ICM 2023
15-16th June

DOI: 10.17512/CUT/9788371939563/01

ORGANIZATION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES

Khairulla Abdurasulovich Kurbonov
Tashkent State University of Economics

Raya Xojabayevna Karlibaeva
Tashkent State University of Economics

Gulnora Maratovna Bekimbetova
Tashkent State University of Economics

Abstract: The main points of the organization of financial management in enterprises are considered. As you know, financial management in an enterprise is a separate area of activity that is associated with the management of financial relations, financial resources and their sources. At the same time, in the context of the overall management of the organization, this type of activity ensures the coordination and financial support of the decisions made aimed at achieving the strategic and operational goals of the enterprise.

Key words: financial management, enterprise, capital, financial resources, IT.

Introduction

Financial management is necessary for large, medium and small businesses. A well-thought-out cash management system helps to spend them with the greatest benefit for the development of the company and profit growth. The role of the financial director is multifaceted: every day he has to solve a wide variety of tasks. Therefore, higher requirements are placed on his competence.

Theoretical aspects of research work

Speaking very simply, financial management can be defined as a system of activities aimed at:

- formation of the organization's capital;
- distribution of financial resources in such a way that they bring maximum income.

From this definition, it is easy to understand what an important role the financial management system plays in any company. To start a business successfully, you need money, and subsequent activities are justified only when they make a profit. Without a well-thought-out cash management strategy, it is easy to lead a company to bankruptcy - not to mention the impossibility of increasing market value and gaining a leadership position in the market. So the success and competitiveness of the business directly depend on the quality of financial management. We can say that this is the main aspect of enterprise management.

The functions of financial management are as follows:

An increase in the company's profit, that is, the proceeds from the sale of goods or services must consistently exceed their cost. To solve this problem, it is necessary, in particular, to competently manage current and non-current assets.

Ensuring the growth of the market value of the enterprise. This indicator is influenced by many factors, including the demand for manufactured products / services, the ability of the business to generate income, the liquidity of the company's assets. You can also increase the market value through skillful investment.

Ministry of Education and Science Republic of Poland
Doskonała Nauka
Czestochowa University of Technology
Faculty of Management
Department of Applied Sociology and Human Resource Management

Bankruptcy prevention and reduction of financial risks. No business is immune from unforeseen situations, but the correct organization of financial management helps to minimize the likelihood of losses. The task is solved in several stages: it is necessary to identify risks, assess the possible consequences of their implementation, develop a plan to prevent negative events or reduce damage if they occur.

Reducing costs. Significant cost reductions can be achieved through optimization techniques. Thus, competent tax planning helps in a legal way to save on mandatory payments to the state budget.

Rational distribution of financial resources. If the company's money is idle, they depreciate, because inflation does not stand still. Therefore, all assets must constantly be useful.

Strengthening the company's position in the market. The goals here are determined by the scale of activity: for some, this is leadership in their segment within the region, for others - the development of new areas, for others - entering the international business arena.

Methodological aspects of research work

Various methods are used to achieve goals and accomplish tasks in the cash management system at the enterprise. A competent financial director knows how to apply them all. Guided by experience and theoretical knowledge, he understands when it is better to resort to which decision - the choice is dictated by a specific situation. Here are the main methods of financial management:

Planning and forecasting. In order to rationally manage the company's financial resources, it is necessary to have an accurate idea of how much money is required for business development, for settlements with counterparties, creditors, tax authorities, for ensuring all other needs of the enterprise within a month, quarter, year or more. It is also necessary to understand whether the company's budget has enough own funds or whether additional sources are required. Where to direct money so that it works in the best way is also a matter of financial planning.

Calculations are made on the basis of financial statements and other reliable information. As for forecasting, it pursues the same goals as planning, but uses not exact data, but only assumptions. Forecasts allow you to determine business development trends for the next few years.

Taxation. In tax legislation, something is constantly changing, most often not in favor of business. The task of the financial director is to be aware of all innovations and respond quickly to them, otherwise you can unwittingly break the law. But conscientious fulfillment of the obligations of the taxpayer is not all. To lead a business to prosperity, the CFO must know how to optimize taxation and be able to apply them to reduce the company's costs.

Lending. The company's own funds are not always enough for the business to develop. But before you take a loan, you need to carefully calculate the prospects and consequences of such a decision.

Self-financing. Lending is an auxiliary method that a company resorts to in special cases (when it is necessary to expand production, develop a new market segment, and so on). It is important that the daily needs of the company are met through self-financing. Financial management solutions must ensure the constant availability of own funds in the amount necessary for smooth operation.

Insurance. Business cannot exist without risks: they are inevitable even with an impeccably competent management policy. Insurance is one of the most reliable methods of protection against unforeseen losses.

Pricing. Errors in setting prices for goods and services are fraught with losses. If the product is unreasonably expensive, this leads to sales problems, if, on the contrary, it is too cheap, the company operates at a loss. Correct pricing requires taking into account many factors, and this falls within the competence of the financial director.

To make managerial decisions in financial management, special approaches are used - concepts. They reflect the understanding of different aspects of enterprise cash management. The concepts of financial management are varied and numerous; Let's look at the main ones.

Cash flow concept. Any financial transaction is associated with the movement of funds - this is either their receipt or expenditure. Accordingly, the flow can be positive and negative. The concept under consideration involves the evaluation of all the operations and assets of the company in terms of the magnitude and direction of the flow that they create.

The concept of market efficiency takes into account the direct dependence of prices for financial instruments (shares and others) on incoming information (politics and economic news, company reports, data from rating agencies, and so on). Thus, the fair value of assets cannot be predicted in advance. The higher the efficiency, the faster the dependence of prices on information is realized and the more difficult it is to "deceive" the market - to sell securities at a higher price or to buy them cheaper than their actual value.

The concept of opportunity spending is that the choice of one or another financial solution most often means the rejection of other options for investing capital. At the same time, the costs of unused opportunities are estimated. The decision is made on the basis of a comparison of opportunity costs: the choice is made in favor of the option that is associated with the least lost profit.

The concept of the relationship between profitability and risk suggests that any method of making a profit carries a certain amount of risk. Moreover, the degree of danger is greater, the higher the expected financial return. Thus, this dependence is directly proportional. The task is to find a compromise between profitability and risk.

Analysis and result of research work

The concepts and methods of financial management of an enterprise are practically implemented using tools, the main of which are:

Financial analysis and monitoring. Its essence is in assessing the economic position of the company, its solvency, stability, liquidity, profitability. The analysis is based on the data of the balance sheet, profit and loss statements, and cash flows. Current indicators and information for previous periods are examined. Financial analysis allows you to draw conclusions about business prospects, plan the allocation of resources, determine the need for financing - in a word, make informed and competent decisions.

Control of currency flows and analysis of currency risk. Companies holding assets or liabilities in foreign currencies always face risk due to exchange rate fluctuations. Through analysis and control, it is possible to develop an optimal strategy for conducting foreign exchange transactions and minimize possible losses.

Financial control. It is necessary in order to track the efficiency of business processes, the execution of budgets, the compliance of actual indicators with the planned ones. Financial control helps to optimize the use of financial resources and reduce costs.

Separately, it should be said about IT solutions as a modern tool for financial management. Automation of business processes saves time, ensures high accuracy of operations, simplifies interaction with customers and partners, and ultimately leads to increased profits. Today, all these goals are achieved with the help of a comprehensive solution - the implementation of ERP systems (software packages for enterprise resource management).

Conclusion

Thus, financial management means not only managing the company's finances, but also managing them with the aim of achieving success, that is, achieving the goals and objectives of the company and maximizing the value of the organization over time. However, before an organization can manage itself strategically, it first needs to define its goals precisely, quantify its available and potential resources, and develop a concrete plan for using its finances and other capital resources to achieve its goals. It is also important to determine the financial management strategy for the industry category of the organization, to organize the recruitment of personnel for the work of financial management, which will help to ensure that the enterprise regularly records all financial resources.

Literature

1. Бочарова, О.Ф. Апробация методик оценки вероятности банкротства для организаций АПК / Экономика и предпринимательство. - М.: Редакция журнала "Экономика и предпринимательство", №2(91). - 2018. - с. 810-818.
2. Герасименко, О.А. Стратегический финансовый менеджмент и успех организации / О.А. Герасименко, О.Н. Коломиец // Вектор экономики. - Пермь: ИП Мухин Максим Николаевич, №2(32), 2019. - с.11.
3. Захарян, А.В. Основные направления повышения финансовой устойчивости организаций аграрного сектора экономики Краснодарского края: монография / А.В. Захарян. - Ставрополь: Издательство: Центр научного знания «Логос», 2018. - 93 с.
4. Халяпин, А.А. Направления повышения конкурентоспособности и эффективности деятельности предпринимательских структур АПК Краснодарского края / А.А. Халяпин //Вестник казанского государственного аграрного университета. - Издательство: Казанский государственный аграрный университет (Казань), №4(30), 2013. - с. 43-49.
5. Екимова, К.В. Финансы организаций (предприятий): Учебник / К.В.Екимова, Т.В.Шубина. - М.: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2017. - 375 с.
6. Мазурина, Т.Ю. Финансы организаций (предприятий): Учебник / Т.Ю.Мазурина, Л.Г. Скамай, В.С. Гроссу. - М.: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2017. - 528 с.
7. Жиянова Н.Э. Финансовые ресурсы предприятий: повышения эффективности их формирования и использования в современных условиях//Science and Education, 2(8) 2021, 656-668. https://www.openscience.uz/index.
8. https://www.kp.ru/guide/finansovyi-menedzhment.html