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ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL INDICATORS WHEN MAKING A DECISION MANAGEMENT DECISIONS AT THE ENTERPRISE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANY "TASHKENT PASSENGER WAGON CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR PLANT"

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the management analysis of financial indicators of JSC "Tashkent passenger wagon construction and repair plant" and its main methods, calculation of indicators. The article gives a comparative analysis of the main methods of financial performance management by periods. This analysis helps to manage the financial activities of enterprises and makes it possible to organize operational processes, assess cash flow, study industry risks and determine the purpose of management.

Keywords:, management analysis techniques, financial analysis, financial stability, solvency coefficient, sustainable financing coefficient, bankruptcy prognosis coefficient.

INTRODUCTION

Financial statements-compiled as a result of the generalization of financial information of the enterprise and is a means of studying each other between partners. Financial analysis was an important factor in improving the work of the enterprise, increasing its efficiency and allows you to determine the level of rational use of production, financial, labor resources, identify unused resources and develop the necessary recommendations for the further development of enterprises, improve their financial condition. In addition, for the sustainable functioning of enterprises, all elements of the production process, including accounting, auditing and economic analysis, must work flawlessly.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

With the help of the analysis of financial indicators, it is possible to characterize the solvency of the enterprise, the liquidity of the balance sheet, the property status of the enterprise, the efficiency and profitability of activities, development prospects, and subsequently, based on its results, make informed management decisions.

There are a huge number of techniques related to the management analysis of the financial performance of the organization, which each company chooses to use for itself, taking into account the specifics of the activity.

We will conduct a comparative characteristic of some methods of analyzing financial indicators of economists.

Table 1. Comparative characteristics of management methods.

	Financial indicators used for management analysis	Methodology M.A. Vakhrushina	Methodology A.D. Sheremeta	Methodology N.A. Kazakova
1	Analysis of the company's property and the sources of its formation	+	+	+
2	Analysis of financial stability	+	+	+
3	Analysis of the solvency of the enterprise	+	+	+
4	Balance sheet liquidity analysis	+	+	+
5	Analysis of the turnover of working capital	+	+	+
6	Assessment of the probability of bankruptcy of the enterprise	+	-	+
7	Analysis of profitability of economic activity, products	+	+	+
8	Analysis of profit before taxation and profit from sales	+	+	-

Thus, based on the results of comparative characteristics, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The methodology of M.A. Vakhrushina, in our opinion, reveals the essence of the management analysis of the financial performance of the organization and includes such indicators that do not provide for other methods, for example:

- Solvency coefficient:a

$$CS = (CBP + Inflow\ C) / COutflow \qquad (1)$$

where CBP is cash at the beginning of the period, C – cash.

This coefficient makes it possible to determine whether the company will be able to ensure the fulfillment of its own obligations at the expense of the funds remaining on the settlement accounts and in the cash register of the enterprise. The normative value is not less than 1.

The assessment of the probability of bankruptcy of an enterprise provides for the following :

- the use of a system of formalized and non-formalized criteria (a constant low value of liquidity coefficients, a high proportion of overdue receivables, etc.).
- predicting the state of insolvency.

As an example, this technique considers the Beaver coefficient:

$$CB = Net\ profit + Depreciation / Long\text{-}term\ and\ short\text{-}term\ liabilities \qquad (2)$$

The Beaver coefficient should be in the range of 0.17-0.4. In this case, the solvency of the company will be considered satisfactory.

So, this methodology, when calculating some indicators, for example, liquidity ratios, does not disclose the "normative values" on which it would be necessary to rely. In our opinion, this is a significant drawback, since when conducting an analysis according to the methodology of M.A. Vakhrusha, one should also turn to other auxiliary methods of economists, which disclose the evaluation criteria "normative values", as well as have more concise definitions and conclusions.

With the help of A.D. Sheremet's methodology, it is also possible to conduct a management analysis of financial indicators. His methodology contains coefficients that are not used by the authors of other methods, for example:

- Coefficient of sustainable financing:

CSF = Equity + Long-term liabilities /Non-current assets + Current assets (3)

The coefficient under consideration shows how much of the asset is financed from sustainable sources, that is, the share of those sources of financing that an organization can use in its activities for a long time. If the coefficient value ranges from 0.8-0.9 and has a positive trend, then the financial position of the organization is stable.

Thus, A.D. Sheremet's methodology of financial analysis, in our opinion, can be considered basic and most adapted to market conditions. In this methodology, a wide range of financial coefficients is considered, as well as the criteria for evaluating the financial performance of an enterprise are most clearly disclosed, which is a positive moment for making managerial decisions at the enterprise.

N.A. Kazakova's methodology includes, in addition to the analysis of solvency, liquidity, financial stability, etc., the analysis of the company's property, which is quite important for conducting management analysis and making strategic management decisions.

Also, this technique is aimed at predicting the bankruptcy of an enterprise using the following coefficient, as:

- Bankruptcy prediction coefficient. With a decrease in the indicator, the organization is experiencing financial difficulties. Recommended criterion:

$$Cr/b < 0.5$$

$$CP/6=CA-ShtL/B \quad (4)$$

where CP/b is the bankruptcy prediction coefficient, B - balance currency, CA - current assets, ShtL- short-term loans.

The considered methodology of N.A. Kazakova has such a disadvantage as a narrow set of financial coefficients, this can affect the formation of conclusions, therefore, lead to the adoption of erroneous management decisions.

The considered methods, in our opinion, complement each other, since choosing one of the methods and conducting a management analysis, you may encounter some problems with calculations and conclusions. At the same time, the combination of techniques eliminates these problems.

Thus, in our opinion, in order to improve the management analysis of financial indicators and management decision-making at the enterprise, we consider it necessary to improve the methodology in the following areas:

- Based on the above considerations, it is necessary to apply an integrated approach to the analysis of financial indicators, that is, to analyze individual economic indicators in interrelation and interdependence, in close connection with the overall level of economic, organizational, technical and technological development of the enterprise's production.

- It is necessary to combine quantitative and qualitative assessments when analyzing financial indicators, for example, when determining the type of financial stability.

Based on the characteristics and specifics of the organization's activities, clarify the "normative values" when evaluating financial coefficients

RESULTS

Table 2 Coefficients of the Joint Stock Company" Tashkent passenger wagon construction and repair plant " describing the level of financial stability in 2019-2021.

N	Years / Indicators	2019		2020		2021	
		At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
1	Funding ratio	0,58	1,03	1,05	1,41	1,41	0,85
2	The coefficient of autonomy	0,37	-0,5	0,5	0,58	0,58	0,46
3	Financial dependency ratio	0,63	0,5	0,48	0,41	0,41	0,54
4	Financial stability coefficient	0,58	1.03	1,05	1,41	1,41	0,85
5	Financial leverage ratio (financial leverage, financial activity)	1,7	0,97	0,95	0,7	0,7	1,16
6	The coefficient of maneuverability of equity	0,61	0,68	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,76
7	Constant asset ratio	0,39	0,32	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
8	The coefficient of security of working capital with own funds.	0,26	0,33	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
9	The coefficient of provision of stocks with own working capital.	0,78	0,68	0,67	0,8	0,8	0,8
10	The ratio of own working capital in total assets.	0,23	0,34	0,34	0,41	0,45	0,31
11	The investment coefficient.	2,58	3,13	2,97	3,36	3,4	4,2

Analyzing the indicators by the end of 2019-2021 through this table, you can see an increase in funding ratio - 0.38 % , the coefficient of autonomy - 0.08%, financial stability - 0,38%, maneuverability of equity - 0,02%, security of working capital with own funds – 0,17%, provision of stocks with own working capital - 0,12%, own working capital in total assets - 0,07%, the investment coefficient - 0,23% and a decrease in financial dependency -0.09%, financial leverage ratio - 0,27%, constant asset – 0,02% in 2020 compared to 2019.

Comparing the indicators in 2021 with 2020, the funding ratio – 0,56%, autonomy – 0,12%, financial stability – 0,56%, security of working capital with own funds – 0,1%, own working capital in total assets – 0,1% indicators increased and financial dependency – 0,13%, Financial leverage – 0,46%, maneuverability of equity – 0,06%, constant asset – 0,1%, the investment coefficient – 0,84% and the coefficient of provision of stocks with own working capital is unchanged.

Discussion

According to the data in 2021, the financial stability of the enterprise we will calculate the indicators in the state of the beginning of the year (1) and the end of the year (2):

1. Funding ratio - characterizes the ratio between equity and borrowed funds.

$$R_{fund} = \frac{\text{equity capital}}{\text{borrowed capital}}$$

1) $\frac{69162473,00}{48857782,00} = 1,41$ 2) $\frac{76717329,00}{89624826,00} = 0,85$

2. The ratio of autonomy - Autonomy (financial independence)- the share of the formation of assets at the expense of equity.

$$R_{aut} = \frac{\text{equity capital}}{\text{asset}}$$

1) $\frac{69162473,00}{118020255,00} = 0,58$ 2) $\frac{76717329,00}{166342155,00} = 0,46$

3. Financial dependency ratio - the degree of dependence of the organization on borrowed funds.

$$R_{fd} = \frac{\text{borrowed capital}}{\text{asset}}$$

1) $\frac{48857782,00}{118020255,00} = 0,41$ 2) $\frac{89624826,00}{166342155,00} = 0,54$

4. Financial stability coefficient - the share of the formation of assets at the expense of long-term sources of funds.

$$R_{fs} = \frac{\text{equity capital} + \text{long - term commitmnet}}{\text{borrowed capital}}$$

1) $\frac{69162473,00 - 0}{48857782,00} = 1,41$ 2) $\frac{76717329,00 - 0}{89624826,00} = 0,85$

5. Financial leverage ratio (financial leverage, financial activity) -financial activity of the organization to attract borrowed funds.

$$R_{fl} = \frac{\text{borrowed capital}}{\text{equity capital}}$$

1) $\frac{48857782,00}{69162473,00} = 0,7$ 2) $\frac{89624826,00}{76717329,00} = 1,16$

6. The coefficient of maneuverability of equity - the share of equity allocated to finance current assets.

$$R_{mo} = \frac{\text{equality capital} + \text{long - term commitment} - \text{long - term assets}}{\text{equity capital}}$$

1) $\frac{69162473,00 + 0 - 20535231,00}{69162473,00} = 0,7$ 2) $\frac{76717329,00 + 0 - 18326815,00}{76717329,00} = 0,76$

7. Constant asset ratio - The share of equity aimed at financing long-term assets.

$$R_{ca} = \frac{\text{Long - term assets} - \text{long - term commitment}}{\text{equity capital}}$$

1) $\frac{20535231,00 - 0}{69162473,00} = 0,3$ 2) $\frac{18326815,00 - 0}{76717329,00} = 0,4$

8. The coefficient of security of working capital with own funds - for the formation of current assets at the expense of equity.

$$R_{wcf} = \frac{\text{equity capital} + \text{long - term commitment} - \text{long - term assets}}{\text{current assets}}$$

1) $\frac{69\,162\,473{,}00 + 0 - 20\,535\,231{,}00}{97\,485\,024{,}00} = 0{,}5$ 2) $\frac{76\,717\,329{,}00 + 0 - 18\,326\,815{,}00}{148\,015\,340{,}00} = 0{,}4$

9. The coefficient of provision of stocks with own working capital - the share of the formation of reserves at the expense of equity; the value of this indicator at the unit level reflects the absolutely stable financial condition of the organization.

$$R_{res} = \frac{\text{equity capital} + \text{long - term commitment} - \text{long - term assets}}{\text{reserves}}$$

1) $\frac{69\,162\,473{,}00 + 0 - 20\,535\,231{,}00}{60\,164\,049{,}00} = 0{,}8$ 2) $\frac{76\,717\,329{,}00 + 0 - 18\,326\,815{,}00}{72\,603\,626{,}00} = 0.8$

10. The ratio of own working capital in total assets - the share of own working capital in the total value of economic assets; the higher the value of the indicator, the greater part of the organization's own funds is directed to the formation of mobile (current) assets.

$$R_{wcta} = \frac{\text{equity capital} + \text{long - term commitment} - \text{long - term assets}}{\text{Assets}}$$

1) $\frac{69\,162\,473{,}00 + 0 - 20\,535\,231{,}00}{118\,020\,255{,}00} = 0{,}41$ 2) $\frac{76\,717\,329{,}00 + 0 - 18\,326\,815{,}00}{166\,342\,155{,}00} = 0{,}35$

11. The investment coefficient - the share of equity involved in the formation of long-term assets.

$$R_{inv} = \frac{\text{equity capital}}{\text{long - term assets}}$$

1) $\frac{69\,162\,473{,}00}{20\,535\,231{,}00} = 3{,}36$ 2) $\frac{76\,717\,329{,}00}{18\,326\,815{,}00} = 4{,}2$

CONCLUSION

From the presentation we can conclude that financial analysis is central to the economic, financial and social phenomena of an enterprise. Financial statements are the primary interest of external users, through which they show the initial positive or negative result of the enterprise. The purpose of business analysis of the enterprise is to achieve the objectives of the economy of the company by studying the economic indicators that are reflected in the ratio of its results, investments and affect the productivity and performance of the company through the realization of efficiency. The purpose of business analysis-develop ways to maximize results with minimum investment. The study investigated the analysis of company's performance such as financial stability, independence, bankruptcy forecast and stable financing. The accounting of economic events is recorded and disclosed in financial statements at the end of each economic year. Financial statement analysis can identify potential problems arising from the indicators identified in the company and suggest future directions for the controlled organization.

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