Ways to Improve Financial and Economic Analysis in Enterprises

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A B S T R A C T

The article describes the organizational structure necessary to identify and analyze ways to improve financial and economic analysis at enterprises, as well as a set of relationships and responsibilities between management and other stakeholders, which allows making decisions to improve the efficiency of the enterprise. The issues of creating opportunities for decision-making are considered.

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Introduction

Like any system, methods of improving financial and economic analysis in order to improve the efficiency of enterprises also have characteristics that can be measured using qualitative and quantitative indicators. Each component of the generation of financial and economic activities of enterprises can be represented as a set of various elements that make up its composition. The total amount (summary expression) of these numerous elements, their vector, that is, a specific target direction, is studied as a specific model of the financial and economic activities of enterprises.

In principle, the object of research can also be expressed using traditional economic-statistical and analytical methods, but the methodology of modern research and scientific analysis is so formed that it allows interpreting the research results in a completely new way, much more qualitatively. than before. In order to increase the efficiency of enterprises, it is important to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations aimed at determining the scientific foundations of reforming the national economy, based on the identified tasks for methods of improving financial and economic analysis.

Literature review

In the works of foreign scientists R.S. Kaplan, D.P. Norton broadly covered the issues of increasing the efficiency of the enterprise in the system of strategic management and the development of financial and economic activities.[1]. According to these scientists, the focus is on ways to improve the financial and economic analysis of enterprises, both qualitative and quantitative indicators to assess its effectiveness. According to I. Ansoff, in the system of strategic management, an important role is played by the study of the prospects of the enterprise and the assessment of the factors influencing them[2]. In his opinion, it is necessary to constantly manage an enterprise with risk, make forecasts for its long-term work, and use the extrapolation method. M. Porter's views examine the role of innovations in the development of companies, the peculiarities of their application, the impact of innovations on the sustainable development of a company, only the constant introduction of innovations and the achievement of competitive advantages of companies.[3], According to R.S. Muratova, I.A. Jalolova, S.Sh. Aripova, the enterprise is considered as a separate object, its content and essence, requirements for it, the system of indicators, financial stability and management are described in detail.[4].

Despite research and theoretical studies, in the context of today's globalization and democratic market reforms, methods for improving the financial and economic analysis of an enterprise in the strategic management system are also aimed at assessing factors affecting the qualitative and quantitative development and economic activity is not covered systematically.

[1] Kaplan R.S., Norton D.P. A strategy-oriented organization. How Organizations Applying Balanced Scorecard Prosper in a New Business Environment
[2] AnsoffI. Strategic management. - M .: Economics, 1989 .-- 358 p.
[3] Porter M. International competition: Per. from English / Ed. V.D. Shchetinin. - M. International Relations, 1993 .-- 64 p.
[4]Muratov R.S., Dzhalolova I.A., Oripov S.Sh. Korkhona itisodiyoti. Darslik - Toshkent, 2014- 35-b.

Research methodology

The article discusses scientific works devoted to the analysis of sources that ensure the implementation of improving financial and economic analysis in order to increase the efficiency of enterprises. As a research methodology, a comparative analysis of the literature and methods of substantiating hypotheses were used.

Analysis and discussion of results

Improving financial and economic analysis in increasing the efficiency of enterprises, taking into account the factors affecting the volume of cash flows and the nature of their formation over time, is an important condition for an effective process of managing them. The financial mentality of business owners and managers, the choice of conservative, moderate or aggressive principles of financing assets and other financial transactions determine the structure of the types of enterprise cash flows (the volume of cash receipts from various sources, the direction of return cash flows), the volume of insurance reserves of certain types of assets (and cash flows associated with their formation), determines the level of profitability of financial investments (cash flows on interest and received dividends).

The need to analyze the liquidity of the balance sheet in market conditions causes an increase in financial constraints and the creditworthiness of the enterprise. arises from the need for evaluation. Balance sheet liquidity is defined as the degree to which an entity's liabilities are converted into cash by its assets that meet the maturity of the liability. Asset liquidity is an indicator that is inversely proportional to the liquidity of the balance sheet at the time of conversion of assets into cash. The less time it takes for an asset of this type to take the form of money, the higher the level of its liquidity.

The adequacy (surplus or deficit) of sources of funds for the formation of reserves is an aggregate indicator of liquidity. The rationale for creating organizational and economic conditions using absolute indicators is to check which sources of funds and to what extent they are used to cover reserves.

The analysis of balance sheet liquidity consists of comparing funds by assets, grouped by liquidity level and placed in descending order of liquidity, by liabilities, grouped by maturity and placed in maturity order. Depending on the level of liquidity, that is, the rate of conversion into cash, the assets of the enterprise are divided into the following groups:

1. The most liquid assets - cash and short-term financial investments of the company (securities); amounts on cash positions that can be used immediately to perform current settlements.

2. Liquid assets - accounts receivable and other assets. If the company's current assets exceed its current liabilities, then the company is considered liquid. The enterprise can be more or less liquid. An enterprise whose working capital consists mainly of its own cash and short-term receivables is usually more liquid than an enterprise whose working capital consists mainly of reserves. To check the real level of liquidity, it is necessary to analyze the liquidity of the balance sheet.

Liquidity ratios are of interest not only for the management of the enterprise, but also for the subjects of external analysis:

- ratio of absolute liquidity;
- for suppliers of raw materials and supplies;
- coverage ratio - for investors;
- Rapid liquidity ratio - for banks.

1. Comparison of liquid assets and liabilities allows calculating the following indicators. Absolute liquidity ratio. The absolute liquidity ratio shows what part of the company's short-term liabilities can be repaid in cash in the near future. This ratio is of interest to suppliers of raw materials and supplies. Standard value:

$K_{ml} > 0,2$

However, they were all below the norm, ranging from 0.03 to 0.08 in different years, which indicates a very low solvency of the enterprise.

2. The quick liquidity ratio shows what part can be paid for with current assets minus reserves. This indicator helps to assess the ability of an enterprise to meet short-term obligations when the enterprise is in a difficult situation and cannot sell reserves. The normative level of this indicator is recommended in the range from 0.8 to 1.0.

3. The current liquidity ratio reflects the company's ability to pay current (short-term) liabilities only at the expense of current assets. The higher the value of the coefficient, the higher the solvency of the enterprise. This figure takes into account that not all assets can be sold in a hurry. Depending on the sector of the economy, the standard level of the coefficient can be in the range of 1.5-2.5.

4. The ratio of receivables and payables. The ratio of accounts receivable and payable shows how much accounts receivable per 1 amount of accounts payable. The recommended minimum value is less than 1.

5. Own working capital ratio. He describes the adequacy of his working capital, which is necessary for the financial stability of the enterprise. The absence of its own working capital indicates that the entire working capital of the enterprise and, possibly, part of the non-current assets (with a negative value of its working capital) will be formed at the expense of borrowed sources.

6. Net working capital. Net working capital (net working capital) is the difference between current (short-term, circulating)

assets and short-term liabilities (short-term borrowed capital). The optimal amount of net working capital (net working capital) is determined in accordance with the needs of each specific enterprise and depends on the volume and characteristics of its activities, the turnover of accounts receivable and inventory, credit and borrowing conditions, industry specifics and the market. conditions will be.

7. The coefficient of maneuverability of own circulating assets. This ratio reflects the ability of the enterprise to maintain the level of working capital and, if necessary, replenish working capital at the expense of its own resources.

The coefficient of maneuverability of own circulating assets depends on the capital structure and the specifics of the industry, and it is recommended that its standard level be in the range of 0.2-0.5.

Conclusions and offers

The results of the analysis showed that the financial, organizational and technical complexity of the implementation of investment projects at the enterprise (due to the high cost of the equipment used, durability of work, etc.) requires large investments. Its size makes this impossible for most investors. Here we would like to state that the better the results of production activities, the less accurate the assessment of productivity for certain elements of financial and economic activities. It is advisable to evaluate the financial and economic indicators of an enterprise on the basis of its performance indicators, because in the current conditions it is possible to give a comprehensive and accurate assessment of activities only when the effectiveness of the final result is achieved. The efficiency of the financial and economic activities of an enterprise can also be assessed using a scalar relationship system. Scalar relationships with scalar dimensions should be distinguished from each other. Scalars are quantitative measures. Scalar relations are the state of an economic object, the laws and principles of development (actions, activities), expressed by time indicators (measurements), as well as specific qualitative characteristics indicating factors, causes and consequences affecting the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. The main tools for the formation of scalar relationships are the analysis of quantitative and qualitative indicators reflecting the financial and economic activities of the enterprise, the assessment of the current state of the system, the study of existing problems and their solutions.

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