , ()»

ó

ó

),

(

ó

:

ó

,

;

ó

-

;

ó

.

,

«

».

,

.

.

,

,

,

,

.

:

ó

;

ó

;

ó

,

;

ó

,

,

.

,

,

.

,

,

,

.

,

,

:

1.

,

;

2.

,

,

,

,

.

,

3.

,

,

;

4.

.

5.

-

.

6.

,

.

.

,

,

,

,

-

.

,

,

-

,

.

,

«

».

,

,

.

,

.

,

,

(

,

,

,

,

,

,

.).

,

,

2015-2019 ,
2050»: « » -
« », « -1», « », « :
() . « »

ANNOTATION

**of the thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)
on specialty 6D050800 - "Accounting and Auditing"**

KALIBAYEV MYRZABEK KALIBAYULY

"THEORY, METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE OF ACCOUNTING, AUDITING AND ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (ON OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY MATERIALS)"

Relevance of the research topic. The problem of debtsø non-repayment on the part of contractors is typical for Kazakhstani companies and entrepreneurs in the conditions of market economy. The organization is shipping its products, goods for sale, performs works, renders services, but can not get paid on time. Thus, accounts receivable take place in the organization and the emergence of receivables leads to a cash deficit, increases the need for current assets to finance the ongoing activities of the organization, worsens the financial position of the company.

If the money from the debtors does not arrive on time, the organization will not be able to pay in a timely manner with suppliers, to fulfill tax liabilities, the company performance seriously falters. Delayed payments from debtors force the organization to attract credit resources, and accounts payable impairs its balance sheet structure, besides the payment of interest on loans reduces profit of an organization.

Large companies make calculations with hundreds of debtors simultaneously. Therefore, it is not easy to control and to plan the dynamics of payments to contractors. However, it is necessary to do it, inasmuch as from the accuracy of receivables forecasting depends on whether the company has the necessary funds for the solution of current problems, and to carry out important strategic plans. The information needed to control the given asset is prepared within the framework of accounting (both financial and managerial), so the output information must be accurate, sufficiently detailed and be suitable for the analysis and conclusions, without requiring additional time and labor.

Enough attention is paid for questions of accounting, auditing and analysis of accounts receivable. But the receivables rate itself is complex and involves a lot of objects and subjects of settlement and payment relations. Existing methods of accounting, auditing and analysis of receivables, in our opinion, do not take into account the following issues:

- relevance and quality of information on the status of accounts receivable, which are formed on the basis of accounting data are important for managerial decisions in the economic entityø business activity. However, the specifics of the given asset, the availability of the various features of its classification and a large number of estimation methods are not considered during accounting of accounts receivable.

Accounting records do not provide for the information accumulation about settlements with debtors of different specification levels and order summarize. This

makes it impossible to obtain information about the receivables in required amount and type, sufficient for analysis calculations with debtors individually and debt as a whole;

- creation of a reserve for doubtful accounts is not compulsory and provided only under the receivables for products, goods, works and services, the other items of receivables are recognized in the balance sheet in the assessment provided by the enterprise without complying with the prudence principle. Procedures for doubtful debts provision are not fixed by the regulations; those techniques that are recommended in the economic literature do not take into account the creditworthiness of counterparties and unreasonably average the percentage of contributions to the reserve, depending on the maturity.

It follows, that the efficiency increase in accounts receivable management based on the above circumstances, as well as not developed scientific and methodical accounting issues, audit and analysis of accounts receivable show the relevance and practical significance of the chosen topic of the research, which determined the purpose, objectives, structure and main directions of the dissertation. The lack of standards for accounting receivables also determined the choice of research topic.

The aim and objectives of the study. The aim of the thesis is a theoretical comprehensive study of the receivables as the economic and accounting categories, development of methodical approaches and practical recommendations to improve the existing methods of accounting, auditing and analysis of accounts receivable in the current environment.

Based on the set target in the thesis, following tasks are put:

- to examine the interpretation of the accounts receivable concept and offer the author's approach, complementing and clarifying of this concept definition;
- to improve the classification of receivables for accounting purposes, audit and analysis, as well as to consider the criteria for the classification of receivables and systematization of classification groups for the purpose of efficient receivables management in the oil and gas companies, taking into account the specifics of the industry;
- to determine the methods and forms of receivables assessment to reflect the given asset in financial statements, as well as
- to offer a methodology for allowance calculating of doubtful accounts based on the level of counterparty insolvency;
- to develop the method of accounts receivable internal control, which allows to confirm the accounting data and financial statements indicators;
- to make the economic and mathematical models to assess the level of accounts receivable;
- to offer a simulation model of accounts receivable management in order to control the modeling process for the practical problems solution in the company.

The object of research is the organization of accounting, auditing and analysis of receivables in LLP "KazMunaiGas Onimderi".

The subject of research is the theoretical and practical aspects of accounting, auditing and analysis of accounts receivable in the conditions of a market economy.

Methodology and research methods. The methodological basis of the dissertation are the laws and regulations, governing the settlement relationships between agents, as well as educational materials and manuals on accounting, auditing and analysis of accounts receivable, the works of domestic and foreign scientists. Following methodological approaches and methods were used in the study:

- an integrated approach to the development of a methodology for calculating the allowance for doubtful accounts, as well as methods of accounts receivable analysis;

- methods of theoretical generalizations and comparisons to demonstrate the content and nature of the receivables as an economic category;

- mathematical modeling techniques for the development of accounts receivable forms in order to optimize, for the analysis of accounts receivable;

- systematic approach for the development of the methodical approach to the classification of receivables, the main directions of accounting, auditing and analysis of accounts receivable development.

The most important scientific results of the dissertation are in the development of a recommendation and proposal series directed to improvement of the existing methodological basis of accounting, auditing and accounts receivable analysis in the current environment.

Scientific novelty of the research is to develop a set of theoretical and practical recommendations directed to improvement of the existing methodological and methodical basis of accounting, auditing and receivables analysis, as well as the scientific substantiation of theoretical positions.

The thesis for the defense is proved by the following scientific results that are of scientific novelty:

1. The author's approach, complementing and clarifying the definition of accounts receivable was offered;

2. The given expanded, in-depth classification of receivables allows assessing properly the receivables in the financial statement, to calculate the provision for doubtful debts, to isolate debtors, to determine the losses from the write-off of bad debts, as well as to take the necessary steps on development of an effective credit policy.

3. The methods and forms of receivables assessment to reflect the given asset in financial statements were determined, as well as the method of allowance calculating for doubtful accounts based on the level of counterparty insolvency was offered;

4. The method of internal control of cash and non-cash transactions on the accounts receivable was developed.

5. The economic and mathematical model for identifying and assessing of the impact factor and receivables depending factors was given.

6. Simulation model, aimed at improving of receivables management efficiency and determination of losses at the end of receivables collection was presented.

The theoretical significance of the research. The theoretical basis of the study were the works and research results of domestic and foreign scientists in the

field of accounting, audit, economic analysis, statistics and modeling in the oil and gas industry, as well as materials of scientific and practical conferences.

The information base of the research is the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, normative and legal regulations, guidance documents and materials as well as materials of scientific conferences and periodicals.

Data from the financial, tax and statistical reporting of LLP "KazMunayGas Onimderi" were used in the study. In the course of these goals achieving the quarterly, annual reporting and operational information of the organization have been used, as well as special general economic and legal literature in the framework of the given issue.

The methodological bases of the research were the principles of the system approach in the oil and gas industries, which allowed identifying the essential characteristics of the studied phenomena and processes. In addition, during the study such scientific methods and techniques as analysis, simulation, comparison, and special techniques (structural analysis, expert evaluations, correlation, regression analysis, and others) were used.

The practical significance of the study is determined by the formation of a set of recommendations for the improvement and management of accounts receivable in the oil and gas industry companies, consisting in the introduction of new guidance on accounting for this debt, its analysis and audit. The proposed measures, in particular, advanced classification of receivables will allow generating more reliable indicators of the financial statements. The developed methodology for calculating the allowance for doubtful receivables, conducting of an internal control and analysis of accounts receivable allow applying in a complex series of effective measures on such an important subject of management accounting as receivables. Putting of receivables modeling methodology in the practice will help to improve the process of making and implementing management decisions aimed at achieving an effective level of receivables in the company.

The proposed development are applied and can be widely used in the analysis of any type of receivables, as by experts directly engaged in accounting and analysts, experts, auditors, as well as directly by the leadership of enterprises and organizations. Terms and conclusions of the study can be used in the implementation of the State Program of industrial-innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2015-2019 years, as well as the development concept of sustainable development of the oil and gas industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with the objectives outlined in the President Address of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in his address to the people of Kazakhstan "Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": The new political course of established state".

The theoretical and practical recommendations contained in the dissertation can be used in the study of the following disciplines: "Accounting", "Financial Accounting-1", "Audit", "Analysis of the financial statements". The developed economic-mathematical and simulation modeling were used in the educational process of the University of International Business at discipline teaching "Financial Analysis" (which is confirmed by an act of the introduction).