

ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES

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Annotation: This article discusses the role of analysis of the financial condition of enterprises in the development of enterprises. Indicators are also proposed in the analysis of the financial condition of enterprises. In addition, suggestions were made to analyze the financial condition of enterprises in the development of enterprises.

Keywords: Financial condition of enterprises, financial stability, business entities, quantitative indicators, profitability indicators.

Introduction

Without the formation of an effective system of financial asset management, it is impossible to ensure the near and long-term development of business entities. Because the activity of any business entity is a combination of 3 types of factors of production, which are: material, intangible and financial assets.

It is known that in countries in transition to a market economy, there is a need for effective management of financial assets at the macro and micro levels with the necessary investment resources for structural changes in the economy.

Because financial assets are a key component of investment resources, their effective management requires, first of all, the efficient use of available resources, as well as increasing the rate of return by investing in high-yielding assets.

Determining the volume and cost of attracting investment resources formed by the enterprise as a financial asset is based on an analysis of external and internal factors of their cost. Proponents of the modern concept of financial management argue that the value of financial assets can include, first of all, interest rates in the money market in the country and the overall profitability of business entities [1].

The main emphasis is on the liquidity properties of financial assets, such as cash, securities or receivables, and their specific "insurance reserve" to meet temporary financial needs.

Effective management of financial assets is one of the important factors in ensuring financial stability, especially in a rapidly changing market environment in countries experiencing a transition to a market economy.

The analysis of the financial condition of enterprises involves a comprehensive study of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. The purpose defined for this analysis process affects the direction of the analysis, the level of detail, the data used in the analysis process, the application of the analysis operations, and so on. Analytical actions are selected based on the purpose of the analysis of the financial condition of the enterprise [1].

One of the main tasks in the development and liberalization of the economy in our country is to achieve economic growth, macroeconomic and financial stability. Indeed, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev: "We all understand that any reform and change is impossible without a stable economy.

We have started extensive work on this over the past year. However, we still have a long way to go to strengthen our national economy and bring our country to the level of developed countries." [2] This, in turn, requires the development of business entities, increasing their efficiency.

The analysis of the financial condition of enterprises may vary depending on the current or strategic interests of the enterprise. The purpose of the analysis can be to determine the quantitative indicators and level of impact of factors affecting the profitability of the enterprise, to determine the effectiveness of the use of economic resources, to identify ways to increase profits affecting business owners, and so on. The tasks to be solved in the process of financial analysis of the enterprise depend on the purpose of the analysis.

Analysis of the relevant literature

In various works on economic analysis, the purpose of the analysis of the financial condition of the enterprise is approached differently. According to A.V. Vohobov, A.T. Ibrahimov and N.F. Ishankulov, the purpose of the analysis of the financial condition of the enterprise is "financial

identifying strengths and weaknesses in its operations and strengthening the accounting system through more efficient use of funds. So, this shows the interdependence of production and sales, cost savings, monetary relations and other activities”[3].

According to M. Rakhimov, "The purpose of financial analysis is a periodic study of the financial condition of firms and companies, financial results, cash flows using a system of indicators expressed in the financial statements" [4].

Prof. According to Pardaev M.Q., the group of financial stability ratios shows how the risk is distributed between company owners and creditors. It suggests the use of coefficients such as financial dependence and financial independence, asset dependence ratio, interest coverage ratio [5]. Economist B.J. Khakimov acknowledges that cash is recognized as the most important financial asset in the total assets of enterprises [6].

This means that the liquidity of the enterprise, ie the ratio of current assets to current liabilities, is an important economic indicator that depends on cash. The purpose of the economic analysis is to clearly show the economic activities of all firms and enterprises operating in the current situation to their managers, to identify shortcomings, to develop measures to mobilize internal capacity (reserves).

Research methodology

In the research, grouping and comparison methods were widely used in the analysis of the financial condition of enterprises. In particular, the method of comparison is the most basic method of analyzing the activities of the enterprise, which is also used in the analysis of financial results. In addition, the analysis of the financial condition of enterprises was analyzed by indicators.

Analysis and results

The purpose of the analysis of the financial condition of enterprises can be determined as follows:

evaluation of the achieved financial result in terms of its size and relative size;

to determine under the influence of what factors it is formed;

Exploring opportunities to increase profits;

Ensuring the strengthening of the financial position of the enterprise.

The number of enterprises and organizations in the regions is growing every year. In particular, the number of registered enterprises in 2021 amounted to 503,538 thousand, and the number of liquidated enterprises amounted to 11,547 thousand, of which about 475,197 thousand were actively working (table).

The increase in the number of enterprises in the country will depend on the financial condition of the enterprise.

Once the purpose of the analysis has been identified, the tasks to be addressed in the analysis process are identified.

Table 1

Number of enterprises and organizations by regions (excluding farmers)

	2021 year				
	Registered	Active	Noactive	Newly established	Finished
Republic of Uzbekistan	503538	475197	28341	95311	11547
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	22667	21968	699	4568	750
<i>regions:</i>					
Andijon	40982	36726	4256	7849	848
Bukhara	29644	28233	1411	6041	957
Jizzakh	22027	20993	1034	4384	403
Kashkadaryo	31117	30180	937	5916	791
Navoi	21321	20133	1188	4354	785

Namangan	31815	30882	933	6345	1126
Samarkand	41145	38946	2199	8828	991
Surkhondaryo	26615	25367	1248	7666	722
Sirdaryo	16436	15425	1011	3011	547
Tashkent	52239	46173	6066	8481	997
Fergana	43529	42241	1288	8272	601
Khorezm	23462	21979	1483	4721	871
Tashkent	100539	95951	4588	14875	1158

The main functions of profit analysis are:

- 1) study the amount and composition of profits received in the analyzed period;
- 2) assessment of the amount of profit obtained in terms of its sufficiency to ensure the interests of the owner of the enterprise for the continuation and development of economic activity;
- 3) assessment of the amount of profit in terms of the adequacy of the enterprise to address issues of production and social development;
- 4) assessment of the implementation of the profit plan for the enterprise as a whole and its structural units;
- 5) identification of trends in changes in profits and profitability;
- 6) identification of causes and factors affecting profitability and their quantitative assessment;
- 7) study each of the key factors separately and assess their overall impact on the financial result;
- 8) evaluation of the efficiency of use of resources used and consumed for profit, ie evaluation of resource profitability indicators;
- 9) identification of opportunities and development of measures to improve economic activity in order to increase profitability and profitability [7].

It is advisable to conduct a profit analysis in relation to the volume of products sold, as well as the value of resources used. This approach is explained by the fact that on the one hand there is a direct income, on the other hand material, financial and labor resources act as a necessary condition for the implementation of economic activities. The main sources of information for the analysis of profit and profitability are:

The solvency ratio reflects the solvency of the enterprise, which is assessed not only on the condition of timely settlements with debtors and the sale of the finished product on favorable terms, but also in terms of other material current (working) elements. A decrease in the ratio indicates a decrease in the solvency of the enterprise [8].

$$T_{qq} = \frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{current liabilities}} = \frac{A2}{P2 - UMM}$$

A2 - current (current) assets (production inventories, finished goods, cash, receivables, etc.), section II of the balance sheet asset, line 390;

P2 - liabilities, balance sheet liabilities section II, line 770;

Umm - long-term liabilities (balance sheet line 490).

If the solvency ratio is less than 1.25 at the end of the reporting period, the enterprise is considered insolvent.

2. The ratio of own working capital indicates the availability of own working capital of the enterprise, which is necessary for financial stability, the ratio of the interests of business owners and creditors.

Conclusions and suggestions

As a result of our research, we have developed the following proposals to enhance the role of the analysis of the financial condition of enterprises in the development of enterprises:

1. Increase the solvency of the enterprise and ensure that it does not fall below 1.25. To do this, develop ways to increase the current (current) assets of the enterprise;
2. Achieve an increase in the return on assets of the enterprise and ensure that it is not less than 0.05;
3. Develop measures to ensure that own and short-term borrowings do not fall below 1 and that financial risk does not increase.
4. Full utilization of production capacity and ensuring the gradual transition of the enterprise to the development of innovative products.

There should be a central core of asset management as they shape the future policy of the enterprise.

A characteristic feature of all financial assets is the right to receive and claim income in the future. Therefore, the following issues should be considered in the methodology of systematic management of financial assets:

how long it takes to make a profit and whether the company waits any time at all or sells the asset at the first opportunity;

What additional revenue does the company prefer to receive for the regress demand waiting service;

What methods of demand are used in management practice.

It is advisable to use the following management methods to solve these problems:

Identify and classify the approach to financial policy in relation to the management of each type of financial asset;

comprehensive financial analysis of the state of assets in all resources of the enterprise and the liquidity and financial risks arising from this situation;

development of a system of methods for forming a portfolio of financial assets and managing the movement of securities;

Development of a system of receivables management methods;

formation of general credit policy of enterprises.

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