

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING CHANGES IN FINANCIAL STABILITY

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Abstract: Due to the fact that financial statements are a huge source of information, it is considered the main document for the taxpayer. A literate economist can get relevant information about the financial situation of the enterprise by simply looking at it. Now, operating without knowing the financial condition of the enterprise and managing it means handcuffing the prospects of the enterprise or forcing it to walk down a dark path. Because of this, in order to correctly identify the perspective of the enterprise, first of all, it is necessary to study its activity in depth through financial reports.

Keywords: financial statements, financial market, efficiency of enterprises, financial condition.

INTRODUCTION

Our research has shown that several factors affect the financial stability of the enterprise. Among them, in our opinion, the main ones are:

1. Product profitability (X_1).
2. Fixed cost efficiency (X_2).
3. The amount of product to reach the point of utility (X_3).
4. The level of supply of the average profit amount with the value of one product (X_4).

The connection of these factors with the financial strength of the enterprise can be expressed through the following multiplicative model:

$$Y = X_1 \times X_2 \times X_3 \times X_4 = \prod_{i=1}^4 X_i \quad (i = \overline{1, 4})$$

interdependence of the factors given in the formula can be solved with the help of practical data. For this purpose, it is recommended to draw up the following table (*Table 2*).

As can be seen from the data of this table, all volume indicators that form factors have increased in one way or another compared to the previous year. As a result, relative indicators, i.e. changes in

direct factors, were different. For example, product profitability increased by 8.5%, efficiency of fixed costs by 18.6%, and the level of supply of standard profit by one product increased by 1.2%, while the amount of products reaching the break-even point decreased by 16.3% (10083.7). Accordingly, the impact of these factors on the level of financial strength of the enterprise was different.

MAIN PART

Several methods of analysis can be used to determine the effect of this variable. In this case, we will use the chain replacement method, which is one of the most convenient methods. Then the influence of the factors is calculated as follows:

1. To determine the financial strength of the enterprise, that is, the change of the result in exchange for the first factor (DU_x).

Table 1

Account book of interdependence of indicators affecting the financial strength of the enterprise

Indicators	Last year	In the reporting year	Difference (+,)	Growth is a surah %
Absolute indicators				
1. Profit, thousand soums (F)	368.0	496.2	+ 128.2	134.8
2. Value of product volume, thousand soums (M)	4583.3	3614.5	+ 1111.2	124.3
3. Fixed expenses, thousand soums (Dx)	1890.1	1960.2	+90.1	104.8
4. Cost of one product, soums (Mq1)	3856	4829	+975	125.1
5. The amount of profit that provides the average level of profitability, thousand soums (Fr)	458.3	569.5	+ 111.2	124.3
Relative!	take it	•		

6. Product profitability, % (X) (1qxYuO:2q)	8,029	8,714	+0.635	108.5
7. Efficiency of fixed costs, soums (X (2q:3q)	2,425	2,876	+0.451	118.6
8. Utility point, piece (\z) (Zq:4q)	490.2	410.1	80.1	83.7
9. Provision of average profit with the cost of one product, penny (X) (4q:5q)	8.41	8.48	+0.01	101.2
10. Level of financial strength, % (1q:5q)	80.8	87.1	+6.8	108.5

the size of the planned result is recalculated with the change of this first factor, and its planned amount is subtracted from the resulting result:

$$\Delta Y_{X_1} = (X_1^X \times X_2^P \times X_3^P \times X_4^P) - Y^P$$

where: index is X — the actual amount of the factor; index R is the planned amount of the factor.

2. To determine the effect of the second factor on the result (AU_{X₂}), the first recalculated amount is recalculated with the actual amount of the second factor and the first recalculated amount is subtracted:

$$\Delta Y_{X_2} = (X_1^X \times X_2^X \times X_3^P \times X_4^P) - (X_1^X \times X_2^P \times X_3^P \times X_4^P)$$

3. To determine the effect of the third factor on the change in the result (AU_{X₃}), the second recalculated amount is recalculated with the third factor change, that is, the actual amount of the three factors and the planned amount of the last factor are subtracted and multiplied. From the result, the amount recalculated with the change of the second factor is subtracted:

$$\Delta Y_{X_3} = (X_1^X \times X_2^X \times X_3^X \times X_4^P) - (X_1^X \times X_2^X \times X_3^P \times X_4^P)$$

4. To calculate the effect of the fourth factor (AU_{X₄}) on the change of the result, the amount recalculated with the effect of the third factor is subtracted from the actual amount of the result:

$$\Delta Y_{X_4} = Y^x - (X_1^X \times X_2^X \times X_3^X \times X_4^P) \text{ ёки}$$

$$\Delta Y_{X_4} = (X_1^X \times X_2^X \times X_3^X \times X_4^X) -$$

$$- (X_1^X \times X_2^X \times X_3^X \times X_4^P)$$

The effect of all factors should be equal to the total change of the result (DU):

$$\Delta Y = \Delta Y_{X_1} \pm \Delta Y_{X_2} \pm \Delta Y_{X_3} \pm \Delta Y_{X_4}$$

These theoretical recommendations can be applied in practice. For this, we recommend making the following calculations using the data given in the previous tables (table 66).

As can be seen from the data of this table, the level of financial stability has increased by 6.8% during the reporting period. This happened due to the following factors:

1. The increase in product profitability by 0.685% was able to increase the level of financial strength of the enterprise by 6.8%:

$$87.1 - 80.3 = +6.8\%$$

2. The efficiency of fixed costs increased by 0.451 soums during the reporting period. Under the influence of this factor, the level of financial stability of the enterprise increased by 16.2%:

$$103.3 - 87.1 = +16.2\%$$

Table 2

Account book of factors affecting the financial stability of the enterprise

Indicators	Last year	In the reporting year	Difference (<+,)	Chain replacement			
				I	II	TP	IV
1. Product profitability, % (X)	8,029	8,714	+0.685	8,714	8,714	8714	8,714
2. Efficiency of fixed costs, sum (X)(6q:1q)	2,425	2,876	+0.451	2,425	2,876	2,876	2,876

3. The product reaching the point of usefulness, the amount of pieces (X) (table 1 10q)	490.2	410.1	80.1	490.2	490.2	410.1	410.1
4. Provision of standard profit with the value of 1 product, penny (X) (Zq:8q) <	8.41	8.43	+0.07	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.48
5. Level of financial stability, % (U)	80.3	87.1	+6.8	87.1	103.3	86.4	87.1

3. The decrease in the amount of products required to reach the profitability point of the enterprise by 80.1 units during the analyzed period reduced the level of financial strength by 16.9%.

$$86.4 - 103.3 = -16.9.$$

4. The level of supply of average profit per product value increased by 0.07 tyynas. Under the influence of this factor, the level of the result increased by 0.7% points:

$$87.1 - 86.4 = +0.7.$$

The effect of all factors, as usual, is equal to the total difference of the result:

$6.8 + 16.2 - 16.9 + 0.7 = +6.8\%$. The application of this method of analysis in practice is the basis for making an economic diagnosis of the economic activity of the enterprise in the current conditions, justifying the business plan, issuing an audit opinion, and ultimately developing measures to improve it by evaluating and analyzing the economic and financial stability of the enterprise.

CONCLUSION

Market relations require free and independent management of enterprise activity, denying administrative command. In such cases, management should be carried out not by orders, but by economic levers. In the planned economy, the main function of the leader was to manage the enterprise through the plan. All strength and opportunity is directed to the implementation of the plan. Now, along with management, the leader also works directly with the workers. His responsibility and accountability also increased. The leader was calm even though the company was operating at a loss before. Only if the state plan is implemented. Damages were covered by the order of the state or a higher organization from the account of other enterprises included in this system. Now the situation has completely changed. If the enterprise operates at a loss, its activity will inevitably cease. As before, the opportunity for a leader to finish one organization and move to another has decreased. In most cases, enterprises were taken out of state ownership and became collective and private property.

Thus, the importance of economic levers in the management of the enterprise is increasing dramatically. At the same time, in order to become a leader, one had to go through certain

administrative steps. Now, every brave, entrepreneurial person can open an independent enterprise and carry out leadership activities, even if he does not have a diploma in economics. Because of this, economic recommendations, guidelines and exhibitions, books written together with qualified economists should be aimed at the general public of students who do not have sufficient economic knowledge and skills, in particular, businessmen who do not have economic knowledge.

Information is important in managing an enterprise. The main part of this information is expressed in financial reports. Financial reports are a reflection of the results of the enterprise. Now, every specialist, leader should know the economic reading of financial reports, draw appropriate conclusions from them, and use them in management.

Ordinary enterprise activity was evaluated according to the implementation of the plan. The information in the balance sheet, which is the basis of financial reporting, was hardly involved in management. As a result, they gave a correct assessment of the real economic situation of the enterprise. Management is now based on the company's financial statements. This requires everyone to be able to read it economically.

The most important of the indicators representing the financial status of the enterprise are the indicators representing its financial stability. However, indicators related to financial stability, ways of calculating them, and risks are not sufficiently covered in the economic literature. Because of this, the analysis of these indicators is very important and relevant today.

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