

STEPS OF RECORDING LENDING IN COMMERCIAL BANKS**Maxmudov Sirojiddin Abdullayvich**Samarkand State University, Kattakorgan branch
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2nd year student of banking and auditing**Abstract**

Lending by commercial banks is expanding. They need to increase and develop their services in order to keep pace with the times and to withstand competition. This, in turn, requires scientific and practical research to bring private capital of commercial banks closer to national and international standards. The emergence of problem loans in the conduct of credit operations makes it necessary to regulate their accounting in accordance with the requirements of international standards. Given this need, one of the most pressing issues is to improve the accounting of loan repayment and potential loss reserves in commercial banks.

Keywords: Commercial bank, debit, credit, credit account, International Accounting Standards (IAS), capital, reserve fund, account, Credit operations, contract, balance sheet.

Introduction. Today, the increase in the volume of bank loans aimed at the development of the economy in our Republic, the increase in the number of customers of different ownership and business management forms using bank loans, and the rational placement of loans given by banks and their efficiency improvement, the loans given and the calculated it is demanded that the main task of constant control over the loan portfolio of banks is to ensure the collection of interest. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", studying each element of the management mechanisms of the banking system in an interdependent manner and analysis requires finding solutions to existing problems and eliminating them in a timely manner. Currently, the share of loans in the bank's assets is 80%, the share of long-term loans in the loan portfolio is 95%, and the share of loans in foreign currency is close to 55%, indicating the high level of credit risk and the need to quickly and qualitatively form information about it. will give. Lending by commercial banks is expanding. They must increase and develop their services in order to keep pace with the development of the times and to be able to withstand the competition. This, in turn, ensures that research of scientific and practical importance is carried out to bring the private capital of commercial banks closer to the level of national and international standards.

Also, commercial banks are required not only to lend to entities, but also to control the expected result from these resources through accounting. Also, the emergence of problematic loans in the implementation of credit operations makes it necessary to regulate their accounting based on the requirements of international standards. Based on this necessity, improvement of the calculation of loan repayment and possible loss reserves in commercial banks is one of the urgent issues.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Currently, each commercial bank develops its own credit policy and conducts credit relations through this policy, and the Central Bank gives general instructions on lending. Let's talk about credit lines here. There are two ways of lending in foreign banking practice. The importance of the first method is that each loan is considered individually. The loan is given to meet the need for funds for a specific purpose. This method is used to allocate a loan for a certain period. In the second method, the loan is given by the bank to the borrower according to the pre-determined credit limit, in which case the borrower undertakes to pay the payment document issued to him on time. This form of lending is called a line of credit. The opened credit line is opened for 1 year, but the credit line can be opened for a shorter period of time. During the term of the credit line, the client can get a loan whenever he wants to make an additional agreement with the bank. But if the bank finds out that the borrower's financial condition is weakened, it can refuse to give the client a loan within the specified limit. The credit line is usually opened to financially stable and considerate customers. The credit limit can be revised at the customer's request. A credit line is an obligation of a bank or other credit organization to provide a legally formalized loan to a borrower within an agreed limit for a certain period. The opening of a credit line means long-term cooperation between the creditor and the debtor. Let's define an international credit line: an international credit line is an obligation to provide a legally formalized loan to a borrower on an international scale within an agreed limit for a certain period.

A line of credit is granted for any term not exceeding one year, and may be revolving or non-revolving. In this case, after the end of the limit, the relationship between the bank and the debtor comes to an end. According to T. Kosterina, the credit line is opened for a short period of time, according to O. Lavrushin, the period is not important, and the main attention is paid to the total amount of the loan. In conclusion, it is appropriate to define the international credit line as follows: the international credit line means the obligation of international financial institutions to provide loans to borrowers within the credit limit for a certain period. Revolving and non-revolving credit lines are different. The relationship between the customer and the bank is terminated after opening a non-continuing credit line, granting a loan and returning it. In a revolving line of credit, the loan is automatically granted and repaid based on a set limit. If a bank has opened a credit line for a customer to pay for certain goods within a year under one contract, the credit line is targeted. The lending method selects the type of credit account used for lending and repayment. Banks open loan accounts for lending operations. Bank loans can be short-term or long-term. Short-term loans are granted for a period of 1 year, long-term loans are granted for a period of more than 1 year. There are also different types of short-term loans, which differ from each other in terms of lending, collateral, and repayment terms. Currently, the account of short-term loans is registered by the Ministry of Justice with number 1435 on December 17, 2004, and approved by the Central Bank Board's Decision No. 25/9 of November 27, 2004 No. 594 "Procedure of accounting for loans in commercial banks" on" and other regulatory documents of the Central Bank.

Generally accepted accounting principles are used in the organization of loan accounting in banks: double-entry bookkeeping; continuity; valuation of economic operations, assets and liabilities in money; accuracy; calculation; foresight (prudence); content over form; comparability of indicators;

neutrality of financial reporting; consistency of income and expenses of the reporting period; actual valuation of assets and liabilities. Credit accounts and off-balance accounts are used to account for credit operations. This includes one-time and credit operations using a credit line. To get a loan, a separate loan account is opened in the bank for each loan. In order to get a loan, the client submits a package of documents to the bank in accordance with the established procedure. If according to the decision of the credit commission, it is considered necessary to grant a loan, a loan agreement is concluded between the bank and the borrower. The loan agreement specifies the purpose of the loan, its term, amount, repayment procedure, loan payments, obligations, responsibilities of the parties, and other conditions. According to the order of the credit department, a credit account sheet is opened for the company receiving the loan in the operational department of the account. Depending on the form of ownership of economic entities, a credit account is opened on the corresponding balance sheet. For example: a loan account is opened on balance account 13101 for lending to farms. The credit account also consists of 20 pages, and it must contain the unique number (unique code) of the farm that is the recipient of the loan. For example, if the unique code given to the client is 04952452, the following account will be opened, taking into account that the borrower is a farm in order to account for the loan given in US dollars. 13101840K04952452001 This account keeps track of short-term loans granted by the bank to farms. The amount of loans granted to private enterprises is reflected in the debit of the account. The credit of the account shows the amount of loans returned by debtors. Analytical accounting for this account is carried out in separate personal accounts for each debtor and type of loans. It was registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 13, 2004 with No. 773-17 for accounting of loans in commercial banks, approved by the decision of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 578 of July 17, 2004 and 17-30- along with number changes and additions, the accounts listed in the "Plan of accounting accounts in commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan" are used. It is also carried out on the basis of regulatory documents issued by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on accounting of banking operations.

The following balance accounts are used to account for loans issued in foreign currency:

1) for short-term loans:

11900 - Short-term loans to the Central Bank 12100 - Short-term loans to other banks

12300 - Short-term loans to the government

12400 - Short-term loans to budget organizations

12500 - Short-term loans to individuals

12600 - Short-term loans to individual entrepreneurs

12700 - Short-term loans granted to state enterprises, organizations and institutions

12900 - short-term loans granted to enterprises with foreign capital participation

13000 - Short-term loans to non-governmental non-profit organizations 13100 - Short-term loans to private enterprises, economic companies and societies

13200 - Short-term loans to non-bank financial institutions

2) for long-term loans:

14500 - Long-term loans to other banks

14700 - Long-term loans to the government

14800 - Long-term loans to budget organizations

14900 - Long-term loans to individuals

15000 - Long-term loans to individual entrepreneurs 15100 - Long-term loans to state enterprises, organizations and institutions

15200 - Long-term loans to NGOs 15300 - Long-term loans to enterprises with foreign capital

15400 - Long-term loans to non-bank financial institutions

15500 - Long-term loans to private enterprises, economic companies and societies. The debit side of these accounts shows the balance and increase, and the credit side shows a decrease.

Short-term credit accounts include second-order accounts ending in 01, 05, 09, and 99. For example:

13101 - Short-term loans to private enterprises, economic companies and societies

13105 - Overdue loans to private enterprises, economic companies and societies

13109 - Revised short-term loans to private enterprises, economic companies and societies

13199 - Reserve for potential losses on short-term loans granted to private enterprises, economic companies and societies (contra-asset)

In the same order, long-term loans also include second-order accounts ending with numbers 01, 05 and 99. For example:

15501 - Long-term loans to private enterprises, economic companies and societies

15505 - Revised long-term loans to private enterprises, economic companies and societies

15599 - Reserve for potential losses on long-term loans to private enterprises, business companies and societies (contra-asset)

In these accounts, the credit given by the bank is reflected in its current value and it represents the amount of money given to the debtor.

Off-balance accounts are also used in accounting for credit operations.

Obligations for loans given and received by commercial banks are taken into account in off-balance sheet accounts

91800 - Credit and leasing obligations of the bank

91809 - Bank's obligation to grant credit and lease

91816 - Obligation of the bank to receive loans and leases

96351-Counter-account on the bank's obligation to provide credit

Securities, properties and property rights (claims) received as collateral for loans issued by commercial banks are accounted for in off-balance sheet accounts.

94500 - Collateral securities, properties and property rights (claims)

94501 - Securities received as collateral

94502 - Property taken as collateral and property rights (claims).

94503 - Guarantees and sureties received as collateral

94504 - Securities pledged as collateral for loans and leases

96381 - Counter-accounting for securities, properties and property rights (claims) received as collateral

Securities, properties and documents on property rights (claims) received as collateral for loans granted by commercial banks are taken into account in off-balance sheet accounts

93600 - Stored securities and other valuables 93609 - Stored valuables

96379 - Counter account for securities and other valuables held

Credit and leasing obligations of debtors for loans granted by commercial banks are taken into account in off-balance sheet accounts

91900 - Credit and leasing obligations of debtors

91901 - Obligations of debtors on short-term loans

91905 - Obligations of debtors on long-term loans and leases

91907 - Obligations of Debtors on Long-Term Government Loans and Leases

96345 - Debtor's obligations on short-term loans

96349 - Debtors' long-term loans and lease obligations counter-account

The purpose of the accounting of loans granted in commercial banks is to recognize, measure, summarize and accurately deliver information about the bank's credit activity for the accounting system and users.

The following accounts are used to account for loans raised for lending to clients under international credit lines:

10501 Representative accounts in other banks - Nostro;

17101 - Currency position accounts;

21600 - Received short-term loans

22000 - Received long-term loans

22410- Interest calculated on received loans;

22476 - Interest calculated to be paid according to the contract, but not paid on time;

29801- Settlements with customers;

29806- Other non-interest expenses calculated for payment;

53100 - Interest expenses on short-term loans

54100 - Interest expenses on long-term loans

55134 - Loan brokerage costs

55138 - Costs of credit obligations

91816 - Bank's obligation to obtain credit and lease;

96358 - counter-account on the bank's obligation to receive loans and leases;

19925- Prepaid expenses;

19929 - Other deferred expenses

By systematizing accounting tasks, loan accounting tasks in banks were also grouped separately:

- control of the implementation of the plan according to the main indicators of the bank's credit activity;
- timely and correct determination of the bank's credit operations;
 - recognition of bank loans and ensuring the correctness of their reflection in the account;
- providing information for correct accounting of bank loans and preparation of financial reports;
- implementation of a modern improved accounting system, improvement of the methodology of bank loan indicators and forms of financial reporting;
 - formation of reliable and accurate information necessary for analysis and quick control to increase the efficiency of bank activity, to make management decisions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, bank loans are reflected in the accounting and financial statements in a clear and correct period of reflection. By monitoring the given loans, it is possible to determine the purpose for which the loan is being used and to what extent efficiency is being achieved. Dissemination of work carried out in connection with the process of granting and collecting loans in banks. In this way, to reduce the weight of doubtful and bad loans in the classified loan volume. Strengthening the use of collateral objects with high liquidity in banks. In order to strengthen the collection of loans, to strengthen the relationship between the bank employees and the client, and to organize a constant exchange of information between the client. In short, the volume of loans allocated by commercial banks is growing every year, and this has a great impact on the growth of our country's economy. At the same time, banks are taking a big risk. We believe that the implementation of our proposals will literally reduce the credit risk of commercial banks and thereby the negative impact on the bank's financial condition.

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