

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF
UZBEKISTAN**

TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF FINANCE

“FINANCIAL ANALYSIS” DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

EDUCATIONAL- METHODOLOGICAL COMPLEX

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Module 1. Theoretical bases of financial analysis	
1.Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject	1.1 The Role, Role and Importance of Analysis in Modern Management. 1.2 The subject, object, purpose of financial analysis subject, functions, principles. 1.3 Method of subject matter of financial analysis and its specificity features. 1.4 Financial Analysis: Internal Financial Analysis, externally analysis. 1.5 The methods applied in the financial analysis: traditional (verification, balance, chain replacement, index, difference, relative and economic mathematics (integral, linear and nonlinear) programming, theoretical gaming, correlation and regression, determinant, logarithm). 1.6. Special methods of financial analysis: financial reporting reading, horizontal, vertical, trend, comparative, factor, coefficients analysis. 1.7 The role and place of financial analysis among other subjects specific features. 1.8 Subjects of financial analysis (real and prospective investors, creditors, suppliers, customers, employees, as well government institutions, ministries, offices, public and other stakeholders) and their Interests.
2. Organization and information sources of the financial analysis	2.1 Organization, conduct, and conclusions of financial analysis in the field of forming relations statutory basis. 2.2 Forms of organization of financial analysis. Financial Analysis the organization's network characteristics, activities, the role of a competitive person. 2.3. Main sections of the financial analysis: financial reporting

	analysis, investment analysis, processes in the securities market analyze, predict financial reporting. 2.4 Stages of financial analysis. 2.5. Information base of financial analysis (on analytical structures information), their openness and transparency. 2.6. Financial reporting forms and their description. 2.7.Full financial reports and their analysis. 2.8 National and international standards for the preparation of financial reporting 2.9 Impact on the financial statement content. 2.10 Problematic aspects of financial analysis (periodic interval comparisons, comparisons between different businesses, information operational problems). 2.11. Review of the auditor's conclusions. Not Audited reports. 2.12 Other information used in the financial analysis.
Module 2. Economic and financial vulnerability analysis	
3. Analysis of enterprise operation activity	3. 1.Operation analysis and critical functions. 3.2. Types of business activity: operational, investment, financial activity. 3. 3.Operation and the analysis of its key aspects. 3. 4.Product (work, services) network and a description of the activity. 3. The volume of production, cost and profitability of the product (CVP analysis). 3. 6. (works, services) and critical dimension and level of Factor Analysis. 3. 7. Analyzing the volume of production (works, services) production. 3. 8.Product range of management. 3.9 Analysis of the volume of injection . 3.10 Evaluating the effectiveness of enterprise operational activity (labor productivity, use of production capacities, innovative products, export volume). 3. 11.Operation leverij analysis. 3. 12.Operation risks and to manage them.
4. Analysis	4.1 Purpose, content and tasks of the expense analysis.

of production cost and period expenses	4.2 Classification and Description of Expenses . 4.3.O'zgaruvchan and transfer costs. 4.4 General assessment of expenses and their basic elements, analysis. 4.5.Xarajat elements and activities kalkulyasiya articles, analysis of the costs and responsibility centers. 4.6 Analysis of material , labor and amortization expenses. 4.7.Product analysis. 4.8 Analysis of the cost of production (works, services). 4.9 Evaluation of bed expenses.
5.Balance sheet analysis	5.1 The analysis of the balance of Accounting and functions. 5.2.Accounting balance and structure: assets, capital and liabilities. 5.3.Balans compliance with articles, reports and other financial information. 5.4 The balance of 4.Accounting "read". 5.5 The analysis of the balance of .Accounting horizontal (periodic). 5.6.Accounting balance of the vertical (structural) analysis. 5.7 Analysis of the financial state of the enterprise 5.8 Economic potential of enterprises : structure, indicator system and efficiency analysis. 5.9 Financial Capacity of Enterprises: Structure, Indicators System and effectiveness analysis. 5.10. Liquidity of the balance sheets classification. Liquidity and accounting of the balance sheet solvency analysis.
6.Financial stability analysis	6.1.The purpose, purpose and objectives of financial stability analysis functions. 6.2. Financial stability and its types: absolute and normative sustainability, unstable and crisp situations. 6.3 The economic resources of the premises, its financial structure, liquidity, solvency, financial position and sustainability effect 6.4 With the own funds of the enterprise availability analysis. 6.5.Dynamic analysis of financial stability. 6.6. The office finance stability with dependent coefficients (finance Independence (autonomy), finance the dependence, the ratio of own and debt to equity, with own funds

	assurance, collection of own working capital coefficient) and their analysis. 6.7. The office finance sustainability consolidate identifying and establishing internal opportunities within the organization measures to be taken.
7.Credit worthiness analysis	7.1. Purpose, goals and objectives of credit analysis. 7.2 Description of creditworthiness 7.3 Basic assessment and analysis of creditworthiness methods: expert assessment and scoring system. 7.4 Credit of Commercial Banks in Credits Assessment The peculiarities of its policy. Assessment of the firm's security. 7.6 The analysis of competitive ability of the product. 7.7Access analysis. 7.8 Analysis of the purpose of credit resources. 7.9. Evaluation of credit incentives in financial ratios. 7.10 Analysis of loan security. 7. 11.Risk analysis. Control over creditworthiness duration.
Module 3. Borrowing and Financial Analysis	
8.Receivables and payables analysis	8.1.Discussions, content of debts debts analysis, goals and objectives of their analysis. 8.2. Formation of receivables and payables. 8.3 Analysis of Debt and Debt Debt Stock Structure and Term. 8.4. Effectiveness and effectiveness of debt dynamics (comparative analysis of debt returns and creditworthiness). 8.5 Mechanisms of taking appropriate management decisions on reducing debts and creditors' debts. 8.6. Receivable and payable debt analysis. Reserves analysis on accounts receivable and payable debt.
9.Analysis of financial results and profitability	9.1.The importance, content, goals and objectives of the analysis of indicators representing financial results, profit and profit. 9.2. Relationship between general financial results, their composition, structure and indicators. 9.3. Methods of evaluation and analysis of financial performance, profitability and profitability indicators. 9.4.Investigation of income received from the main and non-core business of the undertaking. 9.5.Marginal Profit Analysis. 9.6. Gross profit from sales of goods and analysis of factors

	affecting it. 9.7. Types of expenditures included in the financial results and their description. Ways of assessment and analysis of expenses. Factors influencing the cost changes and ways to calculate them. 9.9 Benefits (damage) of business and economic activity, ways of their identification and analysis. 9.10. Investigation of Earnings and Losses. Benefits analysis before paying. 9.12. Analysis of payments and payments to the budget. 9.13. Dynamics of tax payments, their comparative analysis with the results. 9.14. Ways to calculate tax burden on premises. 9.15. Analysis of profit and factors affecting it. 9.16. Rentableness indicators and factors affecting them. 9.17 Determination of profitability and profitability enhancement opportunities.
Module 4 Cash Flow, Capital Analysis and Ratings Assessment	
10. Cash flow analysis	10.1. The importance and main tasks of increasing the cash resources of households, calculating their reproductive life and achieving results. 10.2 Distinct features of the company's money supply and flow analysis. Structure and basic elements of the cash flow statement. 10.4. The role of financial analysis in effective cash flow management and cash flow management. 10.5 Cash Flow Analysis in Basic Operations. Cash flow analysis from financial and investment activities. Correct and curvilinear method of analysis of cash flows. Factor Analysis of Cash Flow Management. Determine the potential for cash flow movements. 10.8. Analysis of trends trends in cash flows. Interest rates and calculation methods. 10.9. Analysis of currency movements.
11. Own capital components and its analysis	11.1 Purpose and tasks of the analysis of private equity. 11.2. The structure of private equity: charter capital (authorized capital), added capital, reserve capital and unallocated profit. 11.3 Analysis of Private Equity and its Change. Dynamic analysis of private equity. 11.5. Source Asset Review. Analysis of Private Equity (Profitability). Analysis of indicators of the financial leverage

12. Access and analysis of economical bankruptcy of enterprises	12.1 Objective Necessity of Evaluation of Economic Insolvency (Bankruptcy), Objectives and Objectives of its Analysis. 12.2. Bankruptcy Institute and its Development Perspectives. Legal norms of economic uncertainty. 12.3.Sources of Economic Insolvency Analysis 12.4. The system of indicators used for bankruptcy testing and their comparative analysis. National and international experience of economic vulnerability assessment. Financial condition analysis of economical vulnerability hazards. Various models of bankruptcy recognition. 12.7.Bankruptcy Processes: An overview of the financial situation in surveillance, external management, rehabilitation, liquidation. 12.8 Development of measures aimed at financial rehabilitation of the company and adoption of management decisions on their implementation. 12.9. Measures to prevent economic insolvency (bankruptcy). 12.10 Use of financial management in the prevention of bankruptcy.
13.Reyting accesement of financial position of enterprises and its analysis	13.1. The necessity of assessment of the financial position of economic entities in the competitive economy, purpose, purpose and tasks of the analysis. 13.2 Types, essence and evaluation methods of the activities of the enterprises. 13.3 The system of indicators used to estimate the financial position of enterprises and methods of their determination. 13.4. Explain the financial status and effectiveness of the enterprises Comparative analysis of the rating on complex indicators and their comparative analysis. 13.5 Practice of rating assessment. 13.6 Comparative analysis of rating indicators on efficiency of economic and financial potential of the enterprise. Sort of the enterprises by rating. 13.7 International experience of rating assessment of the state of the financial status and opportunities of using them in analytical practice of our country.
14.Forecasting of financial elements	14.1 Purpose, purpose and analysis functions of financial reporting elements 14.2 Assumption of assets, capital and liabilities. 14.3 Estimation of profits and costs: forecasting of sales

	volumes, product cost, operating profit and expense, profitability and profitability levels. Prediction of Cash Flows. 14.5. Estimation of bankruptcy. 14.6 Influence of the indicators on internal and external factors. Estimating the probability and reliability of forecasting indicators. Predictable shortcomings.

Theme 1.1. Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject

Globalization of the economy, integration processes, innovation intensity, and a strong competitive environment require the improvement of the system of computational science in accordance with the principles of modern business. The market model, which is considered as a pillar of interest, first of all takes into account the algorithm of clear calculations, their valuation and deep analytical solutions ⁱ¹.

The 21st century is a century of new development of the world economy. This world means humanity, the transformation of socio-economic and spiritual life, transformation of economic models, international relations, globalization and new geo-economic construction. Today's economy is not the only economy that is looking for a fault, looking for solutions to problems, easily eradicating anyone's head, and possessing all kinds of possessions, without knowledge, knowledge, change and development. must admit. The modern economy, on the basis of deep analytical solutions, has always been a complex system that is constantly updating itself, regulating and risking it. What is the role, role and importance of the analysis in the economy, its macro and micro-scale governance?

Macro scale analysis is not a science. This does not mean that macro scales can not be performed. Its key features are made within the framework of other subjects (economics, macroeconomics, marketing, statistics, etc.). At the micro level, the analysis puts on a number of challenging tasks, and by addressing them, the diagnostics of financial and economic activities of the undertakings, which is the lower link, is put in place.

In order to establish and analyze the effectiveness of their business activities by analyzing and analyzing the activities of economic entities, the company uses its production, commercial and financial activities to derive financial resources and increase its financial status. levels, competitiveness, anticipation of financial results and determining ways to increase economic profitability based on real business opportunities, and defining measures for more efficient use of financial resources.

Increasing the profitability of the enterprise, optimizing its capital structure and ensuring its financial stability, increasing the attractiveness of the property (for shareholders, founders), investors and lenders, forming an effective mechanism for managing business , as well as, the access to financial resources can only be achieved through the use of all opportunities of the market mechanism.

In its turn, the new essence of freedom, effectiveness, development and progress in the activities of economic entities requires a whole system of governance.

Today, there are very wide opportunities for businesses. Not only the team of economic entities, owners, investors, and also all countries and the public system are also interested in governance change and development.

¹Рахимов М.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектлари молиявий ҳолатининг таҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б.

Modern management:²

- includes short and long term planning;
- providing financial and other information to owners and targeted users - accounting;
- economic analysis that defines rapid, current and future management strategies through deep processing of information, objective assessment of activities, identification of economic and financial opportunities;
 - providing innovative and intelligent economics
- providing a clear solution and effectiveness of business management and targeted management;

An important incentive for the coordination of relations, based on the effectiveness and effectiveness of the work, is a decent stimulation of labor;

- and other (social, ecological, technical, organizational) aspects
- It is a complex system.

The solution of the most important tasks faced by economic entities is achieved only through the establishment and improvement of modern management based on information flows and their analytical conclusions.

Subjects and subjects of management, its essential units and classifications can be expressed as follows.

Table 1

Management is its essential elements

	Unauthorized Units	Classification
Management (Management)	Enterprise activity Effectiveness to increase oriented modern principles, methods, tools and set of shapes	Different methods, work organization and activities Specific type of management activity
Control Object	Economic resources	They are the ones who control the subject, in the future also for the purpose of generating income all assets acquired as a result of activity

²KR Subramanyam Financial statement analysis, Eleventh edition. Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, page 2

Subjects of management	Leading staff, Managers	Resources, expenses and revenues control implementers
Management is important Element	Planning	Activity of the undertaking, financial state, money funds movement on the surface based, operative, current and upcoming defines the indicators
Management is important element	Accounting	Farm conductor subject of the subject activity indicators, finance state, money An effective economy of capital flows decision makers with a wide range of information needed provides
Management is important element	Control (Audit)	Farm conductor subject of the subject activity indicators, finance state, money funds movement related information property owners, state and other entities Compliance with the requirements that do not contradict their interests controls
Management is important element	Analysis	Farm conductor subject of the subject activity indicators i, financial status, money funds movement About on the information analytical conclusions current and prospective development evaluate their performance and improve them determines important measures.

Under globalization conditions, the modern leader needs to know the criteria for effective decision-making, the systematic approach to solving the problem of his / her own business, critical analysis, and the promotion of production to a qualitatively new level.

The economic decisions that businesses adopt are an important issue in raising money, their exact reproduction time, and the ability to look for a way to achieve results.

Analysis on this subject:

to carry out systematic analysis of activities, taking into account internal and external impacts of economic entities;

- Identify existing opportunities for economic entities to achieve their current and future targets;

- to evaluate the trends in development of the business entity; - Further development of the business entity, search and implementation of economic and financial resources, help.

Analysis - Participates at all stages of decision-making as an important part of improving the quality and effectiveness of management activities.

In the modern form of analysis it is necessary to rely on high professionalism, economic-mathematical models, information technologies, complex analytical solutions in solving specific tasks.

The analysis - emphasizes the importance of human factor in the preparation of real analytical conclusions on objective reality, processes, achieved results, determination and implementation of concrete measures in the activities of economic entities.

Analysis:

- improving the management process;
- improve management efficiency;
- to ensure quality of management;
- allows to compete with each other.

Modern governance analysis is also an important part of the knowledge and knowledge network as the most effective way of managing the business entities, preventing and managing losses, improving the economic and financial situation, is seen as an important part of strengthening tolerance.

At present, the analysis is stepping into a new stage of development. Here is a process of formation of a new theory, methodology and practice of analysis. Developing the form of communication technologies, mathematical models, and statistical methods that are compatible with the structure of financial and financial flows (financial, management) that define current and prospective development, ensuring the efficiency of the analysis in Uzbekistan and foreign scientists. attempts are made to³

In the competitive economy, the circle width will be further enhanced. Especially in the context of global financial and economic crises, the need to analyze macro and micro causes of their occurrence increases. Because of the changes in each process (economic, financial, organizational, etc.), the consequences should be explained by the internal and external factors and final conclusions.

Today's economy stimulates the economic entities in the development of technical and technological progress, science-based economy. This, in turn, requires the managers to set up effective business activities, activate entrepreneurship, and enhance individuality and integrity. None of these functions can be achieved without economic, financial analysis. First of all, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the issue of improving the management itself. Unless the management system is improved, its key tools will not be improved. It is important to note that

³Пронина В. С. Экономический анализ: перспективы развития // Молодой ученый.-2016. №27. С. 485-487. URL <https://moluch.ru/archive/131/36374/> (дата обращения: 05.02.2018).

today's transition to a corporate form as an improved form of governance has taken on a new era in world practice.⁴

Traditional management decision-making theories emphasize the concept of complex management concepts. Management complexThe concept of analysis - requires consideration of all aspects of management decisions and the co-operation of many industry experts. The criterion determining the effectiveness of this concept in decision making is also assessed not only by quantitative indicators, but also by qualitative indicators.

The role of analysis in management is to provide management subjects with the necessary information to provide optimal solutions to the management object (business processes and events, their effectiveness and results management).

The role of analysis in management is the delivery of systematic solutions to business entities on the assessment and further development of economic, commercial and financial activities of economic entities.

The key role of the analysis is the economic, financial condition of the economic entities, their future expectations, the positive differences in the receipts and expenditures of funds, and the need for comprehensive studies to increase the size of capital.

Object, Objective, Principles of Financial Analyze

The Competitiveness of the Economic Entitya fundamental improvement in the structure of the new structure of the unhingiferous is not a mechanism that provides self-sufficiency. First of all, the introduction of new technologies and technologies in production, ensuring competitiveness through the creation of innovative products, requires structural changes. These processes are, of course, an important guarantee for efficiency and effectiveness in the workplace, as well as the effectiveness of the results. Positive changes in work, efficiency and effectiveness require continuous review, assessment and analysis of the activities of undertakings in a comprehensive and systematic way.

Business entities, their guaranteed freedom of movement, and units based on specific support are always governed by analytical solutions. The same administration requires a simple, complex, economical, financial analysis of the cause of the problem.

Considering the fact that each fan object has emerged as a necessity and resolves its tasks, and gives a clear solution to the material and non-material world, and continues to grow in its vital means of ensuring its well-being and beauty, economic and financial analysis has been formed over several centuries.

The first appearance of science formation dates back to ancient times. His first sources include Confucian doctrine, Xenophonic in ancient Greece, Aristotle, Varroon in ancient Rome, and Sanekas.

⁴ Д. Рахимова. Корпоратив бошқарув: Замонавий усул ва ёндашувлар. Халқ сўзи газетаси. 20 Февраль 2016

The medieval sources of analysis can be seen from macro and micro-economic analysis (Antoine Monkret, U.Petti, D.Rikardo, A.Smit, S.Sismondi and others) in the theory of economic theory.

The emergence and development of modern economic analysis scientists are often associated with the emergence and development of accounting, auditing and audit.

Among foreign scientists in the development of science: I.Arinishkin, M.I.Bakanov, L.E.Basovskiy, D.Bliss, B.Barngols, M.A.Bahrushina, V.V.Bocharov, S.YU.Buevich, O.N.Volkov, R.Ya.Vejsman, N.V.Voytolovskiy, N.R. Vejsman, L.T.Gilyarovskaya, A.I.Gingzburg, P.Gerstnera, L.V.Donsova, D.A. Endovitskiy, O.V.Efimova, B.T.Jarlgasov police, II, V.E.Kerimov, V.V.Kovalev, L.I. Kravchenko, V.G.Kogdenko, A.Ja.Vjazmin Lokshin, N.P.Lubushin, E.I.Maydanchik, A.SH. Margulis, MV Melnik, AIMuravev, EV Negashev, NA Nikiforova, A.YU. Petrov, V.I. Petrova, G.V.Savitskaya, V.I. Sambrovskiy, A.I.Sumsova, S.K.Tatur, A.Ya.Usachev, I.Sher, A.E.Xorin, P.N.Khudyakov, A.D.SHeremet, I.A.Sholomovich, Uzbek scientists N.A.Khan, S.X.Abdulyatipov, I.T.Abdukarimov, Ya.Abdullayev, A.T.Ibragimov, A.V.Vahobov, M.Q. Pardaev, M.Yu.Rahimov, A. Usanov, N.F.Ishankulov, B.J.Hakimov, A.A.Abduganiev, U.A.Nurmanov, G.A.Ibragimov, U.Q.YAqubov, Z.A.Sagdillaeva, T.SH.SHogiyasov, S.Sholimov, B.Isroilov, Yu.S.Sattarov, R.Kuchkarov, D.Q.Qudbiev, I.O.Voljin, V.V.Ergashbaev, Z.N.Kurbonov, SH.U.Haydarov are bigger. Particularly, the contribution of the Tashkent and Samarkand schools will be emphasized in the development of the analysis.

Formation and development of accounting, audit as a science can also be an important impetus for the emergence of economic, financial analysis.

The sources of its formation and development have a special place in the "Treatise on Schet and Recordings" by Italian mathematician Luca Pochiola.

It has not been long since the analysis has been formed as a science. The fundamental sources of the publication have been published since the 20th to the 20th century.

Table 2

Origin of financial analysis and their names in the process of historical development⁵

Rename	Note
Balance theory	Because of studying balance information
Balance interpretation	Evaluation of periodic changes in indicators due to the need

⁵Created by the author independently

Balance analysis	The results achieved in periodic changes are either richer Future assessment based on the capabilities with the emergence of a need
Report Analytics	Increasing the number of financial reporting forms and the need to evaluate their reflective elements due to
Economic analysis	All economic changes it was demand with increasing force
Social-economic analysis	The scope of the topics studied is only economical not social aspects with the necessity of learning
Economic activity analysis	Farm activity all cover the edges due to the demand for shock
Financial and management Analysis	Accounting records finance and management compliant to the account
Financial Analysis, Financial Reporting Analysis	Common professionalism and specialization of developed countriesCompatible with the system of sciences

Science is a natural process. The analysis of the theory of knowledge of the world as an important tool for addressing the economy-related issues is regarded not only as a concrete science but also as a methodological basis for all subjects.

If we look at the subject matter in a broader sense, it is the economic activity of the object (company, company, concern) that is being analyzed. The analysis is not only about what has happened, but also in the future. including the processes involved. In this respect, this science is fundamentally different from other subjects.

The subject of the subject of analysis can be understood in a single sense regardless of the definition given in the sources. This content is explained by the

uniformity of the process, the results of the activities in the sources, the evaluation of the indicators, the reason, the uniqueness of the study of the effects of internal and external factors.

The object of the subject is the periodic study of the financial and economic activity of various economic entities, their effectiveness and effectiveness in the system of indicators, interrelations and affiliated information sources, using sources of information.

Financial and economic activity:

the complex structure of the production, production and sales of goods (works, services), the level of utilization of power, the cash flows and their efficient use, staff composition and labor, product cost, profit margins, financial status;

purpose-oriented activity of formation and use of resource base of economic and social development of the enterprise from creation to liquidation;

is a comprehensive activity of the managing subject to control economic resources, its financial structure, liquidity, solvency, and working environment.

An analysis of financial and economic activity - the ability of the business entity to increase cash and cash equivalents in the future, timely repayment of financial liabilities, the need for loans, cash flows and cash flows. distribution, the assessment of potential changes in economic resources, as well as the business entity then it is a great way to estimate how successful he can improve his financial situation.

The constructive view of financial and economic activity is expressed in the following links.

The main objective of the analysis of financial and economic activity is to provide an objective assessment of the key (information) indicators of the business entity on the effectiveness, profit and loss, cash flow and financial position, to identify and eliminate errors, deficiencies, and take measures to further improve it.

Table 3

Cycle process of analysis of financial and economic activity

1	Resources analysis	Manufacturing expenses and product cost analysis	Developer remove and to sell analysis	Financials the result analysis	Liquidity analysis	Payment ability analysis	Financials condition analysis
2	...		...		...		...
3	...		...		...		...

Special attention will be paid to the factors influencing efficiency and effectiveness of financial and economic activity analysis. They can be structured into objective and subjective factors.

In the case of subjective factors, the practical activities of enterprises include the factors that can be achieved with high efficiency and effectiveness in direct connection. These impacts include the right organization, promotion, cost-effective use of material resources, cost savings, power utilization, and the discipline of payment discipline.

When it comes to objective (external) factors, it is understood that factors that are not completely dependent on the business, ie change of state policy, change in supply and demand in the market, inflation and other factors.

Learning through information sources is meant learning outcomes from financial and economic activities, as well as aggregated, aggregated reporting, as well as using a variety of sources (plans, standards, etc.).

Periodic learning is a requirement for operational, current, and prospective learning in its information source analysis.

In addition to the subject of science, special attention is paid to its object. The object of the analysis is the activity of economic entities and their structural subdivisions (divisions, sexes, brigades) of various types of property, economic results, property and financial status, production, supply, sale is financial activity.

The financial condition of the enterprise characterizes the state of capital in terms of the economic entity's ability to operate, develop and finance its own business. Ie, the level of financial resources provided by the economic entity, the level of their targeted and effective use, the financial relationships with other legal and natural entities, the condition of solvency and financial stability.

Table 4

Subject and object of financial analysis

Indicators	Definition	Classification
Subject of analysis	Different property shaped farm conductorfinancial and investment economic activity, its efficiency and effectiveness indicators system, interconnection and involvement, Different information depending on factors periodically using resources to	Economical explain changes to give
		An accurate assessment of the results to give
		Developer remove effectiveness identifying the potential for development

	learn	Plan and management decisions substantiation
The object of analysis	Different property shaped farm conductor Subjects and theirs composition subdivisions(section,sex,brigades),economic results,property-finance location, functionalproduction, supply, sale, finance activity	Product functional remove and sale
		Use of resources
		Developer remove expenses and product cost
		Financial Results and Finance condition

Assessment of the business activity of the business entities through the financial analysis and estimation of their ability to grow, predicting the expected profitability of the enterprise in the inputs and financial resources of commercial, commercial and financial activities, and focusing on the ways to increase economic profitability based on the real business opportunities, and the determination of more efficient use of financial resources.

Increasing the profitability of the enterprise, optimizing its capital structure and ensuring its financial stability, increasing the attractiveness of the property (for shareholders, founders), investors and lenders, forming an effective mechanism for managing business , as well as through the use of all opportunities of the market mechanism to attract financial resources.

The main objectives of financial analysis are:

- substantiating the forecast (scientific, economical) of economic indicators of economic entities in the near and long-term;
 - assessment of the parameters of the forecast and projection, their sensitivity to achievement of results;
 - evaluation of economic resources controlled by the business entity and their effectiveness;
 - evaluation of the economic indicators of the society; - increase of the money resources of the business entity
- estimate the reproduction time and the ability to look for results;
- evaluating the impact of the entity's ability to respond to liquidity, solvency, and changing environment.
 - identifying and setting up opportunities for economic efficiency, commercial accountability, income generation and financial improvement;

The systematic implementation of the set measures. Important principles of science in the analysis of financial and economic activityas follows: These principles are inherent in all types of microchannel analyzes.

Table 5**Analysis Principles**

Principles	Classification
Public Interest Opinion approach principle	Evaluation of economic events, economic processes economic, social, environmental and international policies of the state legislation that should be taken into account
Science	Based on the theory of dialectical knowledge, production taking into account the requirements of the economic laws of development, technology advancements, advanced experiences, and economics it should take into account the latest research methods
Systematicity	The object being studied is a complex dynamic system and it is a series small elements and their interconnection should be considered
Commitment	All units, units and objects of the object being analyzed accountability and their interrelationships requires extensive learning
Optimism, accuracy and reliability	A reliable and proven analysis that reflects the truth is reliable, verified and realistic reflect the reality admin information substantiated necessary. Only just analyze results risky will give. That is why the company has a constant account, control (audit) it needs improvement
Impact	The results of the analysis of production processes Directly intervention, reserves, the way mistake direct impact on finding faults it means that it is necessary
Planning	According to this principle, the company is an analyst planning of the work, distribution among its executors, and so on it should be checked and controlled

Efficiency	The cost of the analysis is several times higher that it should be covered
Operativity	This principle includes economic analysis, decision-making, and more the implementation of which requires a clear and rapid response
Democratic	Attract the broad public and analyze the analysis wide public participation in discussing the results of the analysis it requires

The word "analytics" is the translation of the Greek word "analysis" in Uzbek, which means "I'm going to" or "divide." Thus, the analysis means that it is narrower to deduce the whole of its components and to learn its composition by dividing them into pieces.

What does "analysis" mean? What does the analysis itself teach or teach? Is this a science or method of analysis? We have such questions very much.

It should be emphasized that analysis alone is not enough in the case of real events and processes. There is also a need to use other tactics appropriate to human thinking. In this context, the alternative to the analysis is "synthesis", which determines the relationships and interrelations between the components of the study package.

The term "synthesis" is also derived from the Greek word synthesis, which means "unite" and "add".

Thus, the analysis means the method of knowing the phenomena and phenomena, which are based on a broader sense of the whole complex of components and their relationships and relationships.

As you know, the concept of analysis is very broad, and it is applied in various fields and directions. There are many kinds of science and practice analysis: economics, finance, chemistry, physics, mathematics, statistics, etc. They are certainly different from each other's objects, goals, and learning styles.

It is possible to understand economic processes, their tendency to change, development and methods of rational and logical development of development. No microscopes, chemical reagents, and measuring devices can be used.

The method of financial analysis and its features

The method has a broad sense and concept. The method of science characterizes methods, means, ways of the object. The method is Greek, the "method" is derived from the word and means "way of learning".

The method is the method of approaching the phenomenon of real-life events and processes. Analysis and synthesis is general dialectic as a scientific

method of learning. Its distinctive characteristic is that this method characterizes interdependence, involvement learning.

Determination of the method of analysis (relative to all types of microimages) has become a very controversial issue, as is the definition of its subject, and there is no single point in it yet.

Too

much many ScientistsNRVeysman, M.Rubinov, P.I. Savichev, V.V.Osmolovskiy, V.A.Beloborodov, S.B.Borngols, M.I.Borngols, A.D.SHeremet, Neha, A.V.Vaxobov, A.T.Ibragimov, N.P.Ishonqulov, M.Q.Pardaev. M.Yu.Raximovlar analyzed by the methods of science are different definitions.⁶ But they all are definite and close to each other.

The method of financial analysis is to determine the trends and causes of their change by means of a special method of dialectical approach to the study of household business, the system of indicators reflected in various sources of information, systematic, comprehensive study, measurement and summarizing of interrelations.

It should be noted that each type of analysis has its own style. Style refers to a set of rules that can be used to accomplish this or that task.

The method of financial analysis is the methods and methods of analytical research of financial and economic activity.

Analyzes can be conditionally divided into two groups: public and private.

Common styling is a system of methods and procedures that can be used simultaneously in the study of science objects, used in the various types of science and analysis.

Private style is a system of methods and procedures that only depends on the subject of the subject, depending on the object of research.

Conducting a financial analysis, of course, requires a definition of its order. These procedures can be classified in the following stages.

⁶Вейцман Н.Р.Очерки по бухгалтерскому учету и анализу М.Госфиниздат,1958,с.112-113, Рубинов М. Основы экономического анализа работы предприятий М.Госфиниздат, 1962,с.13, Хан Н.А. Қишлоқ хўжалик корхоналари хўжалик фаолиятининг анализи, Тошкент, Ўқитувчи,1978 12 б., Савичев П.И.Экономический анализ орудие выявления внутрихозяйственных резервов М.,Финансы,1968,с.17, Теория АХД Под.ред. В.В.Осмоловского,Минск Высшая школа,1989 с.49, Анализ хозяйственной деятельности Под.ред. В.А.Белобородовой М., Финансы и статистика, 1985,с.17, Экономический анализ хозяйственной деятельности предприятий и объединений. Под.ред. С.Б.Боригольц и Г.М.Тация. М.,Финансы и статистика,1986 с.21, Баканов М.И.,Шеремет А.Д., Теория экономического анализа. М. Финансы и статистика, 1997 с.44, Вахабов А.В. ва бошқалар Молиявий ва бошқарув таҳлили. Т.:Иқтисод –молия, 2013 йил.47-б. М.Қ.Пардаев Иқтисодий таҳлил. Т.:2017 24б. Ё.Абдуллаев , А.Ибрагимов,М.Рахимов Иқтисодий таҳлил Т.: Мехнат 2001.34 б.

Table 6**Stages of financial analysis**

Stage 1	The object, purpose and tasks of the analysis are determined, an analysis plan is made
Stage 2	Indicators that describe the object of the analysis are selected, sorted and Systematized
Stage 3	Information needed for analysis is collected and prepared (reliability is checked, brought to a comparative look)
Stage 4	Farm activity results plan, last year, progressive businesses compared with the indicators
Stage 5	Factors are analyzed and units that affect the results will be charged
Stage 6	Activity effectiveness not used and in the future the capacity is determined
Stage 7	The effects of various factors, identified and not used opportunities taking into account the concrete measures, measures are taken

The peculiarities of the method of analysis, what are the different aspects of its analysis?

An important feature of the method of financial analysis is that it is learned not only of change, development, but also its linkage. Important attention is given to identifying indicators and units affecting them.

Another important feature of the method of financial analysis is that it is possible to forecast not only the outcome of the indicator relationship, but also to predict their future expectations. In the financial analysis, not only the real situation, but also its expected results, linen

Another feature of the method of financial analysis is to clearly calculate the interaction and dependence of the indicators being explored.

In summary we can say that the important feature of the analysis is that the specific economic indicator under study can not be analyzed separately from other factors. Their interdependence is always respected.

When the analysis is successful, its methods are chosen correctly, and they are used scientifically and creatively. This factor requires a dialectical approach to the object being investigated.

Using the dialectical approach in the analysis means that all the affiliated parties are taken into consideration when analyzing the business.

Specific features of financial analysis require that financial analysts focus on the following key elements:

- Organization of the operational process;
- cash flows;
- Purpose of the mission;
- assessment of network risks;
- studying the ghost;
- study the scale of the society;
- to examine his legal status.

Methods used in financial analysis: Traditional (comparative, balance, average values, chain change, index, difference, relative indices) and economic mathematics (integral, linear and nonlinear programming, theoretical game, correlation and regressions, determinants, logarithms).

Basic (general) methods of analysis should be summarized as follows:

Comparison method.

Comparison is the most widely used method in the analysis. Its horizontal, vertical, trendy methods are composed.

In practice, it is important to comply with the essential conditions of comparison. They include the unit of measure (volume, value, quantity indicators), periodic intervals, mode of operation, production conditions, uniform business environment, methodological uniqueness of calculations.

The content of the comparison is a comparison. Changes in the object being studied on a comparison basis, their trends and trends are studied.

Comparative analysis is studied by the following types: horizontal, vertical, trend, and also one-dimensional and multifaceted analysis.

Used to estimate and evaluate the absolute and relative change from realistic indicators from the horizontal benchmark (base, last year, average, progressive economic indicator).

Vertical analysis is carried out by calculating the percentage of separate parts of the economic phenomena to study the structure of the economic phenomena.

Trend has been used for a number of years to study the relative increase in growth rates and the growth rate.

In a one-dimensional analysis, the comparison is made by comparing one or more indices of an object, or just one index of multiple objects.

Multidimensional analysis compares several companies with the large spectrum of indicators. This analysis is widely used in the complex assessment of the operation of enterprises and their subdivisions.

Comparisons of actual realities, realistic indicators, estimates of previous years, base year, average network, progressive, pale and foreign indicators, their dynamics, absolute and relative expressions are evaluated.

Table 7

**Change in the sales volumes of the product (works and services) in
comparison method of analysis**

Comparison unit	The indicator absolute change	The indicator relative change, %	Indicator index	One percent change absolute expression
Regarding the plan	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_r p_r$	$\frac{\sum q_x p_x}{\sum q_r p_r} * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_r p_r$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_r p_r$
Relative to the last year	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_o p_o$	$\frac{\sum q_x p_x}{\sum q_o p_o} * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_o p_o$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_o p_o$
Basis yearly relative to ($\sum q_b p_b$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_b p_b$	$\frac{\sum q_x p_x}{\sum q_b p_b} * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_b p_b$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_b p_b$
Average network relative to the indicator ($\sum q_t p_t$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_t p_t$	$\frac{\sum q_x p_x}{\sum q_t p_t} * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_t p_t$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_t p_t$
Advanced to indicator relative to ($\sum q_i p_i$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_i p_i$	$\frac{\sum q_x p_x}{\sum q_i p_i} * 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_i p_i$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_i p_i$
Thick to indicator relative to ($\sum q_q p_q$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_q p_q$	$\frac{\sum q_x p_x}{\sum q_q p_q} * 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_q p_q$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_q p_q$
To the international rating relative to ($\sum q_x p_x$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_r p_r$	$\frac{\sum q_x p_x}{\sum q_r p_r} * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_r p_r$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_r p_r$

Table 8

An analysis of the production plan performance

Quarter	Product (Job, Service) Proceeds from sales, mln UZS		Realitydegree plandifference	Completing the plan, %
	Plan	Fact		
1	22 500	21 600	-900 (21 600 -22 500)	96 (21600/22500)
2	20 200	20 800	+600	102.9
3	28,000	28 200	+200	107.1
4	27,000	26 300	-700	97.4
Total	97 700	96900	-800	99.18

The net profit of the company's production (works, services) was less than the plan of 800 million UZS. It means that the plan for this product (work, service) has been fulfilled by 99.18%. In the first and fourth quarters the revenue plan was not fulfilled. The plan for the second and third quarters was 102.9 and 107.1 percent respectively.

The events and processes that are studied in the economic analysis are quantitative and are expressed in absolute and relative quantities.

Absolute amounts represent quantities, quantities, sizes and levels of economic events and processes.

The relative quantities represent the resulting nuclei as a result of the distribution of an absolute amount to the second absolute amount. Relative quantities can be expressed in different ways: coefficients (comparison base 1), percentages (comparative database 100), promil (comparative base 1000) and promil (comparative database 10,000).

During the analysis, the following types of relative quantities are widely used: relative amounts of planning tasks; Relative amounts of the plan; relative amounts of dynamics; Structural relative amounts; relative amounts of coordination; intensive relative quantities; relative amounts of inter-site and regional comparisons; relative amounts of efficiency.

Table 9

Types, expression and classification of relative quantities

Comparison Type	Comparison is relative expression	Classification
Plan functions relative quantities	$K_{rv} = K_{jr} / k_{o'y}$	The current year's performance indicator (K_{jr}) last year or past years average $K_{o'y}$ indicators ratio
Accomplish relative quantities	$K_{rb} = K_h / K_r$	Schedule with the actual achievement (K_h) indicators (K) ratio
Relative amounts of dynamics	$K_{dn} = K_b / K_{bv}$	Economical Indicators (K_b), K_{bv}) time describes the relative change in
Structured relative quantities	$K_{tn} = K_{ab} / K_{uh}$	Explore collection some units (K_{ab}) her general ratio (K_{uh}) ratio
Coordination relative quantities	$K_{kn} = K_{ab} / K_{bb}$	Collection inside some units (K_{ab} , K_{bb}) their proportions is described
Intensive relative quantities	$K_{in} = K_{cm} / K_{tm}$	Different names mutual connected indicators (K_{sm} , K_{tm}), ratio
Objects and territorial comparison	$K_{oh} = K_{xk} / K_{bxk}$ $K_{oh} = X_o / R_{bo}$	Relative amounts are the same but different object or region indicators (K_{xk} , K_{bxk}), (X_o , R_{bo}) the ratio of
Efficiency relative quantities	$K_{sn} = K_s / K_r$	Efficiency (K_s) and source (K_r), or expenses describes the layout

Average quantities.

The advantages and disadvantages of absolute and relative quantities in the study, evaluation and analysis of phenomena and processes are, among other things, a number of disadvantages. That is, they can not summarize the phenomena and processes they are studying. This task performs average quantities.

Average quantities are widely used in planning, management, research.

The mean values are summarized by the characteristic, describing the same or similar phenomena on the basis of changing signs.

In the process of financial analysis a number of average quantities are used: average arithmetic meanings; mean harmonic quantities; mean geometric quantities; average chronological sizes; mean squared quantities.

The average number of ordinary and widely used in practice is the average arithmetic mean. The average arithmetic quantity, in turn, is divided into simple and weighted.

The usual arithmetic mean variants ($\bar{x}$) are used once or twice.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{f} = \frac{\sum x}{f}$$

The average arithmetic quantity in duplicate is obtained by the following connections.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 f_1 + x_2 f_2 + x_3 f_3 + \dots + x_n f_n}{f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \dots + f_n} = \frac{\sum x f}{\sum f}$$

The average arithmetic, as well as the average harmonic, are widely used in the analysis. Average harmonic is the opposite of the average arithmetic mean.

The average harmonic amount also has an average arithmetic quantity, and has a simple and scattered shape.

The formula for the determination of normal average harmonic quantities:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{n}{\sum \frac{1}{x}}$$

The formula for determining the average homogeneous quantities:

$$\bar{x}_{hap} = \frac{\sum x f}{\sum \frac{x f}{x}} = \frac{\sum M}{\sum \frac{M}{x}} = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + \dots + M_n}{\frac{M_1}{x_1} + \frac{M_2}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{M_n}{x_n}} = \frac{\sum M}{\sum \frac{M}{x}}$$

In the analysis, the average geometric quantities are widely used in the study of typical growth rates.

$$X_{geom} = \sqrt[n]{x_1 * x_2 * \dots * x_n}$$

Table 10

Product growth growth rates

Quarter	I	II	III	IV
Growth picture	1.08	1.12	1.15	1.17

If we detect a normal average rate of growth, we get the result by dividing them all into four quarters.

$$Y: 1.08 + 1.12 + 1.15 + 1.17 = 4.52$$

If the price change is the only criterion for an increase of 1.18 percent per year, the annual rate of growth should be as follows.

$$1,18 \cdot 1,18 \cdot 1,18 \cdot 1,18 = 1,94$$

A geometric formula should be used to avoid such contradictions.

$$\sqrt[4]{1,08 \cdot 1,12 \cdot 1,15 \cdot 1,17} = 1,2757$$

In the analysis, the average chronological formula is widely used.

$$OX = (X_1 / 2 + X_2 + \dots + X_{n-1} + X_n / 2) / (n-1)$$

Table 11

Determining the average annual value of fixed assets

Indicators	January 1 2017 year	April 1 2017	July 1, 2017year	October 1 2017	1st half 2018
Basic tools average yearly cost, million UZS	8000	8500	9200	10500	11600

The average annual value of fixed assets under the above formula is as follows:

$$OX = (8000/2 + 8500 + 9200 + 10500 + 11600/2) / (5-1) = 9500$$

million UZS Balance method.

Balance Method - A method of reflecting the equivalence of the two sets of cross-linked and balanced economic indicators. This method is the most widely used method in accounting and planning.

Method of Instruction.

Studied a group of at least acceptance, or AOS marks on quality aspects of the package passing h necessarily the same guruxchalarga go. If the statistics are used to summarize and classify the event, it will help to understand the meanings of the meanings in the analysis, the role of the individual units in the average, and to identify the relationships between the indicators that have been studied .

Functions in the context guruxlashlar typological s trukturali and analytical unique.

Typological grouping - the collection of the collection to qualitatively identical groups;

Structural grouping

Analytical grouping is an assembly of indicators for interconnection between indicators.

A symbol of guruxlashlar simple groups that made an icon aytiladi. Agar one another grouping, the group out of character again faltered, other groups are achieved, it is said to be the combination of groups.

To set the number of groups from the birth of a trademark, a collection of groups, groups and group interval or a serious issue of scrutiny is necessary.

The following is a sequence of arguments in the algorithm of arguments :

- identifying the purpose of the analysis;

- information processing ;
 - discard the collection for the group that is the basis for the attack;
 - selection of interval (interval) of collection and its division into groups;
 - definition of mean group indices on group and factor character;
 - to analyze the average quantities, to determine the effect of factor relationships and factors affecting the results.
- Financial analysis comparative analysis can be used to group.

Table 12

Classification by Financial Position

Financial standing rating	Number of enterprises in the group	Average rating of the financial position of the group
1.5- 4.5	2 0	2.250
4.6 - 6 .0	3 0	3.76 0
Over 6.1	12	6 , 23 0
Total	62	4.560

Chain connection method.

Factors influencing the change in the final index and the change in chain linkage are accounted for by systematic swapping . However, the indicators to be analyzed need to be functional dependent.

Rounding method with use of the system due to the occurrence of chain-circuit method called his name. This is the final figure for calculating each of the factors affecting the level of these factors taken into renewed expression of the difference. All other affected units are left unchanged and so on. These factors will continue until the impact of the last factor.

The chain method can be applied to different expressions, which increases the ability to use it and assures its universality.

Table 13

The method of calculation of the units of chain linkage

Expression		Calculations of changeable units			
		Plan	Conditional1	Conditional2	Actual
Q=xu	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	$X_r * Y_r$	$X_x * Y_r$	x	$Y_x * X_x$
1	First Factor(x) effect	X	x	x	$X_x * Y_r - X_r * Y_r$
2	The effect of the second factor (y)	X	x	x	$Y_x * X_x - X_x * Y_r$
Q=xuz	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	$X_r * Y_r * Z_r$	$X_x * Y_r * Z_r$	$* Y_x * X_x * Z_r$	$X_x * Y_x * Z_x$
1	First Factor(x) Effect	X	x	x	$X_x * Y_r * Z_r - X_r * Y_r * Z_r$
2	The effect of the second factor (y)	X	x	x	$X_x * Y_x * Z_r - X_x * Y_r * Z_r$
3	The Third Factor (z) Effect	X	x	x	$X_x * Y_x * Z_x - X_x * Y_x * Z_r$
Q=x/y	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	X_r / Y_r	X_x / Y_r	x	X_x / Y_x
1	First Factor(x) Effect	X	X	x	$X_x / Y_r - X_r / Y_r$
2	The Second Factor(u) effect	X	X	x	$X_x / Y_x - X_x / Y_r$

$Q = z/x + u$	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	$Z_r / X_r + Y_r$	$Z_x / X_r + Y_r$	$Z_x / X_x + Y_r$	$Z_x / X_x + Y_x$
1	First Factor(x) Effect	X	X	x	$Z_x / X_r + Y_r - Z_r / X_r + Y_r$
2	The effect of the second factor (y)	X	x	x	$Z_x / X_x + Y_r - Z_x / X_r + Y_r$
3	The Third Factor (z) Effect	X	x	x	$Z_x / X_x + Y_x - Z_x / X_x + Y_r$

This can be seen in the calculation of the factors affecting profitability and profitability of sales. Profitability is determined by the following link

$$R_c = S_{yaf} / S_{st}$$

This is a gross profit of S -f sales

Sst-sale is pure revenue

Table 14

Calculation of factors affecting profitability and profitability of sales

Indicators	Expression	Last year	Report year	Change	Growth
Net Profit from Sales , mln UZS	Sst	100	125	+25	1.25
Cost of products sold, million	Smt	80	90	+10	1.12
Gross profit for sale , UZS billion	Syaf	20	35	+15	1.75
Sales profitability ,%	Rc	0.20	0.28	+0.08	1.40
Units that affect the gross profit change	X	x		x	
Change of pure income	X	125-100		+25	
Change in cost of products sold	X	80-90		-15	

Factors affecting profitability change	X	x	x
Change in ,%	OST	$20 / 125 - 20 / 100 = 0.16 - 0.20$	-0.04
Gross Profit Change in Sales, %	OSYAF	$35 / 125 - 20 / 125 = 0.28 - 0.16$	+0.12

Absolute difference method.

An absolute difference method is applied where the number of factors affecting the final figure has two or more impact units. The difference in the content of the content that affects the outcome is determined by the fact that the remaining elements are multiplied by the actual, actual (in series) sequence.

An absolute difference method is a simple model of traditional methods and often applies to performance and performance indicators.

Its important feature is the strict definition of consistency and accuracy in calculating the effects of omissions. In the analytical sequence, firstly, qualitative indicators are grouped into knowledge, quantitative indicators on the next lines.

For example, we can calculate the factors that affect the product's production volumes by using absolute differences. Factors affecting the product size include: the change in the average annual value of the key assets, the effectiveness of the use of fixed assets (changes in key assets) .

Table 15

Which affects the volume of work associated with the impact of factors analysis methods

№	Indicators	Last year	Report year	The difference is +, -	Growth, %
1	Volume of goods (works, services), mln UZS	Q_0	Q_1	ΔQ	$Q_1/Q_0 * 100 - 100$
2	Average annual value of fixed assets, UZS mln	A_0	A_1	ΔA	$A_1/Q_0 * 100 - 100$

3	Return on fixed assets (fund reversal), UZS	F_0	F_1	ΔF	$(Q_1/A_1)/(Q_0/A_0) * 100-100$
4	Factors Effect	x	x	x	x
4.1	Impact of change in average annual value of fixed assets, UZS mln	$\Delta A \times F_0 =$		ΔA_t	x
4.2	Effect of change in basic assets, mln.UZS	$\Delta F \times A_1 =$		ΔF_t	x

In the absolute differentiation, the three interacting units are calculated using the following link:

When applying the effects of factors to three factors, the following connections are performed.

Table 16

The method of applying the absolute difference method when the number of units affecting the result is three

t / r	K curriculumIndicators	Last year	Report year	The difference is +, -	Growth, %
1	2	3	4	5(4-3)	6(4/3*100-100)
1	The result ($Q = X * Y * Z$)	Q_0	Q_1	ΔQ	$Q_1/Q_0 * 100-100$
2	First Impact Unit (X)	X_0	X_1	ΔX	$X_1/X_0 * 100-100$
3	Second Impact Unit(Y)	Y_0	Y_1	ΔY	$Y_1/Y_0 * 100-100$
4	Third Impact Unit(Zr)	Z_0	Z_1	ΔZ	$Z_1/Z_0 * 100-100$
5	Calculation of the effects	X		X	x

	of factors			
5 .1	The first factor to calculate the effectiveness of the calculation	$\Delta X * Y_r * Z_r$	ΔQ_x	x
5 .2	The first factor to calculate the effectiveness of the calculation	$\Delta Y * X_x * Z_r$	ΔQ_y	x
5/3	The first factor to calculate the effectiveness of the calculation	$\Delta Z * Y_x * X_x$	ΔQ_z	x

Relative difference method.

By using this method in the analysis, it is possible to calculate the effect of factors by the relative values, except absolute indicators, and to calculate the effects of factors on the results. This method also requires the calculation of an explicit sequence of changes in the result, with the effect of factors, based on absolute expressions, in percentages.

Table 17

Methods of calculation of factors affecting the resultant outcome

Indicators	Relative growth of factors , %	Difference from previous account,%	Factors Effect
Growth of Primary Impact Factor (A)	$A\% (A_1/A_0 * 100)$	$A\% - 100 = Q_a$	$Q_a * Q_r$
The second factor of action (B)	$B\% (B_1/B_0 * 100)$	$B\% - A\% = Q_b$	$Q_b * Q_r$
Increase of Third Impact Factor (C)	$C\% (C_1/C_0 * 100)$	$C\% - B\% = Q_c$	$Q_c * Q_r$
Factor of fourth factor (d)	$D\% (D_1/ D_0 * 100)$	$D\% - C\% = Q_d$	$Q_d * Q_r$

Changes in the result indicator	$Q_x - Q_r = (Q_a * Q_r) + (Q_b * Q_r) + (Q_c * Q_r) + (Q_d * Q_r)$

Economical mathematical methods and their essence.

Use of mathematical methods to effectively and efficiently analyze the effectiveness and effectiveness of analytical work, the depth of the analysis and the depth of the matter. Economic mathematical methods can also be used to create a computer algorithm for solving the problem.

Economic mathematical methods are highly effective because of time scales, speed, accuracy, programming, and results as defined in capacities.

Economic mathematical methods increase the economic analysis capabilities, allowing for a more accurate solution of issues of more complex and complex character.

Using mathematical methods in financial analysis requires a number of specific conditions to be considered in the business. The main ones are: full-fledged enterprise economics, information-based technology, economic mathematical models, improved information sources, employee qualifications, etc.

Mathematical methods can be composed of integral, logorphism, correlation, regression, mathematical programming, and theoretical types of games.

Integral method. M is composed of mixed models with utilitive, square and mixed-additive.

Integral method chain method allows for more accurate results when calculating the effects of factors on absolute and relative differences.

The algorithms for computing the effects of factors for different models are as follows.

Table 18

Integral method models	
Models	Determination of the effects of factors
f=xy	$\Delta f_x + \Delta f_y = \Delta f$
Impact of X factor	$\Delta f_x = \Delta x y_0 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta x \Delta y$, or $\Delta f_x = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x (y_0 + y_1)$
It is the factor	$\Delta f = \Delta y x_0 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta x \Delta y$, or $\Delta f_y = \frac{1}{2} \Delta y (x_0 + x_1)$

effect	
f=xyz.	$\Delta f_x + \Delta f_y + \Delta f_z = \Delta f$
Impact of X factor	$\Delta f_x = 1/2 \Delta x (y_0 z_1 + y_1 z_0) + 1/3 \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z;$
The effect of that factor	$\Delta f_y = 1/2 \Delta y (x_0 z_1 + x_1 z_0) + 1/3 \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z;$
Z effect	$\Delta f_z = 1/2 \Delta z (x_0 y_1 + x_1 y_0) + 1/3 \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z.$
f=xyzq	$\Delta f_x + \Delta f_y + \Delta f_z + \Delta f_q = \Delta f$
Impact of X factor	$\Delta f_x = 1/6 \Delta x [3q_0 * y_0 * z_0 + y_1 * q_0 (z_1 + \Delta z) + q_1 * z_0 (y_1 + \Delta y) + z_1 * y_0 (q_1 + \Delta q)] + \Delta x * \Delta y * \Delta z * \Delta q / 4;$
The effect of that factor	$1/6 \Delta y [3q_0 * x_0 * z_0 + x_1 * q_0 (z_1 + \Delta z) + q_1 * z_0 (x_1 + \Delta x) + z_1 * x_0 (q_1 + \Delta q)] + \Delta x * \Delta y * \Delta z * \Delta q / 4;$
Z effect	$f_z = 1/6 \Delta z * [3q_0 * x_0 * y_0 + x_0 * q_1 (y_1 + \Delta y) + y_1 * q_0 (x_1 + \Delta x) + x_1 * y_0 (q_1 + \Delta q)] + \Delta x * \Delta y * \Delta z * \Delta q / 4;$
q repellent effect	$1/6 \Delta q [3z_0 * x_0 * y_0 + x_0 * z_1 (y_1 + \Delta y) + y_1 * z_0 (x_1 + \Delta x) + x_1 * y_0 (z_1 + \Delta z)] + \Delta x * \Delta y * \Delta z * \Delta q / 4.$

The impact of the factors on the result can be reviewed in the following examples.

Table 19

An analysis of the impact of productivity changes on the number of workers and their productivity

Indicators	Last year	In fact	Difference (+ ; -)
Number of Employees, Person (X)	144	152	+8
Products manufactured by a worker, thous. UZS (U _m)	1235	1207	-28

Product volume, thous. UZS (F)	177840	183464	+5624

O is performed to calculate the effect of moving the following:

$$F = X * Y$$

$$1. F_x = (8 * 1235) + \frac{1}{2} (8 * (-28)) = 9880 + (-112) = +9768 .0$$

$$2. F_y = (-28 * 144) + \frac{1}{2} (-28 * 8) = -4032 + (-112) = -4144 .0$$

$$D F = D F_x + D F_y = 9768 + (-4144) = 5624 .0$$

The increase in the number of employees to 8 people increased the volume of production by 9,768,000 UZS. Decrease in the output of one worker by 28,000 UZS decreased production volume by 4,144,000 UZS.

Table 20

Product changes in the size of the average number of employees, and appropriate analysis of the impact on the volume of product a day

Indicators	Last year	In fact	Difference (+;-)
Number of Employees, Person (X)	203	212	+9
The average size of a worker to finish the day, one day (U)	278	270	-8
Average product volume per day, thous. UZS (Z)	104	111	+7
Product volume, thous. UZS (F)	5869136	6353640	484504

$$F = X * Y * Z$$

$$1. F_x = \frac{1}{2} * (9) * 278 * 111 + 270 * 104 + \frac{1}{3} * 9 * (8) * 7 = +265053$$

$$2. F_y = \frac{1}{2} * (8) * (203 * 111 + 104 * 212) + \frac{1}{3} * 9 * (8) * 7 = -178492$$

$$3. F_z = \frac{1}{2} * (7) * 203 * 270 + 212 * 278 + \frac{1}{3} * 9 * (8) * 7 = +397943$$

$$D F = D F_x + D F_y + D F_z = 265053 + (-178492) + 397943 = +484504$$

Table 21

Arrays and mixed models

Modular model shape	H account the influence of factors-book
$\Delta f = \frac{x}{y+z}$	$\Delta f_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y + \Delta z} \ln \left \frac{y_1 + z_1}{y_0 + z_0} \right ;$ $\Delta f_y = \frac{\Delta f_{ym} - \Delta f_x}{\Delta y + \Delta z} \Delta y;$ $\Delta f_z = \frac{\Delta f_{ym} - \Delta f_x}{\Delta y + \Delta z} \Delta z.$
$\Delta f = \frac{x}{y+z+q}$	$\Delta f_x = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta y + \Delta z + \Delta q} \ln \left \frac{y_1 + z_1 + q_1}{y_0 + z_0 + q_0} \right ;$ $\Delta f_y = \frac{\Delta f_{ym} - \Delta f_x}{\Delta y + \Delta z + \Delta q} \Delta y;$ $\Delta f_z = \frac{\Delta f_{ym} - \Delta f_x}{\Delta y + \Delta z + \Delta q} \Delta z;$ $\Delta f_q = \frac{\Delta f_{ym} - \Delta f_x}{\Delta y + \Delta z + \Delta q} \Delta q.$

Logarithm method. The logarithm method is used to calculate the effects of factors on multipolar models.

In contrast to the integral method, logorifism is not an absolute increase in indicators, but rather their incremental index.

$z = xy$	$\lg z = \lg x + \lg y$ $\lg \Delta z = \lg z_1 + \lg z_0 = (\lg x_1 - \lg x_0) + (\lg y_1 - \lg y_0)$ $\lg(z_1 : z_0) = \lg(x_1 : x_0) + \lg(y_1 : y_0),$ $\lg z_1 = \lg x_1 + \lg y_1; \lg z_0 = (\lg x_0 + \lg y_0)$
$f = xyz$	$\lg f = \lg x + \lg y + \lg z.$ $\lg(f_1 : f_0) = \lg(x_1 : x_0) + \lg(y_1 : y_0) + \lg(z_1 : z_0) =$ $= \lg I_x + \lg I_y + \lg I_z.$
x	$\Delta f_x = \Delta f_{\text{yagum}} \frac{\lg(x_1 : x_0)}{\lg(f_1 : f_0)}$
u	$\Delta f_y = \Delta f_{\text{yagum}} \frac{\lg(y_1 : y_0)}{\lg(f_1 : f_0)};$
z	$\Delta f_z = \Delta f_{\text{yagum}} \frac{\lg(z_1 : z_0)}{\lg(f_1 : f_0)}$

Using the table data, we count growth of productivity by factor number (X), number of days worked by one employee (U) and average daily production (Z).

Table 22

An analysis of the product size change, the number of employees, the average day of production and the impact of product per day

Indicators	Last year	In fact	Difference (+;-)
Number of Employees, Person (X)	120	100	+20
On average, the day when a worker conforms to a person,	208	200	-8
Average product volume per day, thous. UZS (Z)	24	20	+4
Product volume, thous. UZS (F)	600,000	400 . 000	200,000

$$Q=X*Y*Z$$

$$\Delta Q_x = \Delta Q_{y_{\text{MYM}}} * \frac{Ig(X_1 : X_0)}{Ig(Q_1 : Q_0)} = 200 \frac{Ig(120 : 100)}{Ig(600 : 400)} = +89,9 ;$$

$$\Delta Q_y = \Delta Q_{y_{\text{MYM}}} * \frac{Ig(Y_1 : Y_0)}{Ig(Q_1 : Q_0)} = 200 \frac{Ig(208 : 200)}{Ig(600 : 400)} = +20,2 ;$$

$$\Delta Q_z = \Delta Q_{y_{\text{MYM}}} * \frac{Ig(Z_1 : Z_0)}{Ig(Q_1 : Q_0)} = 200 \frac{Ig(24 : 20)}{Ig(600 : 400)} = +89,9 ;$$

$$\Delta Q_{\text{umum}} = \Delta Q_x + \Delta Q_y + \Delta Q_z = 89.9 + 20.2 + 89.9 = 200 \text{ million. UZS.}$$

Correlation (stochastic) ligation . This is an incomplete, concise link between the indicators that appear only in many observations. Usually, jft and large correlation are different. Couples correlation - is one factor, among other indicators resulting bond. The correlation of the final indicators of the maximum amount of interaction with a number of factors.

Korrelyatsion analysis or under the influence of several factors used to determine the resulting changes in the indicators (m Should size), each factor to determine the final figure indi Forage us.

Table 23

The labor productivity (Y) depends on the age of the worker (x)

X	y	$x/10$	xy	x_2	x_2y	x_3	x_4	y_x
20	4.2	2.0	8.4	4.00	16.8	8.0	16	3.93
25	4.8	2.5	12.0	6.25	30.0	15.62	39	4,90
30	5.3	3.0	15.9	9.00	47.7	27,00	81	5.55
35	6.0	3.5	21.0	12.25	73.5	42.87	150	5.95
40	6.2	4.0	24.8	16.00	99.2	64.00	256	6.05
45	5.8	4.5	26.1	20.25	117.4	91.13	410	5,90
50	5.3	5.0	26.5	25,00	132.5	125,00	625	5,43
55	4.4	5.5	24.2	30.25	133.1	166.40	915	4.78
60	4.0	6.0	24.0	36,00	144.0	216.00	1296	3,70
<i>Total</i>	46.0	36.0	183.0	159.00	794.0	756,00	3788	46.00

As can be seen from the table, the labor productivity of workers increases to 40 and then decreases. So, which many workers in the 30-40-year-old company, that the

company's labor unumdorli would be higher. This factor should be taken into account when planning labor productivity and calculating its incremental stocks.

In the economic analysis, hyperlinks are often used to write a slanted link

$$Y_x = a + \frac{b}{x}$$

To determine its parameters, you need to solve the following equations system:

$$\begin{cases} na + b \sum \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) = \sum y \\ a \sum \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + b \sum \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)^2 = \sum \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) y. \end{cases}$$

Hyperbola describes the following links between the two indicators . A train and a variable exceeds the value of the other, and then grow to a certain extent, for example, a decline in productivity growth fertilizer is inserted, the productivity of their animals fed several times depend on the size of the production cost of the products, etc.

Correlation coefficients are used to measure the susceptibility to acute and conclusive relationships . In the case of a direct linear relationship between the indicators being studied , it is derived from the following formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{\sum x \cdot \sum y}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right) \cdot \left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} \right)}}$$

The table data in the formula is formulated and we can deduce the value of the value from 0.66.

$$r = \frac{22900 - \frac{900 \cdot 500}{20}}{\sqrt{\left(41500 - \frac{900^2}{20} \right) \cdot \left(12860 - \frac{500^2}{20} \right)}} = 0,66$$

The correlation coefficient can range from 0 to 1. The closer the value to 1, the closer the relationship to the case being investigated, and the contrary. The correlation coefficient was higher ($r = 0.66$). From this we can conclude that the quality of the land is one of the main factors that depend on the level of crop yield in the area.

If we increase the correlation coefficient to a second, the coefficient of determining ($d = 0,436$). This indicates that 43.5% of the indicators are dependent on the remaining factors, 56.5% on the main factor .

The linear correlation coefficient is used to measure the relationship between the curvature of a straight line and this correlation approach is as follows:

This formula is universal. The formula for calculating the correlation coefficient can communicate in any form Foya. However, first of all, it is necessary to solve the regression equation and to calculate the correct value of the *resultant* (Y_x) for each trace and the square of the real value from the average and corrected level.

Table 24

Calculation of starting data for correlation relations in the inverse linear connection

Y	Y_x	$Y - \bar{Y}$	$(Y - \bar{Y})^2$	$Y - Y_x$	$(Y - Y_x)^2$
4.2	3.93	-0.9	0.81	+0.27	0.073
4.8	4,90	-0.3	0.09	-0,10	0.010
5.3	5.55	+0.2	0.04	-0.25	0.062
6.0	5.95	+0.9	0.81	+0.05	0.003
6.2	6.05	+1,1	1.21	+0.15	0.022
5.8	5,90	+0.7	0.49	-0,10	0.010
5.3	5,43	+0.2	0.04	-0,13	0.017
4.4	4.78	-0.7	0.49	-0.38	0.144

4.0	3,70	-1.1	1.21	+0.30	0.090
	46.0	-	5,19	-	0.431

Using the above formula, we define the correlation attitude characterizing the relationship between the age and the productivity of the worker:

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{5,19:9 - 0,43:9}{5,19:9}} = \sqrt{\frac{0,576 - 0,049}{0,576}} = 0,956$$

In conclusion, it is worth noting that only two examples of double correlation were used. However, this method can be used to study the relationship between different economic indicators. This allows you to have a deeper knowledge of the situation being studied, the role and significance of each factor in its transformation.

The economic conditions and processes of the business are dependent on a number of factors. The interaction of such complex factors characterizes the situation in which the study is being conducted.

The most important is to select factors for correlation analysis. Because the final results of the analysis depend on the correct choice of factors. The practical experience of theory and analysis plays an important role in selecting factors. Here is what follows:

1. First of all, it is necessary to take into account the relationships between indicators, as they only explain the essence of the case being studied. An analysis of such factors in mathematical relations with the resultant indicator is of little consequence.

2. Creating a multifactorial correlation model requires selecting the most important factors affecting the final set of indicators, including those that can not be implemented in practice. It is not advisable to take into account the factors that are less accurate in terms of the table, the criterion of reliability.

3. It is not recommended to include factors that are related to linear characteristic linear character correlation models.

4. It is not possible to add factors that are interconnected to the correlation model. If the correlation coefficient between the two factors is greater than 0.85, one

should be excluded according to the correlation analysis rule, otherwise it will result in the final indicator.

5. It is not recommended to include the correlation model with the correlation model of the functional character of the connective factors.

Comparison of analytical grouping, parallel and dynamic rows in the selection factor for correlation model, line graphs greatly helps. They can determine the presence, shape, and orientation of the interactions between the indicators studied by them. Factor selection can also be done in the process of correlation analysis, based on the value of the Student criterion.

Taking into account the above mentioned conditions and using factor sampling methods, the following factors have a major impact on the level of profitability of the multi-factor correlation model (Y).

x_1 - flour, sums;

x_2 - savings flour, UZS;

x_3 - productivity (average annual production of a worker), thousand UZS;

x_4 - Duration of rotation of the working capital of the enterprise, days;

x_5 - Specific weight of high-quality product, %

Since the correlation link is fully visible in a large number of observations, the selection of data should be sufficiently large, since the majority of observations have the effect of other factors. The more the set of studied objects is, the more precise the results are.

Taking into consideration this requirement, the effectiveness of the factors listed above will be examined by 40 enterprises.

The accuracy, consistency and accuracy of initial data collected from each factor and the resulting set of indicators should be verified.

First of all, make sure that the information is accurate, consistent with its objective existence. The use of inaccurate materials leads to uncertainty and inaccurate conclusions.

The data should be of one level in terms of average distribution. If groups of objects differ greatly from the average, this indicates that the initial data is not of one type.

The criterion for the uniformity of the data is the average square deviation and variation coefficient calculated on each factor and output.

The average square deviation indicates absolute deviation of the mean values from the arithmetic mean values. Its value is found in this formula

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

The variation coefficient indicates the relative deviation of the individual values from the arithmetic mean values. It is calculated according to the following formula

$$V = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \cdot 100$$

The higher the coefficient of variation, the greater the scattering and the less correction of the studied objects. The variation of variables is as follows: if not exceeding 10% - insignificant, 10-20% - average, more than 20% - but not more than 33%. When the variation exceeds 33%, it indicates that this information is not of one type, and should be excluded from the non-one. These are usually at the beginning or end of the selection row .

Table 25

Statistical characteristics of initial data

Change number	Average arithmetic value	An average quadratic deviation	Variation, %	Asymmetry	Experiment	Asymmetry error	Exception error
Y	27.15	2.85	10.50	0.20	-1,16	0.37	0.73
x1	2.77	0.28	10.08	0.36	-0.81	0.37	0.73
x2	92,57	8,70	9.39	0.24	-0.69	0.37	0.73
x3	8,46	0.59	7.00	0.10	-0.52	0.37	0.73
x4	17,77	2.76	15.55	0.72	-0.08	0.37	0.73
x5	31.68	7.28	22.98	0.63	-0,13	0.37	0.73

The highest variation in the table is x_5 ($B = 22.98$) but does not exceed 33%. So, the startup information is in one round and can be used for the next account.

On the basis of the highest variation, the data required for correlation analysis can be found in the formulas below.

$$n = \frac{V^2 t^2}{m^2} = \frac{22,98^2 \cdot 1,96^2}{8^2} = 32,$$

where n - the required amount of information to be selected;

V - variation,%;

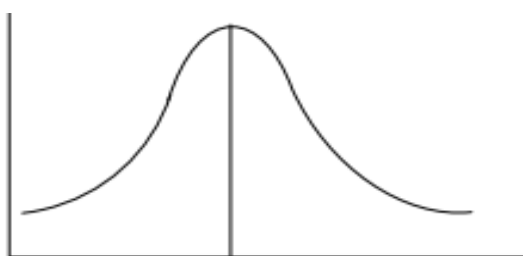
t - probability ratios of reliability at $P = 0.05$ to 1.96;

m - the accuracy of the calculations (allowed in the economic indices up to 5-8%).

Thus, the size of the selection (40 enterprises) is sufficient for correlation analysis.

The primary concern of the subordinate division is that the majority of the data being learned should be grouped around its mean value for each indicator, and that large and smaller objects should be as much as possible. The normal distribution chart is shown in Figure.

Graph. Graph of normal distribution of data.



An asymmetry index is used to quantify the degree of deviation from the normal distribution.

The asymmetrical Index (A) and error (m) calculated according to the following formula:

The Extraction Index (E) and its error (m_e) are calculated according to the following formula:

Symmetric distribution $A = 0$. In contrast to zero, there is an asymmetry in the distribution of data. Negative asymmetry suggests that the data is of a high value, while the positive asymmetry is a large number of small values.

In the normal distribution, the extensibility index is $E = 0$. If $E > 0$, then the mean value of the data is formed by a sharp tip formed in a dense concentration. If $E < 0$, the curve distribution will be in the form of a finite shape. However, A/m and e/m^3 is smaller than the speed of response and ekstsess not reviewed in significance and distribution in accordance with the laws and regulatory information.

in the table A/m_a and E/m_e in any desired relationship, so the initial information is subject to this law.

Modeling of relationships between objective and outcome indicators focuses on the choice of the equivalence equally reflecting the studied link.

Methods for establishing existing links to justify it are: analytical grouping, linear graphs, and so on. is applied.

If all factor indicators are in the linear character of the resulting link, then you can use the following linear function to write that link

The function of the linear form of communication between the result and the factor or logarithmic function.

The best aspects of the two models is that they (b) can be an indicator of economic thought (comment). *In the linear model*, when coefficients b_i are converted to factor-based units, the absolute expression varies with the degree of logarithmic and percentages, and shows how the resulting cost has changed to unit.

When it is difficult to justify the connection, it is possible to apply different models and compare the results to solve the problem. We use Fisher, which measures the average error of approximation and the size of the coefficients of determinism to verify the compatibility of different models in real connections. Let's talk about this later.

Studying the relationship between the factors being studied and the level of profitability has shown that all the connections we have considered in our example

have a straight line character. Therefore, the linear function was used to represent them.

Factor analysis of the korrilyatsion to resolve the issue Shehu M 'Statistics' package design programs . First of all, the starting data matrix (the table) is created. In the first column, the trace number is counted, the value of the endpoint (Y) in the second column , and the next digit (x_i).

Table 26

Start up data for correlation analysis

№	Y	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5
1	22.5	2.40	80.0	8.00	25.0	25.0
2	23.8	2.70	88.0	7.30	23.0	22.5
3	24.7	2.50	87.0	7.90	22.0	26.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	32.4	320	94.4	9,90	18.0	36.5

These data are included in electronic computing machines . Then, on the basis of them, the matrix of the double and the correlation coefficients, the large number of regression equations, the valuation parameters with the reliability of correlation coefficients and the equation of equations: Stuuident criterion (T), Fisher criterion (F), average error approximation ($?$), Correlation coefficients (R) and determinants (D).

By examining the matrix of the pair and coefficients of correlation coefficients, it is possible to conclude that the circumstances under consideration are closely interconnected. The double correlation coefficient generally characterizes the relationship between the two indicators, taking into account the influence of other factors that determine the level of the final indicator.

- The data in the table (first column) indicates that all factors have a significant impact on the level of profitability. It is largely dependent on productivity, savings, product quality and productivity. With these indicators increasing , profitability (direct

communication); When the length of the cash flow increases, profitability decreases (circulation).

Table 27

Matrix of double correlation coefficients

Indicator	Y	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅
Y	1					
x ₁	0.75	1				
x ₂	0.73	0.34	1			
x ₃	0.74	0.29	0.40	1		
x ₄	-0.51	-0.33	-0.46	0.45	1	
x ₅	0.72	0.40	0.22	0.36	0.37	1

However, it should be noted that the correlation coefficients were obtained as a result of other factors. The correlation coefficients are the coefficient of correlation between them to obtain the purely qualitative characteristics of the interconnectedness between the two factors .

Table 28

Matrix of correlation coefficients

Indicator	Y	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅
Y	1					
x ₁	0.59	1				
x ₂	0.48	-0,136	1			
x ₃	0.39	0.019	0.003	1		
x ₄	-0,36	0.090	-0,14	-0,14	1	
x ₅	0.31	0.098	0.16	0.48	0,082	1

When compared with the correlation coefficients of private and double coefficients, the effectiveness of other factors on the relationships between factors of efficiency and correlation is considerable: correlation coefficients are lower than the coefficients . Factors in this correlation model are indicative of not only indirect, but also indirect effects. Therefore, after the removal of the defective factors, a little closer contact was formed. The effect of the negative effects on the opposite direction was closely intertwined.

For these reasons, not only the amount of correlation coefficient varies, but the direction of the connection may generally be correct, in contrast, may be reversed or vice versa. It can be understood that, while computing the correlation coefficients, the interrelationships with other factors will be taken into consideration while studying the interconnectedness of the results and factors. For example, if the growth rate of labor exceeds the rate of payment, the higher the level of remuneration, the more profits. Therefore, there is a link between the overall profitability rate and the salary level. If we increase the labor payment without changing labor productivity and other factors, then profitability will decrease, ie the correlation coefficient is minus.

Thus, it is possible to get an idea of the correlation coefficients of direct and common occurrences, which are studied by the coefficients of correlation. Correlation coefficients, which characterize the interactions between the factors are also important. As noted, the correlation model will be selected independently of one another. If the correlation coefficient of two factors is greater than 0.85, one should be excluded from the model. The correlation coefficients' matrix can be concluded that the factors included in this model are not closely interconnected.

It is important to note the correlation coefficients of correlation coefficients depending on the size of choice. As you know, the decrease in the number of observations decreases the reliability of the correlation coefficient or increases the reliability of the correlation coefficient with increased observations.

The significance of the correlation coefficient is verified by the criterion's criterion

$$t = \frac{r}{\sigma_r} = \frac{0,59}{0,103} = 5,72 \quad (15)$$

where σ_r is the average square error of the correlation coefficient, determined by the following formula

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1 - r^2}{\sqrt{n - 1}} = \frac{1 - 0,59^2}{\sqrt{40 - 1}} = 0,103 \quad (16)$$

If the calculated value of t is greater than the value in the table then the correlation coefficient is significant. The value of the table in T is found in the Styüent criteria scale table. This includes the degree of freedom ($V=n-1$) and the degree

of probability (in economic calculations, usually 0.05 or 0.001). In our example, the number of degrees of freedom is $n-1=40-1=39$ equal. Reliable probability is $P=0.05$ and $t=2.02$ equal. Since T is all t the table a large, reliable communication between the indicators and the resulting factor, the correlation coefficient magnitude is significant.

Table 29

Change number	Value of X				
	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅
true t	5,72	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.16

The next step in the correlation analysis is to calculate the link equation (regression), which is carried out step by step. Initially, one factor that is most likely to affect the final score is the second, third, and so on. In each step, the relationships of correlation coefficients, correlation coefficients (R), determinates (D), F-immunosabat (Fisher's criterion), standard case ($?$), Which help to estimate the reliability of the bond equation and others. At each step, their value is compared to the previous one. The smaller the coefficient of correlation, the more determinative and the greater the standard of Fischer criterion, the closer the equation, which represents the link between the indicators studied. If the subsequent factor does not improve the link value, this should be abandoned, meaning that the point should be stopped at the optimal stage.

In each step, the comparison of the results is entirely the fifth row, and it can be called a five-factor model.

Table 30

The results of calculation of bond equation

№	Connection Equation	R	D	F	?
1	$Y_x = 5,81 + 7,68x_1$	0.59	0.35	50.3	1,895
2	$Y_x = -1,11 + 5,12x_1 + 0,15x_2$	0.75	0.56	57.6	1,548
3	$Y_x = -6,84 + 3,93x_1 + 0,11x_2 + 1,53x_3$	0.84	0.72	71.3	1,408

4	$Y_x = -2,44 + 3,89x_1 + 0,10x_2 + 1,37x_3 - 0,12x_4$	0.88	0.77	88.8	1,398
5	$Y_x = -0,49 + 3,65x_1 + 0,09x_2 + 1,02x_3 - 0,122x_4 + 0,052x_5$	0.95	0.85	95.6	1,358

In this step, the bond equation will be as follows:

$$Y_x = 0,49 + 3,65x_1 + 0,09x_2 + 1,02x_3 - 0,122x_4 + 0,052x_5$$

where x_1 - material flour, sums ;

x_2 - stock flour, tin ;

x_3 - labor productivity (worker with an annual production transfers), sums ;

x_4 - Duration of rotation of the working capital of the enterprise, days;

x_5 - Specific weight of the highest quality product ,%

Equation coefficients indicate the effect of each factor on the final figure. The equation obtained in this case can be summarized as follows: profitability of the product at a rate of 1 UZS - 3.65%; when the stock of flour grew by more than one point - 0.09%; average annual production per employee equaled to 1,000 UZS - 1,02%; the specific weight of the highest quality product increased by 1% - by 0.052%. Once the cash flow turnover exceeds 1 day, the average returns decrease by 0.122%.

The correlation coefficients in the connection equation have different measuring units. This makes them incomparable when it comes to asking questions about the effectiveness of the results. To bring them into a comparable perspective, all variables of the regression equation are expressed in the proportion of the mid-square deviation, in other words, to the standard regression coefficients. They are also called beta-coefficients, and the expression (?)

Beta-coefficients and regression coefficients are correlated with the following relationships:

$$\beta = b_i \frac{\sigma_{x_i}}{\sigma_y}$$

If the factor of factor multiplied by one factor is exceeded by a single mid-square deviation, then the dependent variable indicates the increase or decrease in its

mid-square deviation. Beta coefficients allow for conclusions on the comparability of each factor to the effectiveness of each factor. In our example, the level of yields has a greater impact on the taste, nutritional value, and the productivity of labor .

Table 31

Elasticity coefficient and beta-coefficients

Change number	x₁	x₂	x₃	x₄	x₅
Elasticity coefficient	0.374	0.308	0.318	-0,080	0,061
Beta-Coefficient	0.335	0.275	0.213	-0,118	0,133

Similarity can also be compared to the elasticity coefficient. It is calculated by the following formula:

$$Y' = b_i \frac{\bar{x}_i}{\bar{y}}$$

(18)

Elasticity coefficient indicates that the function will change by average percentage when the argument changes to 1%.

- the yield data yield increased by 1% to 0,374% and the accumulation efficiency increased by 1% - by 0,308%.

Methods of assessing correlation analysis results .To make sure that the association equation is reliable and that it can be used in practice, it is necessary to evaluate the reliability of the association indices. To do this, the Fisher criterion (*F* . - response, Darbin-Watson's criterion (*DW*), average approximate approximation (?), correlation coefficients (*R*) and determinants (*D*).

Fisher criterion (*F* . - attitude) is calculated as follows here

$$F = \frac{\sigma_{\hat{a}\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{i}\hat{o}}^2}{\sigma_{\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{o}}^2}, \text{ bu erda } \sigma_{\hat{a}\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{i}\hat{o}}^2 = \frac{\sum (Y_{x_i} - \bar{Y}_x)^2}{m-1};$$

$$\sigma_{\hat{i}\hat{n}\hat{o}}^2 = \frac{\sum (Y_{i_i} - Y_{x_i})^2}{n-m} \quad (19)$$

where, Y_{xi} - the individual value of the calculated decimal point;

$\bar{Y}_x$ - average value of the calculated decimal point;

Y_i - Actual individual value of the resulting indicator;

m - the number of parameters of the equation of reference taking into account the free part of the equation;

n - Number of observations (selection size).

Comparison of the actual magnitude of the F - immune system is based on the reliability of the connectivity. In our example, the F - immunobot is 95.67 at the fifth step. F javdal F is calculated in terms of value in tables. The probability range is $p = 0.05$ and the number of degrees of freedom ($m - 1$) = 6 - 1 = 5, ($n - m$) = (40 - 6) = 34 in 2.49. If $F > F_{jad}$, profitability and examined factors that are not in contact hypothesis was rejected.

In order to improve the methodology of correlation analysis, the regression model should also be evaluated by Darbin-Watson (DW) criterion . This is used to find out the existence of auto correlation among the factors studied. Special tables Watch v s number of factors, and the results obtained at the expense of their levels, based on the minimum and maximum limits.

If the measure of the levels of $d < DW < 4 - D$ on the border, then the regression model between the o'rganilayotgar factors may come to the conclusion that there is no avtokorrelyatsiya. If the autocorrel exists, the bonding equation is considered to be unsatisfactory.

In our example, $DW = 1.96$, sudden (critical) points d_1, d_2 is the number of observations, $n = 40$, the number of contact variables of the equation $m = 5$ and given the significant level $\alpha = 0.05$ and 1.23, respectively 1,786.

The modomic DW is between its initial and final boundaries (1,786 < 1,96 < 2,214), indicating that there is no autocorrelation. This is the highest quality approved model.

The average error (?) Of the approximation is used to estimate the accuracy of the link equation :

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{Y_{x_i} - \bar{Y}}{Y_i} \right)^2 \quad (20)$$

The less the average error of less than the approximate approximation (the experimental) from the theoretical line of regression (from the equation). This indicates the correctness of the bond equation. In our example it is equal to 0.0364 or 3.64%. Given that economic calculations may contain up to 5-8% errors, this equation can be judged to be a well-defined link. It is possible to predict the degree of profitability of this equation with such a small error.

Through correlation coefficients and the size of determinants, it is possible to discuss more fully the link equation. In our case, the last step is $R = 0.92$ and $D = 0.85$. Thus, the profitability variability is dependent on the change in the factors under study, with 85% and 15% of the factors under consideration. Thus, this equation can be practically applied.

Methods of application of correlation analysis in practice . The regression equation investigated on all parameters can be used as follows:

- to assess the results of economic activity;
- calculation of the influence of factors on the increase of the results;
- calculation of inventories to increase the level of the indicators being studied;
- planning and forecasting its quantity.

When evaluating the results of the economic activity of the enterprise, the actual value of the resulting indicator is compared to the theoretical (calculated) indicators determined on the basis of a large number of regression equations. In our example (see Table 1), the amount of material in enterprise No 1 (x_1) - 2.4 UZS, savings unit (x_2) - 80 tiyin , labor productivity (x_3) - 8,000 sums, circulation term (x_4) - 25 days, specific weight of the highest quality product (x_5) - 25%. The profitability of this enterprise is calculated as follows

$$Y_x = 0,49 + 3,65 \cdot 2,4 + 0,09 \cdot 80 + 1,02 \cdot 8 - 0,122 \cdot 25 + 0,052 \cdot 25 = 22,86\%$$

It is increasing by 0.36%. It is possible to conclude that the company is badly profitable.

The effect of each factor on the outcome (outflow) is calculated as follows:

$$\Delta Y_{xi} = b_i \cdot \Delta x_i \quad (21)$$

where b_i - contact rate of regression equation;

Δx_i - change of factor index in reporting period.

Hence, according to the indicators of each factor, the plan was not fulfilled (table), the profitability rate did not reach 2.09%.

Table 32

The effect of the factor on the growth rate growth

Significant indicator	Level of indicators for the reporting period		Δx_i	b_i	ΔY_{xi}
	plan	fact			
x_1	2.5	2.4	-0.1	3.65	-0,365
x_2	90	80	-10	0.09	-0900
x_3	8.2	8.0	-0.2	1.02	-0,204
x_4	22.0	25.0	+3.0	-0,122	-0,260
x_5	30	25	-5,0	+0,052	-0,260
Y	25.0	22.5	-2.5	-	-2,095

5. The method of linear programming and its application in the analysis

Linear programming is widely used in solving extreme problems in the economy. The solution of these types of issues is aimed at finding the extremes (maximum and minimum) of the variables in functions.

Linear programming basically depends on the realities of functional dependence and the solution of linear equations (re-equation and equation). Mathematical expression of variables, their exact order, sequence of calculations, logical analysis are typical for linear programming. This method can only be used if:

- A) Variable amounts are mathematically accurate and limited;
- B) precise serial calculations based on the interchange of the factors;

C) logical justification in the object being studied, and logic in calculations, mathematical logic coincides.

All economic issues that can be solved using linear programming differ from those of an alternative solution when it is clearly limited. So, the solution to this problem is to choose the best and most favorable option available. The value and value of the use of linear programming in the economy is explained by the fact that among the most significant alternative variants the best option is chosen. There are no other ways to resolve such issues.

Using this method, the optimum productivity of straws in industrial enterprises, the minimum ration in agriculture and the value of food ration, transport issues.

Theoretical gaming method and the peculiarities of its use in analysis . Theoretical gaming method examines the finding of the optimal strategy within the context of what is being studied. At the same time, the most favorable and optimistic situation for the enterprise is determined by the decisions of the management. When it comes to math, each situation is defined as a separate game participant. Each participant will try to maximize his interests at the expense of other participants.

The problem of theoretical game play requires a clear formulation. The rules of the game and the number of participants will be determined, the strategies for the participants will be determined, and achievements and losses will be learned.

Methods of system of linear equations and inequalities of algebra and others are used in solving problems.

The following is an example of the theoretical game content.

The company specializes in the production of children's clothing, which has a seasonal production cycle. Manufacture of jackets and coats for the winter season There is a possibility of removal. However, most of the production is dependent on winter weather. If expected to be extremely cold in the winter, coarse products are produced more. If the winter season is warmer then the demand for the jacket will be high. Again, here it is possible to observe that in the case of a cold winter, the season may warm up or vice versa. This will cause the company to sell some of its products. Consequently, in the circumstances described above, an enterprise's revenue from the sale of goods and, ultimately, profit (loss) varies. The achievement (or loss) of the

maximum earnings, as a result, is not the best option for the enterprise. Because some situation can eliminate this goal.

Therefore, it is best to determine the average earnings and profits in this case. Because it is the best way to achieve the desired amount of product regardless of weather conditions. Here's how to look at this method.

In October and November, a small enterprise specializing in the production of children's costumes will cost 30.0 million UZS per jacket and cost about 40.0 million UZS per coat. Sale prices for the jacket - 35,0 thousand UZS, Coats for 50.0 thousand UZS .

Long-term observations show that the company is selling 270 jackets and 170 coats in warm weather. In cold weather, there are 200 jackboots and 250 coats.

Weather air will be difficult to predict in advance, taking into account the capricious nature of the company, taking into account the proceeds of stabilization required, the settlement is carried out as follows.

1. The earnings of the company will be as follows:

$$270 * 35 + 170 * 50 = 19500,0 \text{ thousand UZS};$$

2. If the season is cold, the revenue of the enterprise will be:

$$200 * 35 + 600 * 50 = 17950,0 \text{ thousand UZS}.$$

The company's strategy is designed for the warm weather and cold weather for the **V** nature of warm air for the **C**, **D** for cold air into the kabibelgilashlarini

In addition to the A and B strategies for the company, there is also a tendency to nature. This also affects the earnings and ultimately affects profit. For example, the company used A strategy, but the weather was cold (**D**). At that the enterprise earned:

$$200 * 35 + 170 * 50 - 80 * 40 = 12300 \text{ thousand sums}.$$

As a business strategy unevenly **C C** warm air, then:

$$200 * 35 - 70 * 30 + 170 * 50 = 1300 \text{ thousand UZS} .$$

Using the above information, we create the following table of matrices. At the same time the company R_1 team, the nature of the R_2 is defined by the symbol.

Table 33

Defining a revenue management strategy for the theoretical game

Participation chilar	R₂ (Nature)			
P ₁ (Institution)	Strategy	S	D	Min
	A	19500	12300	12300
	B	13400	17950	13400
	Max	19500	17950	-

According to the table data, the company's strategy can be equal to 19500 or 17950 thousand UZS if it is the same as the nature strategy. Otherwise this indicator will remain in the amount of 12300 or 13400 thousand sums. Where **P₁** and **P₂** in accordance with the strategy of the players will not be regarded as. This means that the enterprise will receive the least profits. That is, the game is lost in the game.

Therefore, the enterprise develops a way to achieve the average benefit of these two types of products.

To do this

R₁ We specify the frequency with the nominal X in the player's strategy. In this case, the frequency of the strategy V (1-X) is equal.

We now make the following calculations :

$$19500X + 12300(1-X) = 13400X + 17950(1-X)$$

$$117500X = 56500$$

$$X = 0.48 \quad (1-0.48) = 0.52$$

$$19500 * 0.48 + 12300 * 0.52 = 15756$$

$$13400 * 0.48 + 17950 * 0.52 = 15766$$

$$(200 + 250) * 0,48 + (270 + 170) * 0,52 = 236 \text{ jacket} + 208 \text{ coats}$$

Thus, the production of the range of products on the assortment will allow for the identification of earnings and earnings as a result of its factors.

Economic analysis: the internal financial analysis , financial analysis,

Due to the lack of formalities on the financial analysis, traditional routes can be used to organize it.

Typically, clear rules and procedures set out in official accounting for accounting or auditing (internal, external) serve as the basis for organizing this process.

In particular, the article 11 of the new edition of the Accounting Law "On Accounting" establishes accounting and reporting of the head of the accounting subject and compiles the right of the head of the accounting subject.⁷ These rights include:

Creating an accounting service under the head of an accounting service or using a contractual accounting service;

On a contractual basis to maintain the accounting records to a specialized organization (audit organizations, tax consultants' organizations and other organizations that provide for accounting services);

Accounting shall be maintained independently.

These procedures of accounting and bookkeeping can be directly related to economic analysis.

It is desirable to form an internal financial analysis and formulate an external financial analysis.

External financial analysis will allow the study of the financial condition of business entities on the basis of financial reporting forms reflecting limited information and will not allow disclosing all the secrets of the company's achievements. This analysis is carried out by stakeholders, interested in business activities, owners or government agencies, who are unable to access the internal information base.

Important aspects of external financial analysis are:

- a large number of subjects and information users;
- the diversity and diversity of inquiries;
- normative rules of reporting and reporting, definition of official specifics of the analysis ;
- The analysis should be based solely on the information contained in the financial statement forms;
- limited analytical issues;
- The maximum exposure to the results of the analysis of the results of business activity for information users.

The main aspects of external financial analysis are the analysis of the business assets, capital and liabilities changes, solvency and liquidity, financial condition and sustainability, market and business activity, financial and economic capacity, economic strength and weakness, profitability and profitability current and private equity, determination of the company's economic rating.

Internal financial analysis differs from the external financial analysis by the internal scrutiny of the organization, its employees, and the scope of the sampling. The

⁷Узбекистон республикасининг «Бухгалтерия хисоби тугрисида»ги қонуни 2016 йил 13-апрель

scope of the internal financial analysis and the scope of the study covered are broader than the external financial analysis. Its information base can include not only financial reports but all sources of financial accounting and extra-budgetary resources. Scope of the issues can be determined based on the interests of managers and analysts. The characteristics of this type of analysis can be explained by the following aspects.

The peculiarities of the internal financial analysis:

- narrow band of subjects;
- the results of the survey are focused exclusively on internal requirements, business management;
- high availability of a wide range of information in carrying out financial analysis;
- access to unobservable methods, in conjunction with standardized methodologies for the interpretation of specific regulations (s);
- the ability to conduct a deep financial analysis on the preparation of clear management decisions;
- organization of analytical work based on the requirements of the device.

The content of the financial analysis is structured into a full range of financial analysis and thematic financial analysis

Complete financial analysis is a complex study of all aspects of financial activity of the enterprise. Thematic analysis highlights the particular aspects of the financial activity of the enterprise and the study of its axes. The subject of thematic financial analysis is the following: issues of effective use of assets, optimal utilization of certain sources of financing of assets, solvency and financial sustainability, optimal investment activity, financial disruption of capital.

The financial analysis includes a complete (one-fiscal) financial analysis of business entities, an analysis of the financial condition of separate units and units (based on economic responsibility centers), as well as the analysis of separate financial processes.⁸

⁸Рахимов М.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектлари молиявий ҳолатининг таҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б., ЕфимоваО.В. [идр.].Анализфинансовойотчетности./учеб.пособие / - М.: Омега-Л, 2013. - 388 с., К. R. SubramanyamFINANCIALSTATEMENTANALYSIS, Рахимов М.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектлари молиявий ҳолатининг таҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б., ЕфимоваО.В. [идр.]. Анализфинансовойотчетности./учеб.пособие / - М.: Омега-Л, 2013. - 388 с., К. R. SubramanyamFINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS,ELEVENTH EDITIONPublished by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, Карлин Т.Р. Анализ финансовых отчетов (на основе GAAP) Учебник. — М.: ИНФРА-М, 1998. — 448 с. — ISBN 5-86225-675-X,

The financial analysis for the transition period is structured into prior, current, and prospective types of analysis.

Special methods of financial analysis: reading financial statements, horizontal, vertical, trend, comparative, factor, coefficient analysis.

Methods for analyzing methods for obtaining objective information about the financial condition of business entities may include the following:⁹

read financial statements

horizontal analysis

vertical analysis

trend analysis

comparative analysis

financial ratios

factor analysis

Under the "reading" of financial statements refers to the procedure for consideration of financial statements. That is, the method of initial training of an enterprise is a method.

Horizontal analysis is a method of determining changes in financial statements and their positions by adopting absolute and relative differences.

Vertical analysis is a method of studying the sources and sources of their origin, income and expenses and other elements of financial reporting.

Trend is a method of dynamic learning in comparison with the basic one.

Comparative analysis is a method of balancing one or several indicators on different objects.

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⁹Рахимов М.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектлари молиявий ҳолатининг тахлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б., Ефимова .В. [и др.]. Анализфинансовыйотчетности./учеб.пособие / - М.: Омега-Л, 2013. - 388 с., К. R. SubramanyamFINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS,ELEVENTH EDITIONPublished by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, Карлин Т.Р. Анализ финансовых отчетов (на основе GAAP) Учебник. — М.: ИНФРА-М, 1998. — 448 с. — ISBN 5-86225-675-X, Бернштейн Л.А. Анализ финансовых отчетов М.: Финансы и статистика. 2003, -622 ст., Вахрушиной М.А. Анализ финансовый отчетности.М.: Финансы и статистика 2007. 367 стр

Analysis of financial ratios is a method of evaluating the elements and articles of financial statements based on indicators determined on the basis of multiplication.

Factor analysis is a method of identifying units that affect the performance of units and units that can be taken into account.¹⁰

Some sources of financial analysis also include benchmarking, project analysis and discounting methods that are widely used by other economists.

The above methods are used as a single method for all analyst layers.

A schematic explanation of the analytical methods makes them more conscious. Therefore, we classify these methods for financial statements that reflect various aspects of a single economic situation.

Read the Financial Statements. “Reading” of financial statements often refers to the classification of property (owner) of financial statements (private, shareholder, etc.), Units of measure (national and exchange rate), legal address, frequency (payment period). In fact, reading is a broader concept. There is a division of ownership of debts, and if an enterprise has funds, if it is profitable, if the enterprise is profitable, what assets do they have (financial and non-financial), which explains the growth in balance, if it is stable or unstable, it should also cover such issues like how he is on balance.

Horizontal analysis is a method of assessing financial position by comparing individual financial indicators. Changes are defined in absolute and relative terms. Elements and items of financial statements are evaluated on the basis of their horizontal analysis of financial indicators.

The financial analysis uses the following forms of horizontal analysis.

1. Comparison of financial indicators for the reporting period with the same period of the previous year (decade, month, quarter);
2. Comparison of financial indicators of the report for the same period last year (for example, comparison of the 1st quarter of the current year with the 1st quarter of the previous year)
- 3 Comparison of financial indicators for several years.

Vertical analysis. Elements of financial statements as a method of filling for horizontal analysis will be used to assess the composition of the subject. These aspects can be applied to all forms of financial statements. In the general context, the diagnosis of the financial condition of an enterprise is based on the individuality of the individual and his changes. Understanding the financial well-being of the company focuses on the correct balance of unity lines in the overall composition.

¹⁰Рахимов М.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектлари молиявий ҳолатининг таҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б.,
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Финансы и статистика 2007. 367 стр

Table 34

Balance sheet asset	Last year		Current year		Difference	
	Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
1	2	3	4	5	6(4-2)	7(5-3)
Active						
Long-term assets	UM0	$UM/A0*100$	Um1	$Um1/A1*100$	$Um1-UM0$	$Um1/UM0$
Current assets	JA0	$JA0/A0*100$	JA1	$JA1/A1*100$	$JA1-JA0$	$JA1/JA0$
Total amount	A0	100	A1	100	$A1-A0$	$A1/A0$
Passive						
Own source of funds	O'M0	$O'M0/P0*100$	O'M1	$O'M1/P1*100$	$O'M1-O'M0$	$O'M1/O'M0$
Obligations	M0	$M0/P0*100$	M1	$M1/P1*100$	$M1-M0$	$M1/M0$
Passive total	P0	100	P1	100	$P1-P0$	$P1/P0$

Table 35

Vertical analyzing Financial Results

Financial Results	S	Last year		Cuurent year		Difference		Growt h
		Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(5-3)	8(6-4)	9(5/3*100-100)
Gross profit from product sales	YAf0	$YAf0/Sn0*100$	YAf1	$YAf1/Sn1*100$	X	U	Z	YAf0
Outcome of the main activities	An	An0	$An0/Sn0*100$	An1	$An1/Sn1*100$	X	U	Z
Results of financial activity	Mn	Mn0	$Mn0/Sn0*100$	Mn1	$Mn1/Sn1*100$	X	U	Z
Emergency Outcome	Fn	Fn0	$Fn0/Sn0*100$	Fn1	$Fn1/Sn1*100$	X	U	Z

The result until tax payment	Sn	Sn0	100	Sn1	100	X	U	Z
Taxes and other taxes on income	Fs	Fs0	$Fs0/Sn0*100$	Fs1	$Fs1/Sn1*100$	X	U	Z
Net profit	Sf	Sf0	$Sf0/Sn0*100$	Sf1	$Sf1/Sn1*100$	X	U	Z

The same applies to structured analysis in the general line of cash flows (cash flow) The same applies to the structured analysis of the total cash flow line (cash flow from operating activities, cash flow from investing activities, cash flow from financing activities, cash flow from financing activities, cash flow from cash flow) (property, plant, construction, transfer equipment, machinery and equipment, tools, etc.) can be used for structured private equity a (equity, additional capital, reserve capital, unallocated profit lines).

Vertical analysis assumes uniformity in horizontal analysis. That is why they are always divided and divided. It is impossible to ensure the completeness of the analysis, applying them one by one.

The trend is the most commonly used method for evaluating dynamic changes as a basic analysis. Using this method, changes in the near and long period are estimated in absolute and relative terms. Trend analysis is often used to evaluate asset revaluation, estimate profit and growth, and also estimate investment.

Table 36

Tendency analysis of elements of financial statements

Years	Autonomy ratio	Change +, -			
		Compared with the previous year		Regarding to the base year	
		The sum	%	The sum	%
2014	K1	x	x	x	x
2015	K2	K2-K1	K2 / K1	K2-K1	K2 / K1
2016	K3	K3-K2	K3 / K2	K3-K1	K3 / K1
2017	K4	K4-K3	K4 / K3	K4-K1	K4 / K1
2018	K5	K5-K4	K5 / K4	K5-K1	K5 / K1

Table 37

Analysis of changes in financial indicators compared with previous years

Indicators	Profit		Sales revenue		Volume of assets	
	Compare d with the previous year	Regarding the period	Previous year	Base year	Compared with the previous year	Regarding the period
Absolute expression						
2014	F0	x	ST0	x	A0	x
2015	F1-F0	F1-F0	ST1 ST0	ST1 ST0	A1-A0	A1-A0
2016	F2-F1	F2-F0	ST2-ST1	ST2-ST0	A2-A1	A2-A0
2017	F2, F3	F3-F0	ST3-ST2	ST3-ST0	A3-A2	A3-A0
2018	F3-F4	F4-F0	ST4 ST3	ST4-ST0	A4, A3	A4-A0
Relative expression						
2014	F0	x	ST0	x	A0	x
2015	F1 / F0	F1 / F0	ST1 / ST0	ST1 / ST0	A1 / A0	A1 / A0
2016	F2 / F1	F2 / F0	ST2 / ST1	ST2 / ST0	A2 / A1	A2 / A0
2017	F3 / F2	F3 / F0	ST3 / ST2	ST3 / ST0	A3 / A2	A3 / A0
2018	F4 / F3	F4 / F0	ST4 / ST3	ST4 / ST0	A4 / A3	A4 / A0

Based on a trend analysis, the level of indicators is also assessed, and the average level of growth is also assessed.

Ratio analysis method. Absolute statements in business valuation cannot reveal all aspects of financial condition. therefore, in most cases, relative expressions are also used.

Relative expression is defined by science as a financial factor, each of which reflects the material aspects of the financial position of the subject.

The following important aspects of financial ratios should be highlighted:

- the coefficients of the coefficients are determined by combining two or more indicators (the coefficients must have their content and classification and give a new indication of their financial position);
- financial ratios are determined only on the basis of official published financial statements (financial ratios are calculated by summing the series of one or more financial statements, as well as their consolidated units);
- financial ratios - represent various aspects of one business (for example, when assessing the company's solvency, its absolute, intermediate and general characteristics);
- it is possible to accumulate certain indicators when determining the coefficient of the coefficient (for example, a set of indicators of the financial condition of the company when evaluating a rating or a combination of indicators of economic uncertainty).
- financial ratios - have the same size;
- financial ratios - allow for a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of the enterprise;
- financial ratios - distinguish the content of various aspects of the process (the aggregation and absorption coefficients of fixed assets are different, their unity is one aspect)
- comparison of indicators of all enterprises and organizations, regardless of the absolute value of financial ratios.

Characterized types and coordination of financial ratios. The coefficients of the coefficients are calculated by multiplying the basis by different indices, and the coefficients of the coefficients are equal to the sum of the units.

Structural factors - the share of long-term and current assets in the ownership structure of the company, the share of liquid assets (stocks, liabilities of receivables, funds) in current assets, the share of own and borrowed funds in total resources, long-term and short-term liabilities in the structure of liabilities and other structural factors.

Ratios include financial independence, sustainability, profitability ratios, and solvency ratios.

The following ratios can be summarized as generalized financial ratios¹¹.

- creditworthiness and liquidity ratio
- Financial stability ratios

¹¹Rakhimov M.Yu. Analysis of the financial condition of business entities. T.: Finance-Economics, 2015.-316 b., Efimova O.V. [IDR] .. Analiz finansovoy otchetnosti / Ucheb. posobie / - M.: Omega - L., 2013. - 388 pp., KR Subramanyam ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT, ONE OF THIS EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, Karlin TR Analysis of financial indicators (based on GAAP) Tutorial. - M.: INFRA-M, 1998. - 448 h. - ISBN 5-86225-675-X, Bernstein LA Financial Analysis M.: Finance and Statistics. 2003, -622, Vakhrushina M.A. Financial Information Analyst. M.: Finance and Statistics 2007. 367 ul., Pardaev M.K. et al. Financial and management analysis, textbook. T.: Chulpon. 2012, p. 490, Savitskaya G.V. Analyze the hysterectomy. Minsk: RIPO, 2012. - 367 p. Vakhobov A.V., Ibragimov A.T., Ishonkulov N.F. Financial and management analysis. T.: Economics and Finance. 2013598 b., Kovalev V.V., Volkova O.N. Analysis of the economic activity of the enterprise. M.: Finance and Statistics, 2008, 415 p.

- profitability ratios

- degradation rates

Activity rates

Each group of financial ratios includes several indicators.

The absolute value of the coefficients of solvency and liquidity; (In some sources these numbers are called absolute, fast liquidity and current liquidity)

Table 38

Solvency and liquidity indicators

Factors	Formula definition	Unity expression	Comment
Payment indicators			
Absolute solvency	$\frac{PM + QMMQ}{TM}$	PM funds CGM - short-term financial investments TM payment obligations	
Temporary solvency	$\frac{PM + QMMQ + DM}{TM}$	Accounts Receivable	Over due liabilities are deducted
Total solvency	$\frac{PM + QMMQ + DM + INVENTORY}{TM}$	INVENTORY stock	
Liquidity indicators			
Current	$\frac{A1 - P1}{A1 / P1} > =$	$A1 = PM + QMMQ$	$P1 = KM ($
Short term	$\frac{A2 - P1}{A2 / P2} > =$	$A2 = DM$	$P2 = KMKQ$ (Short-term loans and borrowed funds)
Long term	$\frac{A3 - P3}{A3 / P3} > =$	$A3 = INVENTORY$	$P3 = PPI$ (long-term loans and payables)

Dimitar	$P4 - A4 \text{ or } P4 / A4 > =$	$A4 = UMA$	$P4 = UMM \text{ (self-financing)}$

Financial stability ratios include financial independence, debt ratio, fiscal measurement ratio, capital investment ratio, debt recovery ratio, debt to equity ratio.

Table 39

Financial Sustainability Indicators

Factors	Formula definition	Unity expression
Financial uncertainty ratio	UMM / BJ	IPC - Resource Source General badge (passive)
Ratio of own and debt obligations	IPC / Maj	Core obligations
Financial fraud rate	BJ / OMM	
Equity ratio	$GMP + UMKQ - UMA / GMP$	Long-term loans and loans NBU UMA - Long-term assets
Loan consolidation ratio	Maj / bj	
Debt / Equity Ratio	Maj / OCM	

The financial efficiency ratios include profitability (profitability), private capital (profitability), debt profitability (profitability), net assets return ratios.

Tables

Table 40

Indicators related to financial results

Factors	Identified	Union expression
YieldBalance (Yield)	$Dar (SF) / A$	Narrow income SF Net Benefit Average annual value of assets

Return on equity ratio	$\text{Dar (SF)} / \text{XK}$	XK-OwnCapital
The profitability ratio (yield) of borrowed capital	$\text{Gift (SF)} / \text{QK}$	Loan capital
The profitability ratio (profitability) of net assets	$\text{Dar (SF)} / \text{SA}$	SA - the average annual net asset value

Western companies (USA, Canada, UK) use the practice of using the following types of financial ratios:

Table 41

Financial ratios and their definition

Factors	Antibody fracture	Character description
The ROA ratio is an indicator of the amount of profit corresponding to the total amount of assets.	$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{SF} + \text{F} \times (1 - \text{Ss})}{\text{JA}}$	Profit SF-Net F-Interest Ss - tax rate JA - Total Assets
ROE is an indicator of private equity.	$\text{ROE} = \text{Sf} / \text{Ak} \times 100$	Ak – equity capital
ROLC is an indicator of investment capital.	$\text{ROLC} = \frac{\text{Sf} + \text{F} \times (1\text{Ss})}{\text{Umm} + \text{Ak}}$	Umm - long-term commitment

The indicators of market activity of the enterprise include the profitability of the shares, the profitability of the shares, the book value of the shares, stocks and profits¹².

¹²Rakhimov M.Yu. Analysis of the financial condition of business entities. T.: Finance-Economics, 2015.-316 b., Efimova O.V. [IDR] .. Analiz finansovoy otchetnosti / Ucheb. posobie / - M.: Omega, 2013. - 388 s. with ill., KR Subramanyam FINANCIAL ANALYSIS statement Eleventh EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 Charles TR Financial Performance Analysis (Based on GAAP) Textbook. - M.: INFRA-M, 1998. - 448 h. - ISBN 5-86225-675-X, Bernstein LA Financial Analysis M.: Finance and Statistics. 2003, -622, Vahrushinoy MA Financial Information Analyst. M.: Finance and Statistics 2007. 367 ul., Pardaev M.K. et al. Financial and management analysis, textbook. T.: Chulpon. 2012, p. 490, Savitskaya G.V. Analyze the hysterectomy. Minsk: RIPO, 2012. - 367 p. Vakhobov A.V., Ibragimov A.T., Ishonkulov N.F. Financial and management analysis. T.: Economics and Finance. 2013 598 b., Kovalev V.V., Volkova O.N. Analysis of the economic activity of enterprises. M.: Finance and Statistics, 2008, 415 p.

Table 42**Market efficiency indicators and their definition**

Factors	Identified	Unionexpression
Profitability of action	SFa / Abn	SF - net profit per share Market price share
Profitability of action	Name / Ann or Name / Abq	Title - dividend per share Annual nominal value of one share (when determining the nominal profit) The market value of a single action abq (when determining the actual interest rate)
Exchange rate fluctuation coefficient	Asb-Aob / Ann	Market price per share Stock purchase price
Dividend ratio	D / SF	D - amount of dividends paid The advantages of SF-business

Working capital ratios include ratios of total assets, long-term assets, current assets, inventories, finished goods, goods, receivables and creditor liabilities

Table 43**Indicators of business activity and their identification**

Coefficient	Identified	Union expression
Asset turnover	MSST / A	Sales network MSST
Long-term asset turnover	MSST / UMA	UMA - Long-term assets
Working capital turnover	MSST / JA	JA-Jori Connectors
Turnover inventory	MSST / inventory	inventory stock
Productreadiness	MSST / TM	TM-Ready product
Turnoverofgoods	MSST / T	T-Products

Receivables turnover	MSST / DM	Obligations of the debtor
Turnover of loan obligations	SMICHt / KM	SMICHt – cost price

Comparative analysis. In financial analysis, the type of benchmarking is used as a method of adjusting indicators in absolute and relative terms.

Methodically, this method resembles the analysis of the horizontal and vertical trend. But it is fundamentally different from them. Comparative analysis also provides for the comparison of this analytical object or company data with other data, regulatory standards, plan parameters, averages, advanced indicators. Comparative analysis provides an assessment of the elements and elements of financial statements and indicators characterizing the financial position. Abstract expressions are complemented by relative expressions.

Comparative analysis of financial analysis:

- equivalent of the inverse comparison interval;
- the same measurement of indicators of comparison;
- the emergence of formalities in the determination of key indicators and regulatory indicators;
- include the rules of financial reporting on the subject of the transaction;
- The methodology for the assignment of elements and the preparation of financial statements should be identical.

The comparison method is one of the most frequently used methods of economic analysis, which is used in full disclosure of the financial condition of the company, along with other methods of analysis. Comparative analysis in this aspect also considers financial analysis as a method of management analysis.

Table 44

Comparative analysis of the founder's figures, financial stability and profitability indicators

Comparative performance	Paymentability	Financial independence	Private Equity profitability
Current period	2.6	0.52	0.12
According to the financial plan	2.5	0.55	0.15
This is the period of the previous year.	2.2	0.53	0.15
Standard indicator	3.0	0.50	0.10
Advanced Enterprise Rating	3.4	0.70	0.16
Medium network	2.2	0.42	0.07
The difference is +, -			
From the financial plan	+0,1	+0.03	-0.03

Compared with the previous year	+0.4	+0.01	-0.03
Regarding regulatory values	-0,4	-0.02	+0.02
In the case of advanced enterprises	-0,8	-0,1	-0.04
Compared to the average network	+0.4	-0.10	+0.05

Factor analysis. A census of factors indicates that the najaviji indicator fluctuates with some factors, and their sign and saving effects are significant. This is a key feature in determining the effective motivating effects of enterprise activities.

Factor analysis of indicators related to efficiency, efficiency

Factor analysis of indicators related to the efficiency and effectiveness of capital and liabilities;

- factor analysis of indicators related to the efficiency and profitability of financial activities

- factor analysis of the company's market activity and performance related indicators.

The factor analysis can be described in DuPont's three-factor model, an important figure in a Western analytical school popular in international practice.

$R_{xk} = SF / XK$

This expression can be subtracted from sales return (SF/ST), asset turnover (ST/A), and equity accumulation (AE)

$R_{xk} = SF/ST * ST/A * A/XK$

In this case: R_{xk} - return on equity;

SF - Net Profit;

ST - Net sales;

A - the amount of assets for the last reporting date;

XK is the amount of direct investment on the most recent reporting date.

Table

Analysis of factors affecting the profitability of private capital and its changes

№	Indicators	Last year	Reporting year
1	Net Profit	9000.0	9900.0
2	Sales revenue	60000.0	63600.0
3	Volume of assets	120000.0	126000.0
4	Closed Joint Stock Company	30000.0	30000.0

The table below shows the calculations of equity and units that affect its change.

Table 45

Calculation of the influence of factors

Indicators	Calculations	Result	Impact level
Lastyear	$R_{xk}(\text{thought}) = 9000.0 / 60000.0 \times 60000.0 / 120000.0 \times 120000.0 / 30000.0 \times 100\%$	Thirty percent	
Reporting year	$R_{xk}(\text{hy}) = 9900.0 / 63600.0 \times 63600.0 / 126000.0 \times 126000.0 / 30000.0 \times 100\%$	33%	
		+ 3%	
Factors affecting accounting changes in profitability			
SF/ST effect	$R_{xk}(\text{sf}) = 9900.0 / 63600.0 \times 60000.0 / 120000.0 \times 120000.0 / 30000.0 \times 100\%$	31.14%	1.14% (31.14-30.0)
ST/A effect	$R_{xk}(\text{a}) = 9000.0 / 120000.0 \times 636.0.0 / 126000.0 \times 120000.0 / 30000.0 \times 100\%$	30.3%	0.3% (30.3-30.0)
A /X effect	$R_{xk}(\text{a}) = 9000.0 / 120000.0 \times 60000.0 / 120000.0 \times 126000.0 / 30000.0 \times 100\%$	31.5%	1.5% (31.5-30.0)

Thus, the profitability of the private capital of the enterprise increased by +3 percent compared with the previous year. This change is due to a change in net profit margin of + 1.14%. (31.14-30.0) due to changes in asset turnover + 0.3% (30.3-30.0), + 1.5% (31.5-30.0) due to structural changes in capital . Uncertainties in the invoice + 0.4.

The role and characteristics of financial analysis among other subjects

The link between financial analysis and other disciplines is crucial. Financial analysis is closely interrelated and relates to the following topics:

- accounting, financial accounting, auditing, economic theory, macroeconomics and microeconomics, investments, financial market and securities, financial mathematics.

The relationship between analytical subjects and study.

Financial analysis and accounting (financial accounting, management accounting) There is an interrelated relationship and relevance. No recorded, consolidated, aggregated and reported information is used without analytical processing. Its most important link is that it is the main source of information in the analysis. 70-80% of the information received is taken from accounting.

Accounting functions include accounting of events and processes, accounting, analytical and synthetic accounting and financial reporting. They are processed through processing, analysis and forecasting.

The vital task of analyzing all subjects is analyzing economic activity, free competition and investment processes for analyzing information and making sound management decisions.

At the same time, analysts and analysts can not conduct a modern analysis without knowing the basic rules and principles of accounting.

The relationship between the subject of analysis and "financial reporting".

Financial reporting is the basis of financial analysis.

Financial reports are made to meet the needs of a wide range of users and are provided periodically. Financial reporting is key financial information for most users. Some users may need additional information in the financial statements, if they have the appropriate authority. They are part of a financial statement - these are financial statements. Financial reporting is based on national accounting standards (NAS). If necessary, organizations may comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial report also includes comments, guidelines and explanations based on or related to these reports. Such information should reflect financial information about the activities of industrial and geographical regions and explain the effect of price changes on financial results.

Financial statements. Investment decisions are an important source for making lending decisions, evaluating the subject's future cash flows, evaluating relationships with its resources, evaluating its liabilities and evaluating the activities of its governing bodies. It is difficult to present these estimates without analysis.

Users will better evaluate their ability to collect money, provided that the information is reflected in the financial position and financial position of the company.

The quality of management decisions depends on the completeness, reliability and reliability of information, including the managing subject, in the future, increasing the amount of money, accurate calculation of their reproductive life and the possibility of achieving results. At the same time, completeness, reliability, fairness of information is a key factor determining the quality of analysis.

Financial analysis also allows you to compare financial statements of various enterprises.

Financial statements are prepared in accordance with the methods and principles of accounting adopted by each body for accounting and financial reporting based on accounting policies.

Accounting methods, classification of accounting and business activities, asset valuation, document flow, methods of organizing property accounting, accounting systems, data processing and other methods and methods of accounting accounting,

Financial accounting is a way of presenting the financial information of an economic entity for a certain period of time, regardless of whether the enterprise is a separate economic entity or a group of enterprises.

Financial reports also indicate the results of resource management by company management

The relationship of the analysis with the theme "Audit".

Audit - these are independent auditors, auditors for auditing the financial and economic activities of an enterprise, as well as recommendations for optimizing the economic and financial performance of an enterprise.

An audit is an independent audit.

An audit is an entrepreneurial activity that includes the recording or auditing of an audit or audit firm of financial statements, accounting documents, taxes and other liabilities.

An audit is a type of independent activity that examines the financial statements of an enterprise, determines accounting procedures and corresponds to economic and financial transactions, as well as the completeness and accuracy of reports.

An audit is an external financial control exercised by independent certified auditors for firms and companies. The law is a broader type of judicial and accounting expertise. An audit is the work of independent experts working on behalf of direct and indirect interest groups.

In the course of the analysis, audit and auditing activities not only serve as reliable, complete, transparent information, but also provide important information for business management and business performance. At the same time, the most optimal solution for auditors is the use of analytical skills.

The findings of the audit activities and results are the most reliable sources of analysis.

The relationship between subjects of analysis and the theory of economics.

The theory of economics is the science of choosing the smoothest ways to meet endless needs through the use of limited resources.

The theory of economics considers and evaluates macro- and microeconomic indicators, their modification and development.

The analysis develops and develops on the basis of methodological, scientific and practical bases consisting of induction-deduction, analytical and synthetic connections, supply and demand, the most important norms of a market economy, value, monetary principles, a system of different models.

The relationship between analytical subjects and statistics.

The analysis of the subject depends on the statistical science, in which quantitative and indicators of events and processes are evaluated, and in the analysis indicators of higher values and financial indicators prevail. In particular, both

sciences use the same set of information and economic methods. At the same time, statistical advantages are more focused on macroeconomic indicators and trends of their changes. In the analysis, the main aspect is the micro level, i.e. the organization is evaluated by its sections and divisions. The statistics also focuses on identifying more dynamic changes, the result of which is the relationship, the actual change, internal capabilities and the way they are implemented. In addition, statistical reports are the source of the necessary reporting for analysis.

The relationship between analytical science and economic mathematics. The analysis will be closely connected with the economic mathematical science in the formulation of an analytical, analytical model of the effectiveness and efficiency of microscale activity and the formation of a mathematical algorithm.

The most commonly used correlations, regressions, determinants, logmorphisms, theoretical games, and integral methods are commonly used in the analysis.

Analysis is also an integral part of finance, investment, taxation and taxation, macroeconomics, and microeconomics and technology.

Subjects of financial analysis (real and prospective investors, creditors, suppliers, customers, employees, government agencies, ministries, agencies, public and other interested parties) and their interests

A wide range of analysts will be included in the financial analysis. They can be divided into internal and external objects. Internal assets will be available only to real and potential investors, creditors, product suppliers, customers, employees, government agencies, ministers, agencies, public and other interested parties who use financial statements if external auditors are only members of this company.

The need for financial statements is as follows:

Ownership of owners (participants and founders) and investors is mainly related to the amount of dividends received from participation in the authorized capital enterprises, and the absence of any dangers associated with investments.

Lenders are interested in information that allows them to determine whether their loans and interest are paid on time;

Suppliers and other commercial lenders are interested in information that allows them to determine whether their amount will be repaid on time;

Clients are interested in information on the continued functioning of a business entity, especially if they have a long-term contract or depend on a business entity;

Personnel - information about the sustainability and profitability of business entities. They are also interested in obtaining information that allows the enterprise to assess the ability of the enterprise to maintain its wages, pensions and employment opportunities at a later date;

Governments are interested in the allocation of resources and information on the activities of entities. They need information as a basis for running the business of an enterprise, establishing tax policy and determining national income and other statistical information;

In public, because a business can greatly contribute to the local economy, including employment and support for domestic suppliers. Financial reporting provides and maintains public information on the latest achievements in the field of development and improving business welfare.

These companies are separate entities of other business entities. analysis and monitoring of their economic situation.

Subjects of financial analysis can also assess the financial condition of business entities in a comprehensive (full) way. Below is an example of analytical procedures that can be used in audit activities. In other cases, analytics and analytics will be analyzed to draw conclusions based on the goals and interests of clients.

A comprehensive analysis of the financial situation is not just an internal financial analysis. Subjects of external analysis usually focus on information on the topic of interest.

The combination of financial analysis issues and their interests can be found in the following table.

Table 46

Subjects of financial analysis and their consequences

№	Topics of financial analysis	Subject matter interests	General funds	Compensation
1	Corporate staff	As a result of the financial and economic condition of the company and the company, the financial results of the financial statements, as well as information about possible changes in funds, as well as their future changes	Physical and mental performance	Various forms of wages and incentives
2	Investors	Investors. Risks associated with investments that are provided as a result of studying information that allows a business entity to assess the possibility of paying dividends and determine whether it is necessary to buy, maintain or sell shares	Private equity	Dividends, Share,
3	Auditors	The correctness of the reporting forms to be disclosed on a legal basis, and the ability of the company to reflect the internal possibilities of improving the financial position of the company, protecting the interests of owners	Practical solutions and recommendations	Cost of auditors
4	Top organizations	Study of the movement and efficiency of material and financial resources	Help with practical and financial support	Share results of activity
5.	Tax authorities	Study of the status, movement and efficiency of resources on mandatory payments, taxes and deductions	Through the care of society	Full and timely collection of taxes, fees and salaries
6	Insurance agencies	The company is responsible for protecting and protecting the company's assets against various risks.	Getting insurance policies	Insurance payments

7	Suppliers of goods	Search for information about the contractual relationship, fulfillment of obligations by the parties, compliance with payment discipline, payment status	Delivery of inventory	INVENTORY agreed price
8.	Buyers and customers	Search for information on the financial and economic potential of firms and firms to prevent business incidents	Reliable trade partnerships for the sale of products (works, services)	To the value of the product (employment services) at a contract value
9	Creditors	Studying information that allows them to determine whether their loans and interest are paid on time	Reduction in loans and borrowings	Percentage of loans and borrowings
10	The public	All aspect of business	Thanks to its influence on all its segments, respecting the harmony of the benefits of the church	Harmony of public interest is ensured

For a wide range of subjects of financial analysis and the diversity of their interests, it is necessary to define a specific conceptual basis for analyzing financial conditions. But. There are formal and informal aspects of the financial condition of an economic entity based on regulatory documents. The official aspect can be seen in the rating of economic entities, the assessment of solvency and creditworthiness, as well as the definition of economic insolvency and bankruptcy. Informal analyst, analysts, can themselves create optimal procedures and rules and create analytical processes related to them.

Repetition issues

The meaning of the word "analysis" is that it is a method of science and research.

Imitation and deduction

Analysis and synthesis

Cause and investigation

The role and importance of analysis in management

Financial analysis and its formation as a science

Financial analysis and its development

Comprehensive financial analysis and its main functions

Subject to financial analysis

The object of financial analysis

Goals and objectives of financial analysis

Basic principles of financial analysis

Methods of financial analysis and its features

Simple methods used in financial analysis

Economic mathematical methods used in financial analysis

Individual, special methods of financial analysis

Types of financial analysis: internal and external financial analysis

Divisions of financial analysis and their interests

Topic 1.2. Organization and information sources of the financial analysis

The legal basis for the regulation of relations in the field of organization, conduct, conclusion of financial analysis.

Forms of financial analysis. Taking into account the nature of the organization, the scope of its activities, the competitive role of the organization in the organization of financial analysis.

The main sections of financial analysis are: financial analysis, investment analysis, analysis of the securities market, forecasting financial statements.

Stages of financial analysis.

Information base of financial analysis (information about the objects of analysis), their openness and transparency.

Forms of financial statements and their description.

Consolidated financial statements and their analysis.

The impact of national and international standards on the content of financial statements in financial statements.

Problem aspects of financial analysis (comparisons between periods, comparisons between different enterprises, problems of information operations).

Review of the findings of auditors. Audited reports.

Other information used in financial analysis.

The use of computer technology and software in financial analysis.

Legal basis for the regulation of relations in the field of organization, conduct, conclusion of financial analysis

Methodological Foundations financial analysis based on regulatory documents , developed and implemented. All norms (laws, standards, regulations, instructions, orders, procedures) related to accounting and auditing are also important for analysis. At the same time, a number of standards were set for the analyst itself, which are carried out on the basis of the need to manage business units.

Financial analysis usually focuses on formal and informal aspects. Official heights are set on the basis of a mandatory order, well-defined standards, managers, informal managers and managers independently define and implement their goals.

On the official basis The following procedures may be included in the analysis of the financial and economic activity of an enterprise:

- assessment of key performance indicators of the enterprise;
- assessment of the economic vulnerability of the business entity;
- assessment of the creditworthiness of the business entity;

In informal aspects, the range of issues covered can be widely implemented and include the following:

- activities, analysis of capital and liabilities;

- analysis of financial stability;
- analysis of solvency and liquidity;
- analysis of market and business activity;
- flow analysis;
- analysis of direct investment;
- analysis of profits and losses;
- analysis of receivables and payables;
- innovative analysis of products and activities;
- investment analysis of activity;
- analysis of social benefits and liabilities;
- logistic analysis and so on.

A number of analytical procedures are performed to evaluate and analyze the activity of a business entity. The main source of these processes are accounting (financial) data. A comparative analysis of statistical, macroeconomic and industry indicators is also carried out when forecasting the state of affairs in business and its further development. At the same time, the analysis of economic units is considered as the most important part of management.

Of course, the use of economic analysis in assessing business entities consists of the following: creating and explaining the financial reports of business entities; in assessing its financial position; preparation of a management report on economic insolvency (bankruptcy) ; restructuring of its business; financial rehabilitation; property relations.

The only method of using financial analysis has not yet been created. Therefore every manager uses a variety methodological development , depending on the him /her own experience, business unit and management characteristics, volume of information sources.

Analysis of the economic and financial activities of economic entities in accordance with international financial reporting standards consists of three stages: the purpose of the analysis and the procedure for its implementation; Evaluation of the quality of information used in the analysis. Formation of a reliable database; analyze methods, methods of analysis and summarize the results.

Methodological foundations of the analysis were often formed on the basis of normative manuscripts. The existing standards of economic analysis of economic entities are as follows:

National Accounting Standard for Accounting

Decision of the Committee on Economic Failure of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the procedure for determining the criteria for monitoring and analyzing the financial and economic condition of enterprises”;

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the introduction of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of joint stock companies and other enterprises with a state share"

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The CMS, entitled “Conceptual Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements”, describes the following: “The purpose of the financial report is to provide information on the financial, business and financial situation of an economic entity ...”

The financial report also contains information for: deciding on investment decisions and loans; Estimation of the future cash flows of the enterprise; evaluation of its resources and obligations in relation to the resources assigned to the enterprise; evaluate the effectiveness of governing bodies.

In particular, the following paragraphs of this IFRS provide for economic resources, financial structure, liquidity, solvency, ability to respond to changes in the working environment, control a business entity, predict future cash and cash equivalents, activity indicators, its profitability and the need to assess potential changes in economic resources.

Consolidation of financial statements at different times is also a necessary requirement for analytics.

In accordance with the Decision of the Committee on economic insolvency of enterprises under the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the procedure for determining the criteria for monitoring and analyzing the financial and economic condition of enterprises” it is recommended to study the scorecard economic indicators economic entities: solvency or redemption ratio; the ratio of the content of working capital, the profitability of assets and expenses of the enterprise. In addition to the final withdrawal, the following additional indicators will be studied: the ratio of own funds and the ratio of short-term borrowing; capacity utilization rate; total asset ratio.

"The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to the share of joint-stock companies and other organizations" On the introduction of criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of evaluation, are recommended the following indicators.

1. Key performance indicators: The advantages of the enterprise before interest, taxes and depreciation, the ratio of costs and income; attracted capital gains; return on equity; return on capital investment; return on assets; absolute liquidity ratio; Financial independence ratio; turnover of creditors' liabilities; turnover of receivables; repayment ratio (solvency); dividend payout ratio; Reduced receivables.

2. Additional performance indicators: impairment of fixed assets; coefficient of renewal of fixed assets; labor productivity; refund; capacity utilization; energy efficiency (share of value energy in cost product); share of innovative products sold in the product structure; the share of innovation in the structure of total costs; the cost of staff training, the coefficient of excess labor; the level of implementation of the planned investment program; capacity factor; The implementation of the planned export volumes.

Evaluating economic imperfection of the enterprise , the conditions for declaring and liquidating economic entities as a bonus (economic insolvency) are strictly established by the authorities acting on behalf of the state. This body has a

Committee on Economic Insolvency at the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.¹³

Liabilities , broken into a competition , must match the following requirements :

- proper distribution and management of existing funds;
- achieving a positive result;
- find ways to avoid overdue debts and take steps to pay off existing debts;
- Oversee the period of debt repayment by the debtor.

In determining the economic vulnerability of companies and companies should rely on the following system of indicators:

- the study of the solvency of the company and the solvency ratio of the company;
- to study the financial independence and dependence of the company and the company;
- the study of current and long-term assets;
- to study the relationship between debt and debt;
- Development of return on assets, capital and liabilities
- the study of the real level of capacity utilization;
- to study the level of use of fixed and intangible assets;
- Study the status of overdue receivables and payables.

The inability of the debtor to fulfill the requirements of creditors for monetary obligations and (or) to comply with its obligations for mandatory payments recognized signs of bankruptcy, if the debtor does not perform its commitment within three months from obligations and (or) payment .

In accordance with the procedure for determining the criteria for monitoring and analyzing the financial condition of enterprises, the financial and economic situation of enterprises is divided into the following groups:

- economically stable;
- economic hazards (risky);
- economic instability * - **:
- * companies with the ability to restore solvency;
- ** companies that are not able to restore their solvency.

It is recommended to study the system of indicators to assess the economic condition of business entities.¹⁴

- cost ratio or coverage (Ktl):
- self-employment rate (floating)
- return on operating assets and expenses (Ra, Rx)

¹³Ўзбекистон Республикаси Иқтисодиёт вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Иқтисодий ночор корхоналар ишлари Қўмитасининг “Корхоналарнинг молиявий иқтисодий аҳволи мониторинги ва таҳлилини ўтказиш мезонларини аниқлаш тартиби тўғрисидаги қарори” 2005 йил 14-прель, 1469 сон

¹⁴Ўзбекистон Республикаси Иқтисодиёт вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Иқтисодий ночор корхоналар ишлари Қўмитасининг “Корхоналарнинг молиявий иқтисодий аҳволи мониторинги ва таҳлилини ўтказиш мезонларини аниқлаш тартиби тўғрисидаги қарори” 2005 йил 14-апрель, 1469 сон

In addition to the final conclusion, the following additional indicators will be studied:

- product and short-term loan ratio (ratio)
- capacity utilization ratio
- association coefficient of wear

When analyzing the creditworthiness of businesses in the analysis of financial statements, it is recommended to consider the following topics:

- profitability of firms and companies;
- working capital status;
- the volume of own funds, their participation in capital and working capital;
- growth rates of manufactured and sold products;
- the status of the receivables and obligations of the creditor, which have expired and overdue;

the importance of having money and securities of companies and companies and other aspects.

In today's practice it is necessary to characterize the study indicators 5 content groups in the system of indicators that are analyzed by commercial banks in the financial analysis of long-term and short-term loans to business entities . These indicators are as follows :¹⁵

1. Productivity and liquidity ratios
2. The coefficients of labor activity
3. Financial leverage ratios
4. The profitability ratios
5. Coefficients describing debt repayment

The most important procedure for assessing creditworthiness in advanced economies is conditional Procedure "1, C-5 " It characterizes the main effects.¹⁶

S1 - reputation of a charter lender in the market, determining its status

C2-Capacity is the ability of a borrower to complete a business, have the right income and pay off loans.

C3 - capital adequacy of capital of the borrower

C4-Terms - Conditions for business development

C5-mortgage

¹⁵Рахимов М.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектлари молиявий ҳолатининг таҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б.,
Ефимова О.В. [идр.].Анализ финансовой отчетности./учеб.пособие / - М.: Омега-Л, 2013. - 388 с., К. R.
Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS,ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education,
2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, Карлин Т.Р. Анализ финансовых отчетов (на основе
GAAP) Учебник. — М.: ИНФРА-М, 1998. — 448 с. — ISBN 5-86225-675-X, Бернштейн Л.А. Анализ финансовых
отчетов М.: Финансы и статистика. 2003, -622 ст., Вахрушиной М.А. Анализ финансовый отчетности.М.:
Финансы и
статистика 2007. 367 стр

¹⁶К. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill
Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, Карлин Т.Р. Анализ финансовых отчетов (на
основе GAAP) Учебник. — М.: ИНФРА-М, 1998. — 448 с. — ISBN 5-86225-675-X, Бернштейн Л.А. Анализ
финансовых отчетов М.: Финансы и статистика. 2003, -622 с.

These rules are fully implemented in our credit practice, but not in the formal aspects of this policy.

The differences in the methodology of creditworthiness can be explained by the fact that our country is based on the national standard for accounting, analysis and audit, distribution and presentation of financial reports.

Forms of financial analysis. Taking into account the aspects of the organization of financial analysis , such as the nature of the enterprise, the scope of activities, the competitive role .

Due to the lack of formalities on the financial analysis, traditional routes can be used to organize it.

Typically, clear rules and procedures set out in official accounting for accounting or auditing (internal, external) serve as the basis for organizing this process.

In particular, the Article 11 of the Revised Law "On Accounting" establishes the accounting records and reports of the head of the accounting subject and regulates the competence of the head of the accounting subject. These rights include:

- The accounting or bookkeeping service managed by the head of the Accounting Service;
- On a contractual basis to maintain the accounting records to a specialized organization (audit organizations, tax consultants' organizations and other organizations that provide for accounting services);
- Accounting shall be maintained independently.

These procedures of accounting and bookkeeping are directly proportional to the financial analysis.

It is desirable to form an internal financial analysis and formulate an external financial analysis.

External financial analysis will allow the study of the financial condition of business entities on the basis of financial reporting forms reflecting limited information and will not allow disclosing all the secrets of the company's achievements. This analysis is carried out by stakeholders, interested in business activities, owners or government agencies, who are unable to access the internal information base.

Important aspects of external financial analysis are:

- a large number of subjects and information users;
- the diversity and diversity of inquiries;
- normative rules of reporting and reporting, definition of official specifics of the analysis;
- The analysis should be based solely on the information contained in the financial statement forms;
- limited analytical issues;

- The maximum exposure to the results of the analysis of the results of business activity for information users.

The main aspects of external financial analysis are the analysis of the business assets, capital and liabilities changes, solvency and liquidity, financial condition and sustainability, market and business activity, financial and economic capacity, economic strength and weakness, profitability and profitability current and private equity, determination of the company's economic rating.

Internal financial analysis differs from the external financial analysis by the internal scrutiny of the organization, its employees, and the scope of the sampling. The scope of the internal financial analysis and the scope of the study covered are broader than the external financial analysis. Its information base can include not only financial reports but all sources of financial accounting and extra-budgetary resources. Scope of the issues can be determined based on the interests of managers and analysts. The characteristics of this type of analysis can be explained by the following aspects.

The peculiarities of the internal financial analysis:

- narrow band of subjects;
 - The results of the survey are focused exclusively on internal requirements, business management;
 - high availability of a wide range of information in carrying out financial analysis;
 - Access to unobservable methods, in conjunction with standardized methodologies for the interpretation of specific regulations (s);
- the ability to conduct a deep financial analysis on the preparation of clear management decisions;
- organization of analytical work based on the requirements of the device.

The content of the financial analysis is structured into a full range of financial analysis and thematic financial analysis

Complete financial analysis is a complex study of all aspects of financial activity of the enterprise. Thematic financial analysis will be used to study the particular aspects and aspects of financial activity of the enterprise. The subject of thematic financial analysis is the following: issues of effective use of assets, optimal utilization of certain sources of financing of assets, solvency and financial sustainability, optimal investment activity, financial disruption of capital.

The financial analysis can include a complete (one-on-one) financial analysis of business entities, an analysis of the financial condition of separate units and units (based on economic responsibility centers), as well as the analysis of separate financial processes.

The financial analysis for the transition period is structured into prior, current, and prospective types of analysis.

Previous financial analysis is based on the knowledge of the financial condition of the entity's business as a whole or as a separate financial transaction (for example, an entity's solvency assessment for long and short-term bank borrowings).

Current (financial) analysis is a type of analysis that can effectively influence the financial situation in the performance of certain financial plans or financial transactions.

Persistent financial analysis is a kind of analysis that evaluates the expectations of future changes in the financial condition and its separate units, based on the current situation.

It is appropriate to define the stage of the financial analysis on the basis of the economic analysis and its components on a single basis, but we think it is appropriate to conduct it in the following sequence on the financial analysis.

1. Determination and plan of financial analysis;
2. Database collection on financial analysis;
3. The stage of direct financial analysis;
4. The stage of summarizing and drawing up the analysis results;
5. Decisionstobemade;
6. The stage of sales results analysis.

Different approaches in the field of economic analysis or the organization of financial analysis, their content is definitely one aspect, that is, the quality of the analysis.

In the analysis of the financial analysis, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of each branch and industry. In particular, the types of activity of economic entities are quite different. Difficulties vary from their activities, not just to business, but to property, to capital, to property distribution, to scale. Although the financial statements have the same meanings and content, their pumps and the rules for the formation of lines are fundamentally different.

While the differentiation of these issues is not important in evaluating the financial situation and effectiveness, the solution of the problem is in its sub-segment, the type of activity, the nature, the distribution, the property and the financial relationships.

Even if one or another economy is united, it is fundamentally different from other relationships. This difference should be taken into consideration in the financial analysis.

Differences in the information base can also be observed. For example, subjects of small business develop and maintain a simplified financial reporting, and large business entities make a generalized financial report. Similarly, there are differences in the number and content of the auditor's conclusions. Financial statements may include compulsory and optional composition of auditor's conclusions.

The main sections of the financial analysis are: financial analysis, investment analysis, analysis of the securities market, forecasting of financial statements.

Financial Reporting Review . The financial part of the report oliyaviy reports. The Financial Report also includes comments, guides and explanations based on or related to these reports.

Financial Reporting Products business entity financial position, financial results and cash flows of private capital together, as well as information about their entrusted reflects the results of the oshqarilishining resources.

The following aspects that are the subject of business entities provide information:

- (a) assets;
- (b) liabilities;
- (v) capital;
- (g) income and expenses, including profits and losses;
- (d) the ownership of their owners as ownership deposits and sums distributed to them; and
- (e) cash flows.

These information, other information in the notes, are financial statements users are encouraged to make future cash flows of the business entity and, in particular, to them Estimates of time and accuracy.

Complete set of financial reports includes the following:

- (a) a statement of financial position at the end of the period;
- (b) profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period;
- (v) a statement of changes in equity for the period;
- (g) cash flow statement;
- (d) Comments, that is, significant accounting policies and other explanations a description of a brief description of the data;
- (at) comparative information for the previous year respectively;
- (e) the prior period for the financial position relevant (retrospective analysis) data

The entire business entity is financially full of financial reporting the report should be presented equally.

Many business entities, except for financial reports, are subjects of entrepreneurship the key to its financial position and financial results prepared by its management and explains and explains the major uncertainties he or she faces financial analysis. Such a report includes: may include:

(a) key factors and effects that shape the financial results Changes in business environment, entrepreneurship and the impact of the subject's response to these changes, as well maintaining and increasing the financial results of the business entity investment policy, including its dividend policy;

(b) sources of funding for the business entity's business and its activities coefficient of the ratio of expected liabilities to equity; and (v) a business entity's report on a financial position in accordance with IFRSs unrecognized resources.

Business Entities, except for financial reports, environmental reports and reports such as official information on value added and official information, particularly in areas where environmental factors are significant and when the staff are important as a user group.

The topics that can be studied in the financial calculations can be summarized as follows:

General topics of financial statements analysis:

- Accounting and financial analysis;
- Financial outcome and profitability analysis;
- Analysis of cash flow and currency movements
- Private equity analysis
- Comprehensive analysis of financial reports

Unit topics of financial statements:

- Investment activity and investment attractiveness analysis
- Basor and Business Activity Analysis
- Because of creditworthiness analysis
- Economic insufficiency analysis
- Financial Indicators Analysis
- Risk analysis and so on.

The economic entity should provide comparative information in comparison with the previous period on all amounts reflected in the financial statements of the current period. In this respect, the economic entity shall have at least two financial statements, two statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, two separate profit or loss statements (if any), two cash flow statements and two changes in equity comments should be provided. This is a prerequisite for identifying the data and the need to analyze it.

Investment analysis . Investment analysis is a set of methodological and practical methods and techniques for developing, justifying and assessing the feasibility of investing to make effective decisions by investors.

The main goal of every enterprise, regardless of its property, is to make profit and improve the economic potential. Investments are the means to achieve this goal. However, the decisions of each investor should be based on the results of the investment analysis to be successful.

An accurate and timely investment analysis allows solving the following tasks:

- assessment of the real needs of the investments and availability of necessary conditions for investments;
- choosing investment solutions, taking into account the company's tactical and strategic goals;
- Determine the factors that affect the actual results of the investment, planned but unplanned investment ;
- risk for investors in investing ;
- Developing recommendations after investment monitoring to improve the quality of the companies.

According to types of investment analysis : investment in capital investments; financial investment analysis .

On the object of investments: full enterprise analysis; separate investing process analysis e .

Period: Received investment; current, operative; post - investment activity analysis.

Full and thematic analysis of analytical researches ;

Formal Investment Analysis : Forms Internal and External Analysis.

The investment analysis is carried out in the following structural sequence:

- selection and preparation of information ;
- Development of information and analytical information ;
- should be interpreted analytical information;
- Preparation of recommendations and recommendations .

Investment analysis involves a crucial stage of development. Each of them includes a few more steps.

1- Evaluation of the investment project's scalability;

2. Risk assessment.

The investment analysis uses horizontal, vertical, trend, benchmarking, coefficient, integral methods of financial analysis.

Analysis of valuable mugs . Purpose of the analysis - to predict the behavior of future moods in precious stamps. Investors can not know what's going on in the market without analyzing them .

Most promising companies-emitters will ultimately be unsuccessful. On the other hand, small and unattractive companies can quickly and unexpectedly achieve results and increase their share.

Participate in the Christmas tree which goes to developing companies, which are slow or reverse the development of ketganliga looking to buy or sell shares on the stock qag'ozlarni analysis of the process.

The valuable figurines usually contain basic and technical analysis.

Forecasting of financial statements . Management is always focused on the future. This process can not be undone. However, depending on its outcomes, it is possible to make plans for future, optimize the future management, and ensure that it is smarter .

Why Financial Reporting Predictions Needed? Financial forecasts can predict financial performance, outcome, cash flow, and any predictions of capital changes .

The prediction helps predict any indicator that is based on the financial data. This allows the entity to determine its financial position, results, and expected cash flow conditions. True , predictable accuracy can not be guaranteed. Because internal and external factors affecting it, as well as decisions taken by the management apparatus, change the clarity of what is happening.

The model uses a complex modeling system. Risk assessment is a very complex and difficult process.

The following models are used for forecasting balance sheets:

1) the balance used regarding the items on the fixed method during the - prognostic balance so they periodicity unchanged. Such as Authorized Capital, Equity, Long Term Financial Investments, Current Liabilities, etc.

2) the method of proportional bonding between the balance sheet items.

For example, the cost of selling administrative and commercial expenses, commitments to payment, and so on. Some indicators will vary, not on the volume of sales, but on the production costs of the products sold. For example, the increase in creditors' liabilities, the creation of reserves for liabilities.

3) regression analysis method. Statistically balanced approach is the case when there is a stable relationship between indicators .

4) expert evaluation method. The method used to solve complex tasks.

5) average growth method. A coefficient to set a constant growth. For example, long-term loans, business and trade costs, and other types of fixed costs. Indicator growth figures should be applied at the level of average annual growth rates rather than average values.

6) elemental planning method. The planned scheme for each object, the availability of plans, and the group of objects that constitute the status of a financial statement.

This method can also be used to forecast depreciation costs and cover long-term debt.

Modeled financial analysis consists of the following sections:

- primary database;
- calculations ;
- intermediate;
- results ;

Predicting financial statements can be a challenge when choosing the actions of the company's management at every step, which is a natural issue.

If the company does not want to take specific action, the situation may worsen.

Fundamental benefits should be given to the allocation of non-distributed profit to the type of debt, the types of long-term assets to be depreciated, where to place the financial assets, and to increase the equity.

Prediction of one of the most important issues in this inflation rate is explained by the imposition of specific data.

Financial Analysis Lines

Financial analysis of the teaching model method includes the following basic steps:

1. Preliminary assessment. The initial assessment involves assessing the reliability of information, compiling the financial statements and evaluating their key indicators, making clear conclusions by analyzing the absolute expression of circulating assets and long-term assets, and the system of indicators for their own and borrowed funds.

2. Express - analysis. Financial coefficients T to determine on the basis of the company's current and prospective solvency, assets and market study refers to the rating on the company's financial condition.

Express - analytic purpose is to evaluate the financial condition of the business entity, the development of the development dynamics, and visual evaluation. Express - analysis is carried out in the following sequence :

- view the report based on the official features ;
- get acquainted with the auditor's conclusion ;
- get acquainted with business accounting policy ;
- report "painful" to determine the reservation and dynamic assessment ;
- should be acquainted with the main indicators ;
- ownership Until read ;
- Assessment of property and financial position based on cash balance sheet ;
- ownership conclusions based on the results of the people .

Express-analysis attention is paid to important changes in the following : eventually balance the growth of the beginning of the period ; growth of turnover assets above the growth of long-term assets ; private debt capital of Kapisa a determination to be more than ; the growth of private equity is higher than debt capital growth ; receivables and obligations of the growth of the same to be at ; high share of own funds in circulating assets ; not covered damage emphasis tori , etc.

3. Prises deep financial analysis.

The main objective of a deeper financial analysis is to describe which types of products, types of expenditure, which centers of responsibility have been created, and how the managers should act in this regard.

The main purpose of the deep financial analysis is to provide a comprehensive description and assessment of the economic impact of the current period, its future expectations, and its financial condition.

Key concepts of deep financial analysis focus on:

- assessment of the economic and financial status of the economic entity ;
- Evaluation and analysis of the economic feasibility of the economic entity;
- Assessment of the state of the country (analytical balance, vertical analysis of balance, horizontal analysis of balance, analysis of qualitative changes in property status);
- financial condition assessment (liquidity and solvency assessment, financial stability assessment);
- assessment of economic activity (business activity, profits and assess the profitability of securities, qag'ozlar distressed situation).

Financial analysis steps in the following example algorithm:

- gathering the information needed for the community ;
- processing , the selection of indicators and to ensure their analysis;
- Financial reports ng horizontal, vertical, and trend analysis ;

Financial reports based on non-financial factors , and their comparative analysis , factor analysis of the changes;

- to analyze the financial situation, financial results, cash flows of an economic entity , to identify their potential, to improve their capabilities ;

- Preparation of final conclusions on topical analysis and determination of practical measures .

Information base of financial analysis (information on analysis objects), their openness and transparency

The intensity of changes in the economy requires a radically new form and content of contemporary accounting, economic analysis and audit. Under current circumstances, the importance of the analysis of financial statements can be clearly clarified as this subject is a separate science. The conceptual foundations of property owners, partners and partners, suppliers and buyers, borrowers and buyers, controlling and supervising bodies, and the wide range of contingent entities have been fundamentally re-structured to assess the financial condition of the business entity and its changes. Accounting, Audit, adopted in the opposite direction of the Republic of Uzbekistan on this law, the number of Codes (b yudjet s oliq, Labor , investment,) is changing essentially in the content of account services.

Financial reporting - a method of presenting the financial information of the undertaking subject to its activity for a certain period, irrespectively of which the undertaking enters into a separate economic entity or group of undertakings .

Financial accounting is the systematic information on the financial position of the accounting subject on the reporting date, financial performance of the accounting period and the flow of money.

The annual financial report includes:

- accounting balance;
- report on financial results;
- cash flow report;
- the report on equity;
- comments, calculations and explanations.

Table 47**Financial reporting forms and their information**

Reporting Forms			
Accounting balance	Profit and loss reports	Capital reporting	Cash Flow Statement
About economic resources, liquidity and payment impossibility, allowing the company to receive information about the ability to evaluate the capability to contribute to the change	Returns the positive balance of cash flows, outcomes, and profitability of resources	Evaluating the operational, financial and investment performance of the entity, the ability to make cash flows to the enterprise allows the entity to assess the necessity of these funds	Valuation of net assets of Korho, assessment of solvency and liquidity, obtaining information on efficient cash management

International Financial Reporting Standards require international financial reporting standards.

The subject of accounting must include the balance sheets and other forms of reporting of its representative offices, affiliates and other units, allocated to an independent balance sheet when making financial statements.

Financial statements will be drawn up at the end of the reporting year.

Budget organizations' financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the budget legislation.

The content and content of the financial statements are determined by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The content and content of the financial statements of banks and other credit institutions are determined by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An entity that is a major business entity and is a subsidiary of an accounting entity with a consolidated financial statement that has its subsidiaries and affiliates.

The procedure for the preparation of consolidated financial statements, as well as the requirements for entities under the authority of a major business entity, are determined by accounting standards.

The financial statements are provided as follows:

- tax authorities;
- proprietors in accordance with constituent documents;
- state statistical bodies;
- other bodies in accordance with the legislation.

The financial statements can be submitted electronically.

Financial statements are presented quarterly. Small businesses and microfirms only submit annual financial statements consisting of accounting balance sheet and report on financial performance.

The annual financial report of the undertakings is open to interested banks, stock markets, investors, creditors, as well as to other persons in accordance with the legislation.

Joint-stock companies, as well as insurance organizations, banks, public funds and other organizations shall publish annual financial statements together with the auditor's report at least two weeks before the date of the annual general meeting of the shareholders or other supreme governing body of the accounting entity.

Accounting is a system consisting of a system of collecting, recording and summarizing accounting information through a holistic, continuous, documentary recording of all economic transactions as well as drawing up a financial and other reporting basis.

Based on the starting identity documents, accounting registers, financial reports, statements and other documents related to the accounting and management accounting objects will be displayed on the processed data as accounting information .

Accounting and financial reporting minimum requirements for the establishment of a accounting standards.

Accounting management, and financial reporting requirements for the establishment of a special National accounting standards.

Business entities may apply international standards of accounting in the manner prescribed by law .

The annual financial report of the undertakings is open to interested banks, stock markets, investors, creditors, as well as to other persons in accordance with the legislation.

Joint-stock companies, as well as insurance organizations, banks, public funds and other organizations shall publish annual financial statements together with the auditor's report at least two weeks before the date of the annual general meeting of the shareholders or other supreme governing body of the accounting entity.

Many businesses offer a financial analysis, other than financial statements, that describes and explains the major aspects of its financial condition and financial results prepared by the management of the business entity and the major uncertainties it faces. Such a report may include the following:

(a) key factors and effects that shape the financial results, including changes in the environment in which a business entity operates, measures and impacts of the business entity in response to these changes, as well as the investment policy of the business entity aimed at maintaining and increasing the financial results, including its dividend policy;

(b) the coefficient of the source of funding for the business entity's business and its obligations to equity;

(v) Resources of the business entity that are not recognized in the FRS statement of financial position.

Elements of Financial Reporting: Assets, Liabilities, Private Equity, Reserves, Income, Expenditures, Financial Results

In addition to information on cash flows, the business entity must prepare financial statements based on the accounting method of accounting. Accounting h Report substances, subject to the application of the method of the assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (the elements of financial statements) as the conceptual framework recognizes that, when they are elements in the definition and recognition criteria comes.

Assets are economic resources that are controlled by the entity and are subsequently derived from earnings from earnings.

Assets are financial assets , including cash and debt and non-monetary assets of the business entity.

Future economic benefits reflected in assets are the potential, direct and indirect share of the cash flows of the business entity. This share may arise as part of the business of the undertaking.

The assets of an undertaking are the result of previous transactions and other events. Business entities typically acquire or acquire assets, but other transactions and events allow to increase assets. For example, real estate received by the economic entity from the government. Future transactions and other events do not automatically generate assets.

The undertaking shall use its assets to manage property, inventory and services.

The future economic benefits embodied in assets may be varied by the undertaking in a variety of ways. For example:

- the use of inventories in combination with other assets or for the production of services;
- replacement of other assets;
- use for performance of obligations;
- distributed among owners of an undertaking.

Assets have a physical shape, such as buildings, structures, and equipment. However, the physical form is not necessary for the existence of an asset. For example, patents and copyrights are assets, if the entity expects further economic benefits from their future use.

Assets are, for example, related to ownership of debts and property rights, including property rights. In determining asset availability, ownership rights are not considered essential. For example, leasehold property is an asset, if the business entity controls the benefits to be derived from that property.

There is an in-depth link between executing bills and creating assets, but these are not always appropriate for the time. The costs incurred by the undertaking prove that the prospective economic benefits are sought, but does not preclude the receipt of the assets. Consequently, the absence of expense is not a basis for an asset to be considered asset. For example, objects that are free of charge to a business entity are eligible for identifying assets.

Private ownership is the assets of the subject after the deduction of liabilities .

Have added to the capital, private equity, capital reserves and retained profits. When necessary , the charter capital, added, and

reserve capital are analyzed individually . The amount of private equity in the balance sheet is dependent on the valuation of assets and liabilities .

Liabilities are the obligation of a person (the debtor) in favor of another person (creditor), such as transfer of property, performance of work, payment and other obligations or to abstain from certain actions, and the creditor is required to execute his obligations from the debtor is right.

The main characteristic of the obligation is that the undertaking is current liability to other legal and natural entities.

Obligations may come into force as a result of the statute or agreement. For example, the sums paid for goods and services purchased. Obligations also arise in the conduct of entrepreneurial activity, for good communication or fair dealing. For example, if a business entity decides to correct defects in its product after expiry of the warranty period, the costs incurred are also considered to be liabilities.

The present obligation and future commitment must be limited. The decision of the head of the undertaking to purchase assets in the future does not give rise to a liability. An obligation usually arises when an asset is acquired or the business undertakes to acquire the asset.

Obligation to do so typically involves the resources of the economic entity representing economic benefits to meet the objections of the other party. Obligations are fulfilled in different ways (with the exception of cases stipulated by the legislation):

- by payment;
- with the transfer of other assets;
- with the provision of services.

By replacing this obligation with another one;

Liquidation of Shares by Shares. An obligation can be considered as fulfilled when the creditor waives his / her rights or the creditor is deprived of these rights.

Obligations are the result of past transactions or past events. For example, receipts, which must be paid for purchase of inventories and services (if not previously paid or delivered).

It is necessary to create reserves to ensure that the undertaking and creditors are further protected against the consequences of losses. Information on the generation and quantity of reserves is important for users to make informed decisions. Establishment of reserves is envisaged by the legislation and charter (not violating the tax legislation) of the undertaking.

Income is a decrease in the number of assets and liabilities during the reporting period .

Gross profit includes income from basic and non-basic activities of the undertaking. Revenue from core business can be deducted from sales of goods, works, services, inventories, other assets, as well as rent, interest and dividends, fees and principal activities of the undertaking.

Revenues generated by the business entity as a result of non-core activities involve items that are relevant to income determination and are not considered as separate components of the conceptual basis.

Repatriation of securities that are traded on the stock exchange and others can serve as an example of income generated as a result of non-core activities. Such revenues are shown separately if they are recognized in the financial statement report as the information they provide may be useful in making economic decisions.

Taxable income (loss) is the amount of profit (loss) for the reporting period, determined in accordance with the tax legislation .

Expenses are the increase in the number of liabilities, not the reduction of assets during the reporting period .

Setting costs relates to property management, production management, and sales, performance of work, services, and loss. costs. They are typically cash assets, property, equipment, equipment and so on.

Losses represent a reduction in economic benefits and are, in essence, different from other costs and are not considered as a separate part of the conceptual framework.

Losses may arise from the sale of other assets or natural disasters. If such losses are reflected in the financial results report, information about them may be useful in making economic decisions, and therefore they are highlighted separately.

Financial outcomes are the final economic downfall of the undertaking, which is expressed in the form of profit or loss.

Revenues and expenses can be specified by limiting the types of activities to provide the information needed to make decisions in the financial statements. For example, the limitation between the items of income and expense that arise in the normal course of business of an undertaking and in the emergency of the business entity is a generally accepted practice. Such a restriction is made on the basis of the articles of the undertaking, which are important in evaluating the ability of the undertaking to further increase the cash resources. It is necessary to limit the nature of the undertaking with the nature of the undertaking and its activities. Substances in the ordinary course of business of a single undertaking may be more urgent than others.

The boundary between the income and expense items and their various combinations also provide an indication of the business results of the undertaking. These sections include various substances. For example, a statement of financial results indicates earnings from taxation and subsequent financial and economic activities.

Shares of depositors in private equity are not income; is not the cost of distributing between private ownership interests.

Revenue and expense disclosure identify major differences, but do not define criteria to be met before recognizing them in the statement of financial results .

Financial reporting forms and their description. Summary financial reports and their analysis

Accounting balance. An accounting balance sheet is a reporting form that informs a specific date of the entity's assets, capital and liabilities.

The term "balance" is derived from the Latin bis twice, the word banx - the word scale, meaning both blacks. It is used as equality, equilibrium.

It is possible to compile a variety of accounting balances on different classification marks (deadline, information size, reflection object, cleaning method).

Table 48

Types of accounting balance

Types of accounting balance				
The accounting balance is calculated according to the time it takes for itself				
Establishment balance	Current balances	Stop balance	Balance the balance	Merge balance
Enterprises to find and during this face.	The company's continuous activity, the prescribed period of time is located	Enterprise finished is located	a few large enterprises at the time of the enterprises division	several businesses combined enterprise t is located
Volume balance				
Once time		Folding balance		
A one-time only one company on the basis of the current account balance T is located.		Consolidated balances in the balance of one-time T on the basis of links and associations (ministries, committees and departments, etc.) in agricultural funds to reflect.		
According to the object of reflection				
the independent balance		Separate balance		
An independent balance is composed of all entities that are legal entities.		Separate balance is formed by structural subdivisions of the enterprise (branches, divisions, affiliates and dependent farms, etc.).		
According to the object of reflection				
Balance-brutto		Balance-netto		
containing substances that regulate the balance		regulation of ingredients deducted.		

In the continuous operation of business entities economic resources are activated and their disruption is constantly changing. These changes should be made in the four aspects of the accounting balance sheet. The first factor changes the growth of the asset and the passive side, the second is the change in both sides, the third is the change only in the active side, the fourth case changes only the passive side effects.

Table 49

Changes in accounting balance

Changes in balance			
$A + X1 = P + X1$	$A - X2 = P - X2$	$A + X3 - X4 = p$	$A = P + X4 - X4$
Construction completed	Active passive	Proliferation and	Multiplication and

passive increase	can be reduced	reduction of acute is observed	creeping are observed on the passive side
Balance sum increases	The amount of balance is reduced	Balance sum does not change	Balance sum does not change

Accountant to prepare a financial analysis of the balance of its elements and agents to store a variety of descriptive signs indicate that the system is required. These classification marks may include their shape, conversion rate, liquidity.

Table 50

The classification of the accounting balance sheet asset

Assets (A)			
Long-term assets (UMA)		Current assets (JA)	
Non - financial long - term assets (MBUMA)	Financial Long Term Assets (MUMA)	Non - financial current assets (MBJA)	Financial Current assets (MJA)
Non-monetary assets (PKBM)			Monetary assets (PKM)
Depreciable Assets (QFS)	Liquid Assets (LA)		

Table 51

Classification of passive balance of accounting balance

Passive (P)			
Domestic Capital Resources (UMM)	Obligations (M)		
Private Equity	Long-term loans and q offerings (UM)	Short-term loans and borrowings (KM)	Crediting liability (K)
Permanent liabilities (DP)	Obligatory Liabilities (MP)		

Balance Expressions:

Common phrases

$$A = P \quad (2.1)$$

$$UMA + JA = OMM + M \quad (2.2)$$

$$MBUMA + \text{System Requirements} + MBJA + \text{Study MM} + UM \quad (2.3)$$

$$+ Q = M + K$$

$$PKB A + PK A = DP + MP \quad (2.4)$$

Community statements

$$UMA = MBUMA + MUMA \quad (2.5)$$

$$JA = MBJA + MJA \quad (2.6)$$

$$PKBA = MBUMA + MUMA + MBJA \quad (2.7)$$

$$LA = MUMA + MBJA + MJA \quad (2.8)$$

Non-financial long-term assets include fixed assets, intangible assets, installations, capital investments.

Long-term investments in financial long-term assets are introduced.

Non-financial current assets include production reserves, uncompleted production, finished goods, goods, forward-looking expenses, delinquent expenses and receivables.

Financial current assets include cash, short-term financial investments and other current assets

Table 52

Affinity between different types of assets

Form of assets	Non – financial assets	Financial Equity	Total assets
Long-term assets	MBUMA	MUMA	UMA
Current assets	MBJA	MJA	JA
Total assets	MBA	MA	A

Table 53

Constructing assets by content

The content of the asset wiping		
Private (XK) *	Borrowed (LS)	
	External debt (TQ) **	Domestic Debt (IQ) ***
* Source of funds	** - Long and Short Term Loans and Payables, External Payables	*** - Internal part of creditors' obligations

Private equity - receives unallocated profit and equity capital (including targeted earnings, upcoming payments and reimbursable reserves) of its own equity capital, fixed capital, reserve capital.

External debt includes bank loans and borrowings, advance payments, and part of creditworthiness liabilities to suppliers.

Domestic debt - interest on enterprise's wages, taxes, payments, and debts, interest on borrowed funds, liability for dividends to shareholders

Table 54

Balance sheet items of property ownership district

Property	Owned property	Lending property	Total
Non-monetary Property (PKB) = MBUMA + MUMA + MBJA	XK (PKB)	JV (PKB)	PKB
Monetary Property (PK) = MJA	XK (PK)	QK (PK)	PK
Total property	XK	QK	A

Table 55

Changes in accounting balance sheets

Property	We have debts per	Private property	Lending property	Debit balance at	Growth rate

	capita			the end of the period	
Loan balance perperiod	Ab	XKb	QKb	-	-
Non- monetaryProperty (PFBB)	PShBMb	< XK (PKB)	< QK (PKB)	PShBMo	< PShBM
MonetaryProperty (PFM)	PShMb	< XK (PK)	< QK (PK)	PShMo	< PShM
Credit balance at the end of the period	-	XKo	QKo	Ao	-
Growth rate	-	< XK	< QK	-	< A

In the structure of the financial statements, the balance of payments is at the central place and it is well-informed on the property and financial status of the business entity by analyzing and evaluating the indicators.

Changes in the economic situation of the undertaking are, of course, due to property and financial relations. Usually, the following is used as a classic formula for financial relations.

$$\text{Money1} \Rightarrow \text{Brand1} \Rightarrow \text{Money2} * \Rightarrow \text{Brand2} * \Rightarrow \text{Money3} * \dots \quad (2.9)$$

* Achievement Cycle Outcome : Money1 < Money2 < P3 <

This formulas are presented as follows:

$$\text{PM} \Rightarrow \text{R} \Rightarrow \text{ICh} \Rightarrow \text{TF} \Rightarrow \text{XK} \Rightarrow \text{PM} * \dots \quad (2.10)$$

PM funds

PM * -The result of the cycle: PM PM PM << PM *** <

R resources

ICh-production

TF trading activities

IC-calculations

The assets of the enterprise, equity (s) and liabilities are the components of the accounting balance.

Table 56

Elements of accounting balance and their classification

Accounting balance elements	Description	Disorder
Assets	Controlled by the entity is the economic resources derived from previous operations to earn income from them	Long-term assets:
		- BasicTools:
		- Non-material assets
		- Long-term investments
		- Installation equipment
		- Capital investments
		Current assets:

		- Material stock
		-The accusers
		- Funds
		- Short-term investment
Private Equity (Capital)	Subrogation assets are assets after deducting the liabilities	Own source:
		Charter capital
		Equity capital
		Reserv ecapital
		Undistributed benefits
		Targeted earnings
Obligations	In the interest of the other person (creditor), the person (a creditor) is obliged to do certain work, such as transfer of property, performance of work, payment of money and other obligations or to abstain from certain actions, and the creditor is entitled to execute his obligations from the debtor	Long term liabilities
		Current liabilities

Assessment of corporate assets and profits.

Assessment is the method of money measurement recognized in assets and liabilities recognized in financial statements.

The following methods of valuation are used in financial statements:

Initial value. Assets are stated at the date of acquisition, at the acquisition date, at the date of acquisition. Commitments shall be reflected in the amount of funds transferred to the obligations under the amount of money payable prior to the performance of the obligation.

Current value. Assets are reflected in the report on the amount of cash that should be paid at the moment such an asset or another asset is purchased. Obligations are reflected in the uncollectible amount of money required to meet the obligation.

Cost of sales. Assets are reflected on the amount of cash that can be deducted from sales. Commitments are reflected to their recoverable amount, which is the undiscounted amount of cash that is required to settle the obligation.

Discounted value. Assets are reflected at the present value of the discounted value of the proceeds of future cash flows that would have to multiply assets during normal business activities of the undertaking.

Liabilities represent the present value, which is the discounted value of the future cash inflow, which can be used to pay liabilities within the normal course of business of the undertaking.

Balance sheet value is the value of reflecting assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Business entities are the basis for the initial valuation of financial statements. It is usually used with other basic concepts of evaluation.

Financial Reports.

Indicators of financial results are as follows :

Income -, / Expenditure = N * 100 Profit (Loss) / Profitability (2.11)

Revenue - the increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities during the reporting period.

Given the increase in the estimated future economic benefits associated with the increase in assets and the decline in liabilities, income is reflected in the statement of financial results. This means that earnings represent simultaneous growth of assets and reflects a decrease in liabilities (for example, a net increase in the assets or the sale of goods or services, or a reduction in liabilities as a result of a debtor defaulting).

Expenses are the increase in the number of liabilities, not the reduction of assets during the reporting period .

Decrease in the estimated future economic benefits associated with the decline in the cost of assets and the increase in the liability will be reflected in the statement of financial performance and can be established reliably. This means that costs are reflected in the simultaneous increase in the liability or the depreciation of the assets.

Financial outcomes are the final economic downfall of the undertaking, which is expressed in the form of profit or loss.

Gross profit includes income from basic and non-basic activities of the undertaking. Revenue from core business can be deducted from sales of goods, works, services, inventories, other assets, as well as rent, interest and dividends, fees and principal activities of the undertaking.

Revenues generated by the business entity as a result of non-core activities involve items that are relevant to income determination and are not considered as separate components of the conceptual basis.

Repatriation of securities that are traded on the stock exchange and others can serve as an example of income generated as a result of non-core activities. Such revenues are shown separately if they are recognized in the financial statement report as the information they provide may be useful in making economic decisions.

Taxable income (loss) is the amount of profit (loss) for the reporting period, determined in accordance with the tax legislation.

Setting costs relates to property management, production management, and sales, performance of work, services, and loss. costs. They are typically cash assets, property, equipment, equipment and so on.

Losses represent a reduction in economic benefits and are, in essence, different from other costs and are not considered as a separate part of the conceptual framework.

Losses may arise from the sale of other assets or natural disasters. If such losses are reflected in the financial results report, information about them may be useful in making economic decisions, and therefore they are highlighted separately.

Revenues and expenses can be specified by limiting the types of activities to provide the information needed to make decisions in the financial statements. For example, the limitation between the items of income and expense that arise in the normal course of business of an undertaking and in the emergency of the business

entity is a generally accepted practice. Such a restriction is made on the basis of the articles of the undertaking, which are important in evaluating the ability of the undertaking to further increase the cash resources. It is necessary to limit the nature of the undertaking with the nature of the undertaking and its activities. Substances in the ordinary course of business of a single undertaking may be more urgent than others.

The boundary between the income and expense items and their various combinations also provide an indication of the business results of the undertaking. These sections include various substances. For example, a statement of financial results indicates earnings from taxation and subsequent financial and economic activities.

Shares of depositors in private equity are not income; is not the cost of distributing between private ownership interests.

Revenue and expense disclosure identify major differences, but do not define criteria to be met before recognizing them in the statement of financial results.

The net gain or loss during the reporting period is determined by the following elements, each of which is disclosed in the statement of financial performance:

Income or damage incurred by a joint venture;

Emergency income (loss);

Total financial result (profit or loss) before income tax payment;

Net profit, except for income tax.

Financial results representing important indicators to determine the method of the following (see Figure 2 Figure .1.).

Gross Financial Results of Sales (Yamn)	=	Net Profit from Sales of Goods (Work, Service) (St)	-	Cost of sold product (works, services) (Tn)		
Financial outcome of key production activities (MFM)	=	YaMN	-	Expenditure expenditure (Dx)	+	Other Operating Income (Bd)
Financial activity result (mmf)	=	Income from financing activities (MFD)	-	Financial activity yachts (MFX)		
Accidental (Extraordinary) Profit or Loss (Tf) (Tz)	=	Random income (Td)	-	Random Cost (Tx)		
Total Financial Benefit from Tax Payments (Yaf)	=	Financial Results of Major Production Activities (MFM)	+	Mfn	+	Tf
Net Profit (Sf)	=	Total financial revenue from tax payout Yaf	-	Taxes and deductions (S)		

Undistributed Benefit (Tmf)	=	Net Profit (Sf)	-	Switches (DV)

Figure 1.1. Indicators of the financial results of the enterprise and ways of their identification

Cash Flow Statement. The Cash Flow Statement allows users to evaluate changes in the financial position of the undertaking, providing information on how much money is spent and how much money is spent in the reporting period.

The report's information flows are useful for assessing the financial reporting capability of the entity's ability to attract cash assets and cash equivalents. The Cash Flow Statement divides money earnings and payments into three major categories:

- operation on activity ;
- investment activity ;
- financial activity.

The combined effects of the three categories of monetary resources determine the net change in the money supply during the reporting period. The cash flow statement is necessary to analyze the relationship between the effects of future cash flow forecast and the effects of net cash flows and the effects of price fluctuations.

Surgery on undertaking income generating activities, as well as investment and other non-financial activities of the economic activity of the subject is .

Investment activity - Purchase and sale of long-term assets and other investment objects not included in monetary equivalents .

Financial activity is the activity of the undertaking, as a result of which there is a change in the amount and structure of own funds and borrowed funds.

The cash flow statement shall provide information about the cash flows received by the undertaking as a result of an operating, investment or financing operation during the reporting period.

Cash flows from operations in foreign currency are denominated in the national currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan using the exchange rate set by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the day of the transaction.

Private Equity Report . Private capital (investment) concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Accounting Law" On specific NAS¹⁷.

Private equity (capital) - assets of the subject after deduction of obligations .The private equity (capital) includes:

- equity capital;
- Equity capital;
- Reserve capital;
- Undistributed profit (Unsolved Damage).

¹⁷Узбекистон республикасининг “Бухгалтерия ҳисоби тугрисида”ги қонун 2016 йил 13-апрель, 7-модда-Бухгалтерия ҳисоби объектлари., 19-модда-Хусусий капитални ҳисобга олиш., 22- модда-Молиявий ҳисобот. “Ҳисоб сиёсати ва молиявий ҳисоботлар” Бухгалтерия ҳисоби миллий стандарти (1-сон БҲМС)да (рўйхат рақами 474-сон, 1998 йил 14 август, Меъёрий ҳужжатлар ахборотномаси, 1999 йил, 5-сон)

The disclosure of the relevant information at the beginning and the end of the report on equity (capital) .

The report should disclose information on equity (equity) and its components, equity capital, equity capital, reserve capital, undistributed profits (unrecovered losses), equity and other equity elements.

The report includes changes in the structure of equity (capital) : securities emission, revaluation of long-term assets, exchange rate differences, reserve capital, non-distributed profit (loss) of the current year, free property, cash dividends and shares as well as information about other sources of equity capital.

The report on equity (capital) should also contain information on the number of issued shares, the nominal value of shares and the number of circulating shares.

Information on the withdrawal of the participant, the acquisition or redemption of shares by the joint-stock company, the decrease in the nominal value of the shares or other reasons, should be disclosed in this explanation.

In the explanation of the report on equity (capital), the following information is provided:

- total and nominal value of shares subject to subscription;
- the total amount and nominal value of the shares outstanding when compared to the specified amounts;
- total amount of funds received during subscription;
- shares in the charter capital of certain types and categories;
- Amount of unpaid dividends per preferred share;
- dividends payable in the form of shares, in particular the number and value of paid-in shares, as well as their types or categories;
- The crashing or mergers that occurred during the reporting period, and the nominal value of shares before and after the crash or merger.

Commenting on the report, calculations and explanations . Comments on the Financial Report. The multi-disciplinary nature of the activities of various economic entities is not taken into account, and financial reporting does not provide users with all the information they need to make economic decisions, so the financial statement annexed by the administration in addition to the annual financial statements includes the financial performance and financial position of the undertaking, the main signs are explained and the main uncertainties they face. This review describes the key factors influencing the investment policy, including the current period and, in particular, the dividend policy, in the future, for the results of the business entity's activities, to support and strengthen its activities .

Providing additional information - explanations, comments and calculations - are presented in a special form or in a free form by an undertaking.

Remarks, calculations, and explanations may also be in the form of tables.

Financial statements reflect financial performance and other business transactions and group them into separate items in accordance with their economic characteristics, called items of financial reporting. Assets, private equity and liabilities are elements that are directly related to the determination of the financial results of the

business entity in the balance sheet. Income and expense are the elements that directly relate to the business entity's performance indicators. The Statement of Cash Flows is an element of the report on the results of operations and changes in the accounting balance items.

The impact of national and international standards on the financial reporting of financial reporting

The integration of our country into the international community, the activation of international economic relations, and the wide involvement of foreign investments into the economy of the country require the business entities to organize accounting and financial reporting to meet the requirements of world standards.

This necessitates the development of National Accounting Standards (NAS), based on international accounting standards, based on the Law "On Accounting" and other statutory documents. These standards are the independence of enterprises in selecting accounting forms and methods.

Table 57

List of national standards of accounting , approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

№	Name of the standard	Validation Date
NAS 0	Conceptual Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements	August 24, 1998
NAS 1	Accounting policy and financial reporting	August 24, 1998
NAS 2	Income from major business activities	September 4, 1998
NAS 3	Financial Reports	September 4, 1998
NAS 4	Commodity stocks	August 28, 1998
NAS 5	Basic tools	January 30, 2004
NAS 6	Rent account	July 2, 2004
NAS 7	Intangible assets	July 7, 2005
NAS 8	Accounting for investments in consolidated financial statements and associates	October 26, 1999
NAS 9	Bulletin of the Welfare	January 6, 1998
NAS 10	Government subsidy accounts and government support information	December 13, 1998

NAS 11	Costs of scientific research and experimental development	January 6, 1998
NAS 12	Accounting for Financial Investments	January 26, 1999
NAS 14	Private Equity Report	April 17, 2004
NAS 15	Accounting balance	2003 y. March 20
NAS 16	Unforeseen cases of economic activity after the date of accounting balance sheet and occurrence	January 1, 1999
NAS 17	Capital Construction Contract Contracts	From January 1, 1999
NAS 19	Organization and conduction of inventory	November 2, 1999
NAS 20	On Simplified Accounting and Reporting by Small Entrepreneurship Entities	January 24, 2000
NAS 21	Application Manual for Accounting and Financial Accounting for Financial-Economic Activity of the Entrepreneurship	October 23, 2002
NAS 22	Calculation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency	2004 May 31
NAS 23	Formation of financial reporting in reorganization	July 7, 2005
NAS 24	Debt settlement expense	August 28, 2009

As you know, each country has a unique accountability and reporting method. However, as a result of the capitalization of several countries, it became necessary to develop international accounting standards. In order to solve this problem and eliminate the existing problems, in 1973 a committee on international financial reporting was set up and 36 international standards of the International Financial Reporting Standards were developed by the Committee as of February 21, 2011. In addition, the above standards have been compiled of 18 titles and 11 titles. The rules established by international standards have a recommendation.

Accounting and reporting in the Republic of Uzbekistan, development and approval of national accounting standards are entrusted to the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance is working towards complying with international standards in accounting and financial reporting .

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan has developed and approved national accounting standards from 0 to 24. These are the standards of accounting that are currently validated and practiced in practice, with the basic principles and accounting principles set out in the table (Table).

Internationally accepted accounting and statistical system of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the measures being

Table 58

IFRS and their application

№	Surname, name, patronymic name	Accepted date
IFRS1	Presentation of financial statements	01/01/75 y.
IFRS2	Material reserves	01.01.76 y
IFRS 3	Consolidated financial statements	01.01.77 y.
IFRS 4	Depreciation Calculator	01.01.77 y.
IFRS 5	Disclosure of relevant information in the financial statements	01.01.77 y.
IFRS 6	Impact of price changes on accounts and accounts	01.01.78 y.
IFRS 7	Cash Flow Statement	01.01.79 y
IFRS 8	Account Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	01.01.79 y
IFRS 9	Costs for research and development	01/01/80 y
IFRS 10	Post-ReportEvents	01/01/80 y
IFRS 11	Construction contracts	01/01/80 y
IFRS 12	Income taxes	01.01.81 y
IFRS 13	Presentation of circulating assets and short-term liabilities.	01.01.81 y
IFRS 14	Segmental report	01.01.83 y.
IFRS 15	Information that influences ratings changes	01.01.83 y.
IFRS 16	Basic tools	01.01.83 y.
IFRS 17	Rent	01.01.83 y.
IFRS18	Income from regular business activities	01.01.84 y.
IFRS 19	Employee Income	01.01.85 y.

IFRS 20	Recognition of State grants and disclosure of state aid	01.01.84 y.
IFRS21	Effects of exchange rate changes	01.01.85 y.
IFRS 22	Merge Companies	01.01.85 y.
IFRS 23	Expenses for debt	01.01.86 y.
IFRS24	Disclosure of information about related parties	01.01.86 y.
IFRS 25	Investment Accounting	01.01.87 y.
IFRS26	Accounting and reporting on pension systems	01.01.88 y.
IFRS 27	Separate financial statements	01/01/90 y
IFRS28	Investments in business entities and joint ventures	01/01/90 y
MSFO 29	Financial reporting in hyperinflation economies	01/01/90 y
IFRS 30	Disclosure of financial records of banks and other financial institutions	01.01.91 y.
IFRS 31	-	01.01.92 y.
IFRS32	Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation of information	01.01.96 y.
IFRS 33	Profit for a share	01.01.98 y.
IFRS 34	Interim Financial Reports	01.01.99 y.
IFRS 35	Ending Financial accounting	01.01.99 y.
IFRS 36	Impairment of Assets	01/07/99 y
IFRS 37	Reserves, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	01/07/99 y
IFRS38	Non-material asset	01/07/99 y
IFRS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Evaluation	01/01/01 y.
IFRS 40	Investment property	01/01/01 y.
IFRS41	Agricultural accounts	01.01.02 y.

Transformation of financial reporting into international standards. Transformation self - change, reorganization means.

Transformation that translates as a transformation of the rules, principles, methods, and methods in the accounting system in accordance with the applicable law in our country, and in conformity with other countries or international rules.

Financial Transaction Transformation is a financial reporting framework that is based on national accounting standards of the reporting date, in accordance with the provisions of international standards of financial reporting, reassessment, reassessment, adjustment and revocation of its substance; the process of reorganization .

The International Standards of Financial Reporting (IFRS) is not a compulsory document but has a recommendation character. It does not define the types of financial reporting that national businesses need to provide. IFAS defines the main components of the financial reporting and the content of the minimum information reflected therein. The use of the TIR application is a matter of absolute authority of the company.

IFRS or IFRS, based on the report on the basis of the following opportunities di :¹⁸

IFRS or on the basis of IFRS financial statements on the basis of the formation of the following opportunities: Company increase the transparency of financial results; In one company, a company's users will be able to analyze financial indicators for periods, and for different companies, comparing the relevant indicators with each other; creditorlar, shareholders, credit institutions will increase confidence in the company and put money to work with the company, to expand the company's access to credit; attraction of foreign investments and cooperation with foreign investors; access to foreign exchange markets, access to raw materials, foreign exchange, labor markets and international capital markets; there is an opportunity for managing managers to obtain reliable, objective, timely and timely financial information for management decisions to be made; company budgeting, planning and strategic development activities to provide information necessary for evaluation; company management mechanisms to improve the competitiveness of the company, improve product quality and increase the export capacity is achieved; cases of corruption, elements of corruption, the concealment of taxable property, the robbery, domination, domination, bankruptcy; The system of incentives promotes a radical improvement and increases the material interest. Trio control system is set ; • The moral environment stabilizes ; At odds, the loyalty characteristics of the work, the company and the homeland are matched together ; steps to improve their performance and skills ; The interest and movement in the field of socialism intensify.

They can not go directly to the TNC at any time without any preparation. If an unconsolidated financial report is transacted under IFRSs, it does not produce the expected result. Therefore, prior to the first use of the TCR, or transformation of a

¹⁸“Иқтисодиёт ва инновацион технологиялар” илмий электрон журнали. № 3, май-июнь, 2017 йил № 5 3, 2017
www.iqtisodiyot.uz

national financial reporting framework, it is imperative that the environment, conditions and specific preparations should be made .

This will be the result of the fact that financial, monetary and tax legislation in the country is in line with world standards, achieving free convertibility of national currency, absence of high inflation level, harmonization with national accounting standards, accounting and financial reporting, documents, rules, regulations, instructions and step-by-step set of international standards, professional accountants Institute of Certified accountants and Auditors Wrap mutual compassion professional training, and the introduction of certificates of CIPA , training abroad to learn foreign languages (IELTS), and practical skills to work in international accounting ,the company's corporate governance , the establishment of the system of material incentives , rules , set policies to improve the international standard in accordance with the requirements of the labor billing plan , based on accounting and financial reporting practices.

Key concepts of the transformation process:

- The accounting for TSP ensures that each company independently decides on its work, its necessity and its transition;
- The MHS is not compulsory; this document only encourages movement;
- The economic substance of the accounting for SLDs prevails over the form;
- Prioritizing the fair value of the TSPF;
- the company's internal affiliation with the choice of accounting (transformation or parallel accounting) on TSP;
- There is no single algorithm or sequence of transformation;
- Transformation is individualized in every case;
- transformation of a complex process, requires a professional approach;
- Methods and stages of transformation are independently determined;
- Reclassification, reassessment, corrections are the main methods of transformation.

First, it is necessary to prepare the financial statements as per the national standards, as well as the analytical credentials with indication of the balance, profit and loss, and other reporting items, and, if necessary, the initial documentation.

Secondly, reclassification of assets, liabilities and private equity elements, reassessment. The reclassification and evaluation of each relevant item in accordance with international standards is also included in the Profit and Loss Statement. Similarly, it is necessary to adopt other reporting elements to comply with individual international standards.

Thirdly, it is necessary to make adjustments to bring the TSP to the level, to develop a schedule of additional indicators.

Fourthly, it is necessary to make a report that meets the requirements of the TSP after the adjustments are made using accounting equipments.

Fifthly, proper use of assignments plays an important role in transition to TSPs. It is necessary to translate terms, indicators and their subdivisions in national reporting standards to conventions that conform to international standards. If it is not

appropriate for the international classification, its value will be difficult to read, and it will lead to chaos. Therefore, the system of terms should be adapted to international standards.

There is no single methodology for transformation of financial statements based on national standards into financial statements, which is based on international standards. It is desirable for each enterprise to develop a methodology for transformation, based on its financial and operational activities, resources and professional level of its employees.

The following conditions must be met for the implementation of the MAP transformation:

- There is a need for a financial statement for TSPAs.
- The financial statements prepared in accordance with national standards should be consistent with the objective, reliable, consistent, and up-to-date national accounting and auditing standards.
- The organization should have a modern management, management system.
- The company should have a stable financial standing.
- The company should have expertise in the IFRS, with profound professional training in accounting and financial reporting, with the ability to apply economic mathematics.

Problematic aspects of financial analysis (comparative analysis of periodic intervals, comparisons between different enterprises, problems of information efficiency)

The number of publications published by domestic and foreign authors on financial analysis is so great that one can conclude on the basis of their study, that one of the most important issues in the focus of the broader stakeholders (managers, owners, and counterparties) was always the efficiency of the business entities and their effectiveness assessment. By analyzing the financial situation and the changes in it, it is predicted that not only the effectiveness and effectiveness of the processes will be fulfilled, but also their future expectations¹⁹. This is more important in the competitive economy.

There are a lot of similar aspects of domestic and foreign practice in evaluating and analyzing the financial situation and business environment of managing subjects. Because the global economy needs to be integrated in the accounting, auditing and analysis systems of all countries. For this reason, international standards of accounting and audit, financial reporting have been developed and implemented. That is, the only "business language" of international economic relations is formally formed. Therefore, the analysis of the financial situation and the change in it in all

¹⁹K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by

developing countries, based on the law of the market economy, is essentially one-to-one, though different from the organizational, methodological aspect.

The main differences in the financial position analysis can be seen in the diversity of managerial conditions, accounting and reporting rules and methodologies, as well as on theoretical basis.

Also, there are many different aspects of x-coding. First of all, it is characterized by systemic economic development and management contrast²⁰.

Different aspects of economic management certainly have a significant impact on the current state of information flow. The inclusion of one of the major entities, large, medium and small businesses, is fundamentally different among countries.

In developed countries, the main task of accountants is to address the tasks of ensuring the effective management of ownership and managers, rather than solving the information obligations of the enterprise before the state (through financial, tax, customs, statistical reporting).

The similarities in the financial analysis can be explained by the principle of predominance of the content, which is an important principle of accounting. There is no difference in the number and types of financial reporting forms developed by business entities in Uzbekistan with the financial statements of developed countries.

The main form of the financial reporting that is being compiled and presented is not fundamentally different from that of the "Accounting Balance" (Figure 1) and its foreign practice.

Many authors note that the balance sheet and the structure of its financial statements, which are an important source of the economic condition of economic entities, should be readily understood for the re-structuring of assets and the broad range of stakeholders²¹.

There are some differences in the methodological aspects of the financial situation analysis. But in most cases it is possible to observe their uniformity.

In assessing the financial situation in Uzbekistan and abroad, the following systems are used :

1. Liquidity indicators. In international practice, these indicators are based on the "liquidity ratios"²².

2. Financial sustainability indicators. In international practice these indicators system is "financial leverage"²³. "Some sources refer to" leverage ratios ".

3. Profits, profitability indicators. In international practice, these indicators are called "profitability ratios".

²⁰РахимовМ.Ю. Иқтисодий субъектларимолиявийҳолатинингтаҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б

²¹K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by,

²²K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY10121. Copyright © 2014 by, 646 бет.

²³K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY10121. Copyright © 2014 by, 479- бет.

4. Business activity indicators. In international practice, these indicators are called "efficiency ratios".

From the above, it is possible to conclude that there is no significant difference in the financial analysis of Uzbekistan and international practice. What is the problem? The problem is, the only system of untaxed and methodical, methodological grounds of a difference will learn what you can say.

Another important aspect is the emphasis on the analysis of market value of the companies' businesses and firms in foreign practice. These indicators include: the ratio of net profit to the number of outstanding shares; the share of dividend payments in the net profit; the ratio of annual dividend payments to shares to their average market value; the market price of the stock and the net profit ratio per share. Based on these indicators, market performance indicators of firms and companies are assessed. In practice, this type of analysis is not included in the scope of financial condition assessment, and key performance indicators are studied individually. Identification of these analytical indicators, the importance and significance of comparative study are determined by the degree of participation and activity of the financial market in the enterprise. In other words, investment activity and attractiveness indicators will be assessed by evaluating market activity indicators.

In assessing the financial situation in foreign practice, all analytical procedures are being implemented, for example, in firms and companies (Coca-Cola, Pepsi Cola, Adidas, etc.), which are largely based on the fact that the firm is diagnosed with current status of companies and further develops the company, important strategies for improving their financial capabilities.

The financial situation of the enterprises is rarely appealed to the practice of comprehensive study in Uzbekistan. There are no real sources of analytical conclusions based on the data of the enterprises, which are the most important locomotives in the economy of Uzbekistan (based on the example of Mining and Metallurgical Combinats, Uzbekistan Railways, Uzbekistan Airways, automotive enterprises). Often, analytical calculations are based on supposed sources. This difference can be observed not only on the basis of the real sources of analysis, but also on dynamic changes in the years. And, in the foreign practice, special attention will be paid to the different aspects of the company, its activities and network links.

Another important aspect of foreign operations is that in the different nomenclature of indicators (current assets, turnover assets, current liabilities of short-term liabilities, creditors' liabilities, non-current assets of long-term assets, immovable assets, etc.) (long-term and current assets, sources of resources and liabilities, principal operating results, operating income and expense), determination procedure aridagi (gross profit, operating results, economic activity, the result of the payment of the tax benefit, net income, EBIT, EBITDA) differences you can see. Therefore, the data in the calculations of published sources financial statements and sources of the real (thematic examples) should be clearly stated in the form and content of the reports. It is possible to ensure their accuracy and uniformity by way of doing so.

In the field of really important issues are an important way of solving this financial form and content of the international drafting standards it is.

Failure to create computer programs for analytical processing of financial reports and their database is also a bit more complicated by the industry. Despite the launch of the work in this direction xaliga the software license until the delivery of care.

Additional resources are needed to analyze financial reporting. The information received, they were taken to determine the reliability, efficiency, i, a s frustrated and have been faced with a number of problems. These processes are of particular concern to the economic entities in the stock market, to the market of precious stocks, to assess the market and business activity.

One of the most pressing problems in the formulation and submission of financial reports is that this is due to the excessive excess of the costs of education on them. The lack of clear rules and regulations on accountancy and accounting for costs affects analytical analysts' performance.

One of the most acute problems is the lack of a uniform approach to complying with international standards for financial reporting and the diversity of their application in each of the economic entities. At the same time, the fact that they are crucial in the world market is not economically justifiable, and this contributes to the rapid development of the sector.

Creation of financial reports and filing procedures, electronic reporting (financial (accounting), tax q reports, statistics, customs, banks) to form a single portal and b son in umulashgan clients information on the options provided in this nmagan. This, in turn, creates difficulties for comparative analysis. That is, making comparative analysis between enterprises, methodological diversity and different estimates have a significant impact on single analytical conclusions.

Inflation can not be avoided. It does not allow you to switch from qualitative analysis to qualitative changes. The high level of inflation does not allow for a precise assessment of changes in indicators. Therefore, when preparing financial statements, inflation should be based on international norms of hyper inflation. This aspect of the amendment has been clearly and explicitly expressed in international standards for financial reporting.

The following conditions must be met for transformation of financial reporting:

- there is a need for the company to have a financial report based on TSP.
- the financial statements prepared in accordance with national standards should be consistent with the objective, reliable, consistent, and up-to-date national accounting standards and the National Accounting Standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- the enterprise should have a modern management, management system.
- the company must have a stable financial standing.
- have profound professional training in companies that are aware of IFRS, accounting and financial reporting

Problematic aspects of financial analysis (comparative analysis of periodic intervals, comparisons between different enterprises, problems of information exploitation)

The number of publications published by domestic and foreign authors on the financial analysis is so great that it can be concluded on the basis of their study, that the wider audience is interested in the efficiency and effectiveness of the business entities (managers, owners and counterparts). By analyzing the financial situation and the developments in it, it is predicted that not only the efficiency and effectiveness of the processes will be fulfilled, but also their future expectations.²⁴ This is more important in the competitive economy.

There are a lot of similar aspects of domestic and foreign practice in evaluating and analyzing the financial situation and business environment of managing subjects. Because the global economy needs to be integrated in the accounting, auditing and analysis systems of all countries. For this reason, international standards of accounting and audit, financial reporting have been developed and implemented. That is, the only "business language" of international economic relations is formally formed. Therefore, the analysis of the financial situation and the change in it in all developing countries, based on the law of the market economy, is essentially one-to-one, though different from the organizational, methodological aspect.

The main differences in the financial position analysis can be seen in the diversity of managerial conditions, accounting and reporting rules and methodologies, as well as on theoretical basis.

There are many different aspects of farming. First of all, it is characterized by systemic economic development and management contrast.

Different aspects of economic management certainly have a significant impact on the current state of information flow. The inclusion of one of the major entities, large, medium and small businesses, is fundamentally different among countries.²⁵

In developed countries, the main task of accountants is to address the tasks of ensuring the effective management of ownership and managers, rather than solving the information obligations of the enterprise before the state (through financial, tax, customs, statistical reporting).

The similarities in the financial analysis can be explained by the principle of predominance of the content, which is an important principle of accounting. There is no difference in the number and types of financial reporting forms developed by business entities in Uzbekistan with the financial statements of developed countries.

The main form of the financial reporting that is being compiled and presented is not fundamentally different from that of the "Accounting Balance" (Figure 1) and its foreign practice.

¹K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by

²⁵РахимовМ.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектларимолиявийҳолатинингтаҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б.

Many authors point out that the accounting balance and the structure of its assets, which are the most important source of the financial position of economic entities, should be re-structured into liquidity levels for a wide range of stakeholders.²⁶

There are some differences in the methodological aspects of the financial situation analysis. But in most cases it is possible to observe their uniformity.

In assessing the financial situation in Uzbekistan and abroad, the following system of indicators is used:

1. Liquidity indicators. In international practice, these systems are called "liquidity ratios"²⁷.
2. Financial sustainability indicators. In international practice, these indicators are called "financial leverage"²⁸, and "leverage ratios" in some sources.
3. Profits, profitability indicators. In international practice, these indicators are called "profitability ratios".
4. Business activity indicators. In international practice, these indicators are called "efficiency ratios".

From the above, it is possible to conclude that there is no significant difference in the financial analysis of Uzbekistan and international practice. What is the problem? The problem is that they are not unique and methodological, methodological basis is different.

Another important aspect is the emphasis on the analysis of market value of the company's business indicators in foreign practice. These indicators include: the ratio of net profit to the number of outstanding shares; the share of dividend payments in the net profit; the ratio of annual dividend payments to shares to their average market value; stock market price indices and net profit ratio corresponding to one share. Based on these indicators, market performance indicators of firms and companies are assessed. In practice, this type of analysis is not included in the scope of financial condition assessment, and key performance indicators are studied individually. Identification of these analytical indicators, the importance and significance of comparative study are determined by the degree of participation and activity of the financial market in the enterprise. That is, investment activity and attractiveness indicators will be assessed by evaluating market activity indicators.

In assessing the financial position of foreigners, all analytical procedures are often carried out on the case of firms and companies (Coca-Cola, PepsiCola, Adidas, etc.), which are largely based on the fact that the firm is diagnosed, and in the future the company will be given important strategies for developing the company's financial strength.

The financial situation of the enterprises is rarely appealed to the practice of comprehensive study in Uzbekistan. There is no realistic analytical finding on the

²⁶K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by,

²⁷ K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, 646 6er.

²⁸ K. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by, 479- 6er.

basis of the data of some sources in the economy of Uzbekistan, which is one of the most important locomotives (in the case of Mining and Metallurgical Combine, Uzbekistan Railways, Uzbekistan Airways, automotive enterprises). Often, analytical calculations are based on supposed sources. This difference can be observed not only on the basis of the real sources of analysis, but also on dynamic changes in the years. And, in the foreign practice, special attention will be paid to the different aspects of the company, its activities and network links.

Another important aspect of foreign operations is that in different nomenclature of indicators (current assets 'current assets, turnover assets, current liabilities of short-term liabilities, creditors' obligations, non-current assets of non-current assets of long-term assets, names of immovable assets, etc.) long-term and current assets, sources and liabilities of own funds, principal financial result, earnings and operating expenses), benefits (general profit, net profit, results of economic activity, , net profit, EBIT, EBITDA). That is why, in published sources, the figures should be presented in a clear manner in which data are presented in the financial statements of the real (case study) sample and the sources in which they are derived from reports. It is possible to ensure their accuracy and uniformity by way of doing so.

An important way of solving the most important problems in the field is to match the financial reporting form and content with international norms.

Failure to create computer programs for analytical processing of financial reports and their database is also a bit more complicated by the industry. The beginning of this work

No software has been licensed, regardless of whether it has been licensed. Additional resources are needed to analyze financial reporting. They are confronted with a number of problems, such as the receipt, reliability, efficiency, accuracy, reliability of the information received. These processes are of particular concern to the economic entities in the stock market, to the market of precious stocks, to assess the market and business activity.

One of the most pressing problems is the lack of a uniform approach to complying with international standards for financial reporting, and the diversity of their application in each specific business entity. At the same time, economically substantial grounds of their significance in the world market are also contributing to the rapid development of the sector.

Failure to create computer programs for analytical processing of financial reports and their database is also a bit more complicated by the industry. Despite the ongoing efforts in this area, software licenses have not yet been issued. Additional resources are needed to analyze financial reporting. They are confronted with a number of problems, such as the receipt, reliability, efficiency, accuracy, reliability of the information received. These processes are of particular concern to the economic entities in the stock market, to the market of precious stocks, to assess the market and business activity.

One of the most pressing problems in the formulation and submission of financial reports is that this is due to the excessive excess of the costs of education on

them. The absence of any rules and regulations on accountancy and accounting for costs affects analytical analysts' performance.

One of the most acute problems is the lack of a uniform approach to applying international standards in financial reporting, as well as the diversity of application of each single entity. At the same time, the fact that economically feasible that their significance in the world market is substantial also contributes to the rapid development of the sector.

The procedures for compiling and submitting financial reports do not provide for the creation of a single portal for electronic reporting (financial (accounting), tax, statistics, customs, bank reporting, etc.), and the ability to receive customer satisfaction information on the relevant subset. This, in turn, creates difficulties for comparative analysis. In other words, the comparative analysis of enterprises, the methodological diversity, the diversity of calculations have a significant impact on single analytical conclusions.

It is also impossible to avoid the effects of inflation. It does not allow you to switch from qualitative analysis to qualitative changes. The high level of inflation does not allow for a precise assessment of changes in indicators. That is why it is necessary to rely on international norms of inflation, hyper inflation, when making financial reports. This aspect of the amendment has been clearly and explicitly expressed in international standards for financial reporting.

Review of auditors' conclusions. Audited reports.

Auditors' conclusions are one of the most important legal documents. In the conclusion, one-year financial and economic activity of the undertakings is assessed.

There are two kinds of auditors 'conclusions: There are two types of auditors' opinions: a) a positive auditor's report; b) Negative auditor's report. In a positive auditor's report, the auditor approves the accounting balance sheet and the reliability of financial reporting. As a rule, a positive auditor's report should be made at the time when the auditor concludes that the financial statements of an entity's business entity are convincing evidence of its financial condition and compliance of the financial and economic transactions with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The negative auditor's report does not provide reliable information about the financial position of the financial statements and is compiled at the time the accounting report and its financial and economic performance are not complied with the existing statutory requirements. Failure to comply with these errors may be misleading from users of financial reporting.

The essential assurance that the analysis has reliable sources of information depends primarily on whether the financial statements are audited or audited.

The auditor should evaluate the business entity as a result of an audit²⁹:

²⁹Молия вазирининг буйруғи(рўйхатрақами 2844, 2016 йил 1 декабрь) билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси аудиторлик фаолиятининг миллий стандарти (70-сон АФМС) "Молиявий ҳисобот тўғрисидаги аудиторлик ҳисоботи ва аудиторлик ҳулосаси" тасдиқланди.

- Receiving adequate and appropriate evidence to provide an opinion in accordance with the legislation on audit activity;
- unrecorded distortion, whether separately or collectively, is relevant in accordance with the legislation on audit activity;
- conformity of the accepted accounting policy and its compliance with the requirements of the legislation on accounting;
- Reliable, comparable, understandable and reasonable information reflected in the financial statements;
- compliance of the financial statements with the requirements of the regulatory and legal acts on accounting and financial reporting.

The auditor's conclusion may be expressed by a positive or modest view of an audit firm.

When the financial statements of the undertaking have been substantially reflected in all significant relationships, it reflects its financial position, financial implications and provides a positive opinion in the event of compliance with the accounting legislation.

Modified ideas will be reported in the following cases:

- the financial statements, which are generally considered on the basis of the auditor's evidence, have significant distortions;

If the audited financial statements are not available to obtain reasonable audit evidence to determine whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

The analytical section of the audit report should include a summary of the auditor's audit report and the auditor's findings and the results of the following: account policy applied; the internal control system of the undertaking; accounting system and financial reporting structure; observance of the legislation on accounting in the implementation of financial and economic activities; Accurate calculation and payment of taxes and other obligatory payments; ensuring the safety of assets; accounting and analysis of fiscal ratios.

Calculation and analysis of financial coefficients include:

- Fiscal estimates based on the financial statements coefficients analysis;
- information about the financial condition of the undertaking subject to the results of the analysis.

Selection of the financial coefficients for accounting and analysis shall be carried out by the audit organization in consultation with the auditor of the auditor.

In case of significant breaches of the financial statements of the undertaking and their non-elimination by the business entity, the auditor's conclusion shall contain a negative opinion on the auditor's opinion where the financial reporting may mislead the users .

It also expresses a negative view when:

- Financial and economic operations carried out by a business entity are clearly reflected in the financial statements, but do not meet the requirements of the legislation;

- the management of a business entity does not agree to amend the financial statements in order to eliminate the revealed violations.

If the entity fails to eliminate violations revealed during the audit, the negative opinion is not disclosed.

Auditors' report should be prepared in writing. The opinion of the auditor shall be enclosed with a copy of the financial statement signed and signed by the undertaking in accordance with the legislation on accounting.

Obtaining an Auditor's Concession is not a requirement for everyone.

Many companies that address external accountants or specialized outsourcing services do not always have access to audit services because audit is required to make certain financial expense. In such cases analysts face a number of tasks:

- How experienced and inexperienced the developers of financial reporting;

- The reliability, completeness and completeness of the financial statements;

whether other commitments are taken into account;

- the extent to which the independence of the financial statements is compiled by qualified specialists;

- permanent establishment of the financial statements by the founders of the financial statements;

- the extent to which the financial statements are based on the objective assessment of the value of assets and liabilities accounting;

- evaluation of the impact of the head of the company on the preparation of the financial statements.

Non-audited information sources include tax reports, individual accumulative pension funds, insurance premiums, and other information sources.

Other information used in financial analysis.

Other sources of information used in financial analysis include:

-Application Documents;

- Project and forecast data;

-Statistics reports;

-Container reports;

- People's Reports;

-Account account and report data.

The constituent documents include the Charter, which defines the order and conditions of the company's activity. The charter establishes the organizational legal form of the enterprise, its name, location, the charter capital structure, procedures of formation of its governing and controlling bodies, distribution of profits, procedures of formation of funds, procedures of reorganization and liquidation of the enterprise.

Planned data and forecast indicators. Project and forecast the business plan of the enterprise, the forecast parameters for the coming period can be included. Plan and

forecast business data can be seen as the most important support for managing the business, improving business reputation and improving the financial situation.

Determining performance indicators is also an important factor in effective use of resources and growth of profits.

Statistical Reports. Statistical reports allow for the management of the Company's key issues to be addressed.

YES:

- constant awareness of the positive and negative changes in the process and its results;
- Assessment of their quality by analyzing the indicators;
- determining trends in further development of the business entity based on statistical sources;
- Forming a safe and practical affair with sensitive entities;
- management of business on the basis of facts;

is a crucial factor in determining and addressing critical measures to address them.

Procedures for preparation and submission of statistical reporting are determined by the State Committee for Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Statistical reporting is notable in the content of the government's consolidation, analysis and forecasting. In this reporting form, first of all, Google's business efficiency and effectiveness

It is important to understand how important it is to business owners and managerial staff.

The following state statistical reporting for economic entities is established:

- domestic sales;
- investment and construction sales;
- industry statistics;
- foreign trade statistics and trade statistics;
- Agriculture statistics;
- ecological statistics;

Social Stability Statistics;

statistics of demography and axis demography;

- living conditions and services statistics;
- Transportation and communication statistics;
- Statistics on business and banking and financial services.

Creation and submission of statistical reports of economic entities is based on the norms of the law.

Tax reports. A tax report is a taxpayer's tax and other mandatory payment, or bill of lading, and tax returns, as well as their appendices, by the Tax Committee and the Ministry of Finance in the form approved. The taxpayer shall submit the report to the tax authority at the place where the taxpayer is registered, within the prescribed time limit.

People's Bank Reports. The People's Bank reports summarize information on individual and voluntary accumulative pension funds and submit them to popular fame.

Management account and report data.

Management Accounting is an account that provides the manager and managers of the enterprise with the information they need to make a comprehensive scientifically sound decision. Management data are used only for managing personnel of economic entities. Management accounting information is used primarily for planning future planning (budgeting) and sound judgment management decisions.

Management Reports are reports that are prepared on a voluntary basis and submitted to enterprise management on the basis of management accounting data. It is not only financially but also financial, which is different from financial reporting.

Use of computer technologies and software in financial analysis.

The new century can be called the age of information, technology and innovation.

It is impossible to imagine three development and progress.

The problem of modernization of financial analysis is one of the most pressing problems facing scientists today. It is impossible to achieve significant results by simply gaining information or simply reading information. It is necessary to form such a system for their analysis, so that they can be effective in managing the effectiveness of the work.

It is impossible to process the shape and flow of information on the basis of simple calculations. The time factor does not allow either the resource or the subject of the subject.

It is possible to say that the creation of the information system, the processing of information based on computer technologies and software, has led to a new stage in the development of the field.

The creation of the information system is characterized by the following features:

- Any information system is analyzed and managed on the basis of the general principle of the system organization;
- The information system is dynamic and has a dynamic system;
- information of the information system is also information;
- Information system should be imagined as a human-computer system.

Provide reliable, high-quality, and accurate results that support information systems. This can be described as follows:

- Get optimal control of the use of mathematical methods and intelligent systems;
- Facilitating the worker's tasks as a result of automation of the system;
- Get the right information;
- storage of information not on paper but on magnetic or optical discs;
- Reduce the cost of production;
- Using for convenience of users.

The Role of Management Structure in Information Systems. The information system should provide the community and each organization with the following:

1. The structure of the information system and the purpose of its application should coincide with the task facing the society and the enterprise. For example; a commercial company - a useful business, a social enterprise, and a political enterprise.
2. The information system should be governed by human beings and based on the principles of social ethics.
3. Provide correct, timely and accurate information to the customer or systems.

Controlling the structure of the organization's information system begins with an analysis of the organizational structure. Control means the following objectives are achieved:

Coordination - development of regulatory and organizational structure of normative documents; state schedules, departments, laboratories, etc.

Identity - this function develops methods and forms of company or organization indices. For example; accounting reports, financial statements, management reports and many others.

Analysis (analysis) - determines the extent to which planned tasks are implemented. As the analytical process starts, the first priority is to focus on how to do it. If the only methodology for evaluating the financial condition of the enterprise and its expectations was created and if there is a software application, the process could work at noon.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. Therefore, this process is often carried out by individual companies (accountants, managers, analysts) based on specific tasks.

In the analysis of financial statements indicators, as well as different financial coefficients, the opportunity to create their unique software is limited. At the same time, the use of such words as "growing", "declining", "positive change", "negative change", "good", "this is bad" it's not. At the same time, analytical interpretation of the analytical texts in analytical materials, as well as conclusions on analytical results, do not fully comply with the requirements of the client.

Table 59

The distribution of the timeframe "Your financial analysis" (Vash Finansovy analitik) and its content

Purpose of the work to be done	How long will it take to delay?	Job content
Printing Financial Reports on a Computer	2-15 minutes	All types of reporting forms based on NAS, IFRS are included: Accounting balance Financial Reports Cash flow Private Equity Reporting Forms
Analytical calculations and conclusions	20-40 seconds	The computer performs all analytical calculations based on financial data and results are published. All tables, graphs, drawings and diagrams are displayed on the screen.

		The program does not require any information, all processes are performed independently of the computer itself.
Publishing and registration of results of analysis	25 seconds	A comprehensive report on financial status is available. The report does not differ from what a self-help analyst might have. Thinking about your computer.

Repetition Questions

Official specification of financial analysis.

Informal convergence of financial analysis.

Organization of internal financial analysis.

Establishment of external financial analysis.

Network, activity and field of financial analysis organization.

The main sections of the financial analysis are: financial analysis, investment analysis, analysis of the securities market, forecasting of financial statements.

Stages of financial analysis.

Information base of financial analysis (information on analysis objects), their openness and transparency.

Financial reporting forms and their description.

Summary financial reports and their analysis.

Impact of national and international standards on the financial reporting content of financial reporting.

Problematic aspects of financial analysis (comparisons between periods, comparisons between different enterprises, problems of information operations).

Review of auditors' conclusions.

Audited reports.

Other information used in financial analysis.

Use of computer technologies and software in financial analysis.

Theme 1.3. Analysis of enterprise operation activity

The content and key functions of operational activity analysis

Operational activity is the main income source of the business entity.

The analysis of operating activities will examine the most important business objects of the business: labor tools, objects and labor resources, a comprehensive system of production, sales and outcomes.

1. The analysis of working methods and their effective use.
2. Basic tools, non-material assets are included in the working tools used in the main activity. They are typically active and passive.
3. Active assets are labor instruments that are directly involved in the production process.
4. Passive tools are tools that provide essential conditions for the production process.
5. In the analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets, their structure, movement, status, effectiveness, profitability and its dynamic changes are crucial.
6. The major components include tangible assets that simultaneously meet the following criteria³⁰:
 - a) service life of more than one year;
 - b) for one unit (s) more than fifty times the minimum monthly wage established in the Republic of Uzbekistan (at purchase)
7. materials The head of the enterprise also has the right to set the minimum limit of the value of assets to be recorded as the principal assets in the accounting year.

Table 60

Classification aspects of basic tools

	Classification aspects
Basic tools	fixed assets - tangible assets held for use by the enterprise for long-term economic activity in the course of production, works or services, or for the use of administrative and socio-cultural tasks
Depreciation	value of depreciation in the form of regular distribution and transfer of the amortized cost of an asset into the cost of the

³⁰ АВ 09.12.2014 й. 1299-1-сон билан рўйхатга олинган молия вазирининг Буйруғи

	goods (works, services), based on the function of the fixed assets during the useful life
Useful service life	the amount of goods (works and services) that an entity expects to use for the asset, or the entity intends to use the asset. The duration of useful life for fixed assets included in commissioning, completion, completion, modernization and technical re-equipment of equipment, complete with construction, completion of these works is included is the period of time when the enterprise expects the basic means to be used, or the amount of goods (works, services) that the enterprise expects to obtain from the use of these fixed assets
Initial value	with respect to taxes, fees and charges applicable to the supply and installation, installation, start-up and other expenses that are directly related to the payment of taxes paid and non-indemnified tax (s) the cost of repairs (construction and completion) of fixed assets or the cost of procurement
Current value	the value of the underlying market value of a specific date or the amount sufficient to make the arrangement between the independent parties willing to engage in a transaction,
Residual value	the starting (recovery) value of fixed assets, deducting the accumulated amortization sum
Stop value	the estimated amount of assets that will be deducted at the end of the expected useful life at the end of the expected useful life

When accepting assets as non-material assets by accounting, simultaneously, the following conditions must be met:

- a) lack of physical and material properties;
- b) the duration of the useful life of the asset exceeding 12 months for the production of goods (for performance of works or services) or for the administrative or other functions of the enterprise, or the duration of the useful life

of the enterprise exceeding 12 months should be used. At the same time, the value of the asset is at least fifty times the minimum wage established by the Republic of Uzbekistan for one unit (total). The head of the enterprise shall also be entitled to set in the structure of intangible assets a lesser amount of assets for accounting purposes;

c) the entity does not intend to sell the asset at a later date;

d) Reliability, ie availability of duly certified documents (patents, certificates, other protecting documents, patent, contract of acquisition), confirming existence of an asset and exclusive right to it.

Table 61

Classification of Intangible Assets

	Classification aspects
Intangible Assets	for the purpose of their utilization by the enterprise of their production, works, services or sale of goods, or for long-term maintenance of administrative or other functions, the property of which does not have material and material value
Depreciation	systematic distribution and introduction of the amortized cost of an intangible asset during the useful life of the product (works, services) at the cost or the costs of the service
Amortized value	the amount of initial (recovery) value of the asset, deducting the estimated value (estimated)
Useful service life	the amount of goods (works and services) that the enterprise intends to use for the asset or intended to receive the enterprise from the use of this asset
Initial value	actual costs of creation (development) or purchase of intangible assets (value of monetary funds or their equivalents or current value of other payments), including taxes paid and non-refundable, as well as other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use for its intended use
Stop value	the estimated (assessed) amount of the asset that is expected to be received at the end of the asset's useful life at the end of its

	useful life, with the deduction of expected costs for the disposal of an intangible asset
Current value	the amount of intangible assets carried at market rates at the determined date, or the amount sufficient for the purchase of an asset or fulfillment of the obligations in the transaction between the independent parties willing to engage in a transaction
Residual value	the amount determined as the difference between the initial (recovery) value and the amortized amount reflected in the intangible asset financial statement (balance sheet)
Active market	the market is one of the kind (which is the same) and can be found at any time by interested vendors and buyers who wish to carry out the transaction, as well as the market
The absolute right	this is a property right which may only be granted to a third party by the holder or with his consent in the manner prescribed by law

The following are the methodological bases of the analysis for assessing the availability of fixed assets and non-material assets, their status, movement, effectiveness and profitability of fixed assets.

Table 62

Fundamental assets and intangible assets, key issues of their effective utilization analysis

Topics of the analysis	System of indicators to be studied	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis
Analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets and their theoretical aspects	Theoretical, methodological bases of analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets	Describes the description, classification, analysis tasks, sources of information	Modern definition, classification, analysis, content, functions, sources of information are described

Theoretical, methodological bases of analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets	Fixed assets and non-material assets coefficient, Coefficient of armament over fixed assets and intangible assets	Analysis of basic assets and intangible assets, analysis and analysis of its dynamics	Measures will be taken to increase the arms race and armament
Analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets	Income ratio of fixed assets and intangible assets, The breakdown of fixed assets and intangible assets, Qualitative characteristics of fixed assets and intangible assets	Evaluating trends in fixed assets and intangible assets by analyzing tendencies	Measures to improve performance indicators will be considered
Analysis of fixed assets and non-material assets	Depreciation coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets, Sufficient coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets	The status of fixed assets and non-material assets, their changes and trends of change are assessed	Measures to improve the status indicators will be considered
An analysis of the effectiveness of fixed assets and intangible assets	Replacement of fixed assets and non-current assets, Indicators of fixed assets and inventories	The analysis of the impact of the main assets and non-material assets on their conversion, their variability and product size is	Measures to improve efficiency

		analyzed	
An analysis of profitability of fixed assets and intangible assets	Profitability indicators of fixed assets and intangible assets	Factors affecting the utilization of fixed assets and intangible assets and their impact are assessed.	Improve profitability

The key indicators and their identification procedures for the analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets can be summarized in the following table.

Table 63

System of indicators for fixed assets and non-performing assets

№	Indicators	Determination of indicators	Character description
1	Fixed assets and non-material assets coefficient (Ta, Tn)	$Ta = Av / Im$ $Tn = Na / Im$	Av- average annual value of basic equipment Na- the average annual value of non-material assets
2	Coefficient of use of fixed assets and intangible assets (Qa, Qn)	$Qa = Av / X$ $Qn = Na / X$	Im-production area X- is the maximum number of employees
3	Income ratio of fixed assets and intangible assets (Ka, Kn)	$Ka = Avk / Avo$ $Kn = Nak / Nao$	Avk - The value of the fixed assets Avo - At the end of the year Nak - Intangible assets acquired Nao - The value at the end of the year
4	The breakdown coefficient of fixed assets	$CHa = Avch / Avb$	Avch - The value of the expired

	and intangible assets (CHa, CHn)	$CHn = Nach / Nab$	equipment Avb - At the end of the year Nach - The part of the registered assets Nab - The value of annualized assets at the beginning of the year
5	Qualitative characteristics of fixed assets and intangible assets (As, Ns)	$As = Avk / Avch$ $Ns = Nak / Nach$	
6	Depreciation coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets (Kea, Ken)	$Kea = Ave / Avd$ $Ken = Nae / Nad$	Ave - The value of depreciation of the substance Avd - Starting value of ordinary shares Naz - Loss of leased assets Nad - Initial value of annualized assets
7	Sufficient coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets (Kyaa, Kyan)	$Kyaa = Avq / Avd$ $Kyan = Naq / Nad$	Avq - residual value of the equity Naq - the residual value of intangible assets
8	Replacement of fixed assets and non-current assets (Aq, Nq)	$Aq = Mx / Avo'$ $Nq = Mx / Nao'$	Mx- volume of production Avo` - Average annual value of basic instruments  Nao` - The average annual value of inventories
9	Indicators of fixed assets and property assets (AS, Ns)	$As = Avo' / Mx$ $Ns = Nao' / Mx$	

10	Profitability indicators of fixed assets and intangible assets (Ra, Rn)	$Ra = SF / Avo'$ $Rn = SF / Nao'$	Sf- net profit

The analysis of the working subjects and their efficient use analyzes the theoretical description of the subject matter, their classification, the availability of financial resources, the efficiency, the size, the financing, turnover of the assets.

Table 64

Key issues of material resources and their efficient use analysis

Topics of the analysis	System of indicators to be studied	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis
Objectives of the material analysis and the sources of information	Theoretical and methodological bases of material researches analysis	Describes the description, classification, analysis tasks, sources of information	Modern definition, classification, content, functions, sources of information are described
Evaluation of material resources availability	Material resource provision coefficient	The status, change, dynamics of supply of material resources are assessed	In the case of material supplies, measures are taken to improve it
Analysis of material resources efficiency	Return on material resources, material resources	Evaluating the effectiveness of financial resources and their impact on the output of the	Material resources and their efficient use are identified and measures taken

	coefficient	product	
Material Returns Analysis	Rotational coefficients of material resources	Material resources are assessed for their value, their return level, and business activity	The current situation of material resources and its further improvement will be considered

The trends in the analysis of material resources and their effective use are as follows:

Table 65

Material resources and indicators of their effective use

№	Indicators	Determination of indicators	Character description
1	Material Resource Rationing (Tmr)	$Tmr = Mrx / Mrz$	Providing realistic resources Demand for material resources
2	Material Resistance Capacity (Smr)	$Smr = X / Mx$	Im - production area X-The maximum number of employees
3	Return to material	$Qmr = MMx / X$	
4	Financing Coefficient (Km1, Km2) of material resources (at own expense and debt)	$Km1 = O'MM - UMA / Mr$ $Km2 = QM - O'MM / Md$	O'MM- source of funds O'MA- Current assets QM- Loans
5	Coefficient of emissions from material resources (MRch)	$MRch = Mrch / MRs$	Mrch- leakage of industrial property Mrs-Consumption of material resources

6	Material Reversibility Ratio (MRa)	$MRa = ST / Mrq$	St- sale proceeds Mr- balance of material resources
7	The share of imported raw materials in the structure of material resources (MRi)	$MRi = Mri / Mrj$	Mrj-value of imported material resources Mrj-total of material resources
8	The share of localized material resources (MRm)	$MRm = Mrm / Mrj$	Mrm- the value of localized material resources
9	The share of out-of-production use of material resources (MRt)	$MRt = Mrt / Mru$	Mrt- the value of material resources used outside production Mru- value of material resources used
10	The share of material resources in INVENTORY (MRz)	$MRz = Mr / INVENTORY$	INVENTORY- branded material reserves Mr-cost of material resources

Analysis of labor resources and their effective use.

The factor in the enterprise's business is crucial. Work is a rational and conscious activity that satisfies the needs of the individual and society.

Labor resources are a layer of labor-intensive population aged between 16 and 55 and men aged between 16 and 60 years.

The company employs labor resources: employee, employee, employee categories.

All content occupied by the worker, directly involved in the manufacture of work products, physical labor, is the service of the employees, except for physical labor.

Table 66

Key issues of labor resources and their efficient use analysis

Topics of the analysis	System of indicators to be studied	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis
Objectives and	Theoretical and	Describes the	Modern definition,

sources of information for the study of labor resources and their effective use	methodological bases of labor resources and their efficient use analysis are categorized	description, classification, analysis tasks, and sources of information	classification, content, functions, sources of information are described
An analysis of the labor resources supply of the enterprise	The structure of labor and their share, and the ratio of labor product supply coefficient	The study of labor resources will be studied in different constituencies and will be studied in absolute and relative variables	Structural study of labor resources is seen as an important element of effective employee labor
Workforce outcomes and employee qualifications	Movement of employees (employment, dismissal level), unemployment, qualification	Personnel performance and its quality indicators are assessed	Measures will be taken to ensure quality changes in staff mobility
Analysis of Employee Time Usage and Reasons for Change	Indicators of the level of use of the working time fund	Changes in the number of employees, Changing the days of a worker, Change of business day duration	Measures to effectively utilize the work fund, prevent vacancies, and prevent various losses during work hours
Labor productivity analysis	Indicators of effective use of working resources and time fund	An employee's work logo, A worker's labor, One day of labor, One hour of labor	Measures to increase labor productivity through assessment of structural indicators are considered
Analysis of factors affecting labor productivity of industrial workers	Indicator of labor productivity of industrial workers	Changes in the Structure of Employees in the Structure of Industrial Production Employees,	There is an opportunity for employees to manage their workforce and units that impact on their change

		Evaluating the Effects of Changes in Employee's Labor Changes	
An analysis of factors affecting worker productivity	Labor productivity index of a worker	Good work and its changes: average person days worked by a worker during the year; working day duration; the impact of the employee's hourly operating performance	The worker's wellbeing and the measures to increase it are established
Product Performance Analysis	Indication of the product life cycle timeout	The product's work capacity, its change, and the reasons for the change are studied	Measures will be taken to optimize labor costs
Analysis of labor factors affecting product size	The average number of employees, the number of days worked by a worker, the length of the working day, the average hourly rate of labor	Factor analysis of the effect on the product size is done, the impact levels are estimated	Measures to encourage labor factors are assessed by evaluating the impact of the impact on the labor force

The following indicators are used in the analysis of labor productivity.

Table 67

The system of labor resources and indicators of their efficient use

№	Indicators	Determination of indicators	Character description
1	Employment Sources Coefficient (Mt)	$Mt = Mr / Mrz$	Mr-actually occupied labor resources Mrz- the number of labor resources required
2	The share of workers in the total number of art workers	$Xis = Is / X$	Is- number of workers X- the average number of staff in the list

	(Xis)		
3	The share of servicemen in total staff (Xxs)	$X_{xs}=X_s / X$	Xs-number of employees
4	Employee recruitment coefficient (Ibq)	$X_{iq}=X_q / X$	Xq-number of hired employees
5	Employee dismissal coefficient (Xib)	$X_{ib}=X_i / X$	Xi -Number of dismissed employees
6	Staff mobility (Xq)	$X_q=I_b / X$	Ix -the number of employees dismissed according to their entry
7	Human and time factors of labor productivity (MU):	MU	
7.1	One employee's Labor Flour (MUx)	$MU_x=M_x / X$	Mx -product volume
7.2	An Employee's Labor Honor (MUi)	$MU_i=M_x / I$	I -the average number of workers
7.3	One day meal meal (MUk)	$MU_k= M_x / I_k$	Ik -total workdays
7.4	One hour labor flour (MUs)	$MU_s=M_x / I_s$	Is -total working hours
8	Work day duration (Id)	$I_d=I_{is} / I_{ik}$	Iis -total working hours Iik -total workdays
9	Actual workday of average annual working days (Ivs)	$I_{vs}=I_{yk} / I_{y kz}$	Iyk -average annual working days per year Iy kz -one year working days on the rate
10	Average daily average working time per hour (Iks)	$I_{ks}=I_{bs} / I_{sm}$	Ibs -average daily run time Ism -daily working hours
11	Labor Factor Factors (MU)	Mu	Mu -labor productivity
11.1	The annual product size per employee (Mux)	$MU_x=I_s * M_{ui}$	Is -The share of workers in the industrial production staff Mui -average annual product size of a worker
11.2	The annual product size per employee (Mui)	$M_{ui}=I_{ik}*I_{kd}*M_{us}$	Iik-the average person days worked by a worker during the year Ikd -The length of the working day is one hour of workman's work
12	Product Capacity (Ms)	$M_s=M_s/M_x$	Ms -The average person working for a worker during the year is the length of the working day Mx -an hour of worker's work
13	Labor Factors Affecting Product Volume (Mx)	$M_x= I_s*I_{ik}*I_{kd}*M_{us}$	

Analysis of production and sales

Production and sale of the product is the main condition of operation.

The volume of production and sales is planned independently by the company, with deep analysis of market conditions.

Ensuring the implementation of the production volume of products in the business plan and the creation of high-quality, competitive products are the main indicators of the enterprise, such as production cost, cost volume, profitability and profitability, financial stability, solvency is the factor that ensures the increase of net monetary assets at the end of the reporting period.

Table 68

Important issues of production and sales analysis

Topics of the analysis	System of indicators to be studied	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis
The content of product production and sales analysis and its sources	Theoretical and methodological bases of production and sales analysis are classified	An important system of indicators for production and sales, and their classification, analysis tasks, and information sources	The content, functions, and sources of information are described in the product sales analysis
Analysis of the production and sales plan performance	Completion of production and sales plan	Performance, dynamics and comparative change of production and sales plan are evaluated	Estimated plan, budget, forecast parameters of financial and economic activity of the enterprise are determined
Analysis of the nomenclature and assortment of production	Completion of the nomenclature and assortment plan	Implementation of the nomenclature and assortment plan, the impact of the plan on financial and economic activity of the enterprise	Identifies and measures the proper identification of the nomenclature and assortment and their targeted management
Product quality analysis: defect in production	The product of the highest and first category.	The quality of the product, its cash flows, and its	Measures to improve product quality will be considered

	Product differential coefficient.	impact on the financial results	
Analysis of Product Rationity	Product Rationity Coefficient	The importance of production rhythm in sustaining sustainable and sustainable development is assessed	Measures will be taken to prevent it and to prevent it
Innovative product analysis	The share of innovation products in total output	Innovative products will be evaluated in terms of their competitiveness	Measures will be taken to increase the volume of innovation products, and broader implementation of scientific, technical innovations
Analysis of goods sold abroad	The share of exported goods in total output	The volume of exported goods, currency earnings and access to world markets will be assessed	Measures to increase export volumes will be considered
Analysis of Factors Affecting Product Production	Effectiveness of the product in relation to labor tools, work items, labor factors	Quantities and quality factors affecting the production and sales volumes are mentioned	Measures will be taken to increase the production and sales volumes and to ensure its sustainable development

The system of indicators that summarizes the volume of produced goods includes the following indicators:

Gross product - the volume of the product produced, rendered and performed by the enterprise at a certain time (day, month, quarter, year) at actual and comparable rates.

The product is a product that has been consumed and delivered to consumers through all the production lines.

Sold product - products that are sent to consumers in the form of dispatched or credited documents.

The nomenclature of products is a list of quantities and groups of goods, subgroups and positions that are considered in the registration.

The assortment of goods (works, services) - is a product of different products, depending on the specific marks of products, ie its varieties, varieties, sizes, marks, archiels.

It is profitable for the enterprise to produce more cost-effective, low-cost goods. Therefore, special attention will be paid to the analysis of structural changes in the volume of goods production analysis.

Structural changes in the volume of products can be determined by the performance indices. Working capacity is determined by the normative-hour, normative rate of salary.

Different levels of performance of the plan according to product types indicate structural change. In order to fulfill the production plan for the entire production, all types of genuine products must match the planned product composition and composition.

Production rhythm - gradually classifies product production.

The creation of a stage production, improve product quality, the level of use of resources will affect the fulfillment of contractual obligations.

Product Quality. An important focus in the analysis is the quality of production and sales. Quality of the product is defined by its positive characteristic of its level of productivity, customer taste, response to international and country standard.

Because of compliance with the requirements of the international and national standards, products are made in the top and first categories.

Table 69

The system of indicators that are analyzed in the production and sales analysis of products

№	Indicators	Determination of indicators	Character description
1	Completion of production plan (Rb)	$Rb = M_{xx} / M_{xr}$	Mxx-actual volume of production Mxr-the scope of the product that the production is planned to produce
2	Implementation of the product range and range (Rbn)	$Rbn = M_{xn} / M_{xr}$	Mxn- the volume of products accepted for the nomenclature and assortment
3	Product Rationability Ratio	$Rbm = M_{xm} / M_{xr}$	Mxm- the volume of products produced by the

	(Mrb)		temp
4	The share of some types of products in the total product (Mxs)	$Mxs = Mat/Mx$	Mat- some types of products
5	High quality product range in products (Mxo)	$Mxo = Mxo/Mx$	Mxo- volume of products of the highest category
6	The volume of production of innovative product (Mxi)	$Mxi = Mi/Mx$	Mi- the volume of innovative products
7	Effect of product on labor factors (MXm)	$MXm = Is * Ik * Is * Mus$	Is- the average number of workers Ik- working days created by a worker Is- working day duration Mus- one hour of labor
8	Impact of material resources on production volumes (MXmr)	$MXmr = MR * MRq$	MR-cost of material resources MRq-material resources return
9	Impact of labor product on volume of labor (MXA)	$MXa = Avq * Avo'$	Avq- Average annual value of fixed assets Avo` - Return of fixed assets
10	Completion of sales plan (Srb)	$SRb = SMx/SMr$	SMx- the quantity of goods actually sold SMr- the amount of sales determined by the plan
11	Implementation of the sales plan, taking into account contractual obligations	$SRsh = SMsh/SMx$	SMsh- the volume of the product actually delivered, taking into account

	(SRSh)		contractual obligations Smx- delivery of planned products
12	Sorting coefficient (Ks)	$Ks = MX / Mxb$	Mxb- the volume of recycled products at the top of the list
13	Average selling price (SBo ')	$SBo' = MXq / MXm$	MXq- Actually sold product value MXm- Quantity of actual goods sold
14	Factors Affecting Sales Volume (Smo ')	$SMo' = TMqb + TMi - TMqo$	TMqb- finished product per period TMi- the volume of finished goods produced in the current period

Types of enterprise activity: operational, investment, financial activity

Operation - derived from the Latin word "Operation" refers to actions to be taken to achieve a specific objective.

Activity is an incentive process to use specific tools to achieve goals.

Operational activity is the main income-generating activity of the undertaking, as well as the non-commercial activities of the subject, which are not related to the investment and financial activities.

Operational activities are aimed at the realization of expenses for the production of products (works, services) and receipt of income from their sale.

Table 70

Types of activity of a business entity

Business activity	Usual activity	The usual business is mainly financial and investment activity
	Functions in the state of emergency	Unlike the usual activity, it is a routine, non-recurring and unplanned activity
Usual activity	Basic activity	Operational activity - the main income-generating activity of the undertaking, as well as the economic activity of the subject, which is not related to the investment and financial activities
	Financial activity	Investment activity - purchase and sale

		of long-term assets and other investment objects
	Investment activity	Financial activity is the activity of the undertaking, as a result of which there are changes in the amount and structure of own funds and borrowed funds

An analysis of the types of activities is structured into types of operational, investment and financial performance.

Operational analysis is the main income-generating activity of an undertaking, as well as the analysis of non-investment activities of the subject, which is not subject to investment and financial activities.

Operational analysis is the type of analysis, which is the dependence of the financial results of the business entity on production costs and the amount of revenue.

Investment analysis is the analysis of the purchase and sale of long-term assets and other investment objects.

Investment analysis is the type of analysis that is associated with the investment activity, its effectiveness and effectiveness.

An analysis of financial activity is an analysis of the business entity associated with its own funds and the amount of borrowings and their changes in the structure.

An analysis of financial activity is an analysis of the economic nature of the business entity, its effectiveness and effectiveness.

Analysis of operational activity and its important aspects

Operational activity is the main type of enterprise. This is explained by the fact that the basic type of activity (OKONX) is established.

The majority of the enterprises are engaged in production and trade. If enterprises carry out additional activities, they are secondary activities. Such activities can include investment and financial activities. These types of activities are part of an enterprise's support line.

Advantageous business activity is a full customer-focused activity.

Operational activity is the most commonly used concept of earnings per business or business.

An important aspect of modern analysis of operating activities can be seen in the following:

- high demand for productivity and business efficiency;
- wide range of economic opportunities for decision-making;
- availability of opportunities for constant coordination of programs and programs;
- High capability of access to information when implementing multi-faceted calculations in decision-making decisions;
- taking into account all internal and external factors in the development of the society;
- Changing the functional and prospective planning functions;
- realistic assessment of the results achieved in all management segments
- wide range of possibilities of using of mathematical methods and electronic computing machines;

- involvement of a large team in governance;
- the enormous capacities of applying innovative processes to all levels of activity and management;
- The role of managers in managing risks and managing them.

Operating cash flows are mainly due to the principal income-generating activities of a business entity. Consequently, they are principally derived from transactions or other incidents that occur in profit or loss.

Examples of cash flows from operating activities include:

- money from sale of goods and services;
- funds received from construction, services, commissions and other income;
- payments for goods and services to suppliers;
- payments on behalf of employees and employees;
- Insurance premiums and claims of the insurance company, insurance premiums and other payments and cash payments;
- income tax and repayment of taxes if they are not clearly linked to financial or investment activity;

Cash receipts and payments on contracts concluded for intermediation or sale purposes.

Operational analysis is based on the following information:

- means of subsistence;
- ways to mobilize resources;
- Effective use of financial implications;
- optimization of expenditure expenditures;
- lease or purchase of equipment;
- positive difference between the cost of sales and the cost of selling goods;
- data on growth of volume and profitability.

Network and activity description of the product (work, service)

Trade enterprises. Retail and wholesale businesses are engaged in sales of products produced by other enterprises. An important part of assets is a stock of goods. Therefore, the focus is on the structure and dynamics of the commodity stocks. Commodity turnover and time-lapse indicators are an important indicator of their performance. These indicators are studied in short and long terms, and management strategies change according to their changes. Cash flow movements vary according to type and type of sales.

Table 71

Description of periodicity of assets turnover

Activity cycle	Cash	Cost of purchase of goods	Value of commodity resale	Profit
1 st period	Cash loans 50 million sum	Acquisition of goods 50 million sum	Cash inflow 75 million sum	+ 25 mln sum
2 nd period	Cash loans 75 million sum	Acquisition of goods	Cash inflow 105 million	+ 30 mln sum

		75 million sum	sum	
3 rd period	Cash loans 105 million sum	Acquisition of goods 105 million sum	Cash inflow 130 million sum	+25 mln sum
4 th period	Cash loans 130 million sum	...	...	...
5 th period	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

In retail trade, goods are purchased for cash. Therefore, the share of accounts receivable in total assets is not high. In the wholesale trade, the sum of liabilities in the aggregate assets is slightly higher at the expense of lending goods. That is why analysts should first of all pay attention to the quality and duration of commitments. Also, one of the important factors affecting business volume in commercial enterprises should be emphasized in the analysis of seasonal variables.

Service Provider. The distinctive feature of the service companies is that they do not create a new value (product).

The services are not stored in the warehouse, and the share of reserves in total assets is not high. Intellectual capital plays a key role in companies. The main focus of these companies' analysis is to focus on the effectiveness of circulating assets.

Manufacturing enterprises. Manufacturing enterprises are the most active, high-potential, highly labor-intensive networking network. The most important features that are typical of them are characterized by the high cost of fixed assets, inventory stocks and incomplete production assets.

Utilities. The most important feature in these enterprises' analysis is the ability to calculate the traditional solvency, liquidity, asset and equity profitability. As the most important unit of service for communal enterprises, the degree of comprehensiveness of long-term liabilities is assessed. Particular emphasis is placed on the costs of utility companies. The current situation in their funding (self-financing, local and republican budgets, funds from various funds, funds) will be assessed. Particular emphasis is placed on the analysis of the quality of the debtor's liabilities. Gas and oil refineries. An important element of the financial reporting of the gas and oil refineries is the cost of accounting for the costs associated with the exploration and production of oil and gas. The share of fixed assets in the gas and oil refineries is the highest of the total assets.

The amount of liabilities is also very high compared to other companies.

The efficiency and effectiveness of investment capital will be considered as an important indicator.

Transport Enterprises. Transport agencies play an important role in all aspects of their importance and importance. Transport organizations will evaluate the cost of one kilometer, one passenger, tonnage as the key performance indicators.

Agriculture. This is the most important element in the structure of assets of agricultural enterprises. In contrast to other assets, land is not amortized. Among the assets, the share of biological assets is also high. Dynamic changes (increase) in the effectiveness and efficiency of the activity are an important factor in the development of agricultural enterprises.

Financial Sector. The largest share of assets in financial companies is the volume of short-term and long-term investments directed to the real estate, real estate and other instruments. That is why, first of all, evaluate the quality of these investments.

The largest share in the structure of liabilities is certainly borrowing.

For example, the share of these liabilities in total liabilities makes up 90-95%.

Therefore, the value of borrowed funds attaches great importance to their repayment.

The financial statements of banks and their implementation are fundamentally different from other industries. Different aspects of information retrieval and disclosure can be compiled.

The most important indicators of efficiency for banks are the efficiency of assets, profitability and profitability.

Production volumes, cost and profitability analysis (CVP analysis)

Income = constant costs + variable costs + profit

Income = permanent costs + variable expenses per unit * product quantity + profit.

CVP analysis - analysis of cost, revenue and profitability.

The main tasks of CVP analysis are:

- Determination of the point of sale of the sales volume, which allows full coverage of expenses;
- Determination of harmfulness of volume of production;
- Determine sales volumes on the amount of profits required;
- Evaluate the sales volume of the company's competitiveness;
- Establishing the cost of products that will allow to meet demand and revenue at a predetermined level;
- selecting effective production technologies;
- Implementation of the optimal production plan.

Expectations from the CPV:

- division of expenses into variable and indestructible content;
- constant costs remain unchanged, depending on the size of the product;
- Change of variable costs in proportion to the change in production volumes;
- constant price unit of produced goods and production resources;
- Continuity of product range;
- equality of sales and sales volumes;

It is assumed that the business activity of the company will remain unchanged.

Key elements of CVP analysis:

critical weight;

- growth coefficient;
- safety standard;

Structure of Structure;

Structure of Expenditures;

Operation Rich;

- The effect of the financial richness.

Source of CVP analysis:

- accounting and reporting;

-Account account and report;

- Statistical accounting and reporting data;

- Out of reach information.

The most important factor of profit formation in the movement of economic assets is the increase of assets in the form of increase of proceeds in the form of monetary and monetary equivalents from commercial activities (production) and production costs. This is due to the dependence on profits and income and expenditure incurred.

The accumulation of profits depends on the type of business of the enterprise. If it is a manufacturing enterprise, the main source of profit is the product produced and sold. If it is a service-related enterprise, the bulk of the profit will be the proceeds from the service, and so on. This is why it is desirable to proceed from the work of the analysis in the analysis process.

A business-generating force is a gain that is gained by the end of the business (in the form of ownership). Therefore, profit is regarded as a single indicator of the performance of all enterprises regardless of ownership. The benefits are also the incentive of targeted action. Trading activity and its duration are often dependent on the size, accuracy, and use of the item. Profit is derived from the equilibrium of previous actions of the economic asset themselves.

Table 72

Compliance with growth, profitability and asset volume

Increase of profit	Increase of income	Increase of asset	%
$F1/F0*100$	$ST1/ST0*100$	$A1/A2*100$	100
Growth compatibility			
$F1/F0*100 > ST1/ST0*100 > A1/A2*100 > 100$ or			
$100 < A1/A2*100 < ST1/ST0*100 < F1/F0*100$			

Sales volumes, production costs and profitability are closely related. Gross revenue, total revenue, is achieved through the volume of sales. Compared with the production costs, the profit goes to the result indicator. It can be described in the mathematical expression as follows.

$F(D) = MSST - SMICHT$ (TSOQ) (3.1)

In this case:

$F(D)$ - Profit (income);

Net sales of MSST products;

SMICHT - production cost (value of goods purchased).

In the accounting book, the order of output, cost and effectiveness of accounting is determined by the following link.

Sales Volume - Expenses = Result

The result is that it is dependent on sales volume or profitability, as well as on production costs or the cost of procurement. His unity expression can be described as follows.

$$N = D * B - D * T \quad (3.2)$$

$$N = D * (B - T) \quad (3.3)$$

In this case:

N-Profit;

Unit price of unit B (UZS);

D-product unit (units);

T-unit production cost (UZS).

The above link indicates that the resulting indicator depends on the quantity, value, and unit cost of the product. Its expression also gives an opportunity to directly analyze the final indicator. Thus, the result can be explained by the effects of the following factors that can be accounted for:

- change of unit of produced products;
- changes in unit prices of products;
- changes in unit cost of products;

In terms of marginal income, the costs involved in changing the costs of production are compounded by complexity. At the same time, the change in the volume of production (works, services) was taken as a basis for the change in production costs. Conditional variable expenditures according to the current order are deducted. That is, the costs of production are conditional and changeable (constant) costs.

Table 73

The system of indicators for product sales, production costs and outcomes.

Income	Expenditure	Result
1	2	3
Net income of goods (2500.0 th sum)	Cost of product sales (2250.0 th sum)	Gross profit from product sales (250.0 th sum)
	A) Variable costs (2000.0 th sum)	Marginal Profit (500.0 th sum)
	B) fixed costs (250.0 th sum)	Net profit from sales (250.0 th sum)
Operating income (230.0 th sum)	Operational expense (335.0 th sum)	Profit (loss) from operating activities (-105 Th sum)

The results of the table show that; the net proceeds from the sale of the product amounted to 2500.0 thousand sums and its production cost amounted to 2250.0 thousand sums. The result of the sales was 250,000 sums. Total expenditures of 2000.0 thousand sums in total production expenditures were determined as unchanged expenses of 250.000 sums.

Critical product size (work, service) and its factor analysis

Firms and companies face various unexpected events while they are operating. This requires proper evaluation. What volume of production (works, services) does it produce, and what unit of production can receive the income from the product completely and indirectly?

There are various approaches to determining the critical volume of production:

Graphic method (complex economic graphics to determine the volume of production)

Equity method (income-expence=profit)

Marginal income method (net profit from sales - variable costs = marginal profit - fixed costs = gross profit)

To solve this problem is determined by the level of critical production in firms and companies.

ST-VC>FC

In other words, profit is the best weapon to achieve this goal is to minimize variable costs. (abbreviations). what concerns the point of profitability of the border that necessary to determine the point harmless.

"The point of harmless" refers to the benefits and, if necessary, at the border , separating understood as a secular point. This point indicates the minimum turnover or the minimum amount of income required to cover expenses. Achieving this goal can be achieved by fully compensating for the operating costs of any minimum size of the product produced (sold). This idea is based on the concept of marginal profit. His formula is as follows:

Income-VC= MP-FC = Profit

Here,

MP– marginal profit

VC - variable costs, that is:

- Rent;
- permanent salary;
- advertising costs;
- utility costs;
- insurance costs;
- insurance premiums;
- taxes;
- Depreciation deductions.

FC - fixed costs, that is:

- raw materials;
- remuneration for labor;
- technical support;
- bonus payments and so on

Each company attaches great importance to the calculation of expected rates of return and assessment of business performance in the production process (work, service). Setting a rate of return is a more complex problem in a free market economy. The calculation should cover various risks (risks).

The complexity of the computational rate of return lies in the fact that changes in resources, prices of goods, taxes and payments can be changed without the participation of the firm or company. It is possible to do the calculation when they have a clear source. This source may affect inflation, price changes, changes in production costs (due to changes in product size and prices for resources).

The determination of the critical volume level is considered in the following cases:

- when the company is re-established;
- future production and marketing research analysis
- - preparation of a decision on the production of a new product or abandonment of an old product;
- - modernization of production;
- product development

Routes for responding to critical size analysis:

- Can I reduce the damage?
- - Is the capacity increasing or decreasing?
- Will it increase or decrease?
- What are the actual and variable costs?

The critical size is calculated based on the number of fixed and variable costs and product sales.

To achieve a corresponding sales volume, you need to create an evaluation unit. After determining the rating block, the critical volume level will be taken into account. If the result is not satisfactory, the rating will be correlated, and the degree calculation will be performed again. Measures to reduce the cost of the product will be taken into account if the projected level of marginal profit is not reached.

At the end of the analysis, the final calculation of vulnerability will be calculated, and the financial plan of the enterprise will be determined at periodic intervals.

The purpose of analyzing a critical level of volume is to determine the potential for profit. The ability to have positive cash flows is also known if the company has the ability to earn profitability.

How to calculate fixed and variable costs? These costs are calculated by examining the cost of accounting for the product separately from the calculations.

In determining the critical level of international practice, the following methods of analytical activity are identified.

1. Costs vary and vary.
2. Critical production level determined

Table 74

Classification of costs associated with production capacity

Indicators	Last year		Reporting year	
	constant	variable	constant	variable
1. Material costs	41 36	78581	5114	97173
2 Work costs	12859	115733	7684	145996
2.1. Wage	12859	x	7684	x
2.2. Salary	x	115733	x	145996
3 Payroll deductions	3372	30350	in 1953	37115
3.1. Due to timely payment	3372	x	in 1953	x
3.2. Ishay is free to pay	x	30350	x	37115
4. Depreciation expense	8033	x	8730	x
5. other expenses	22280		2873	
Total :	50680	224664	52217	280284

Table 75

Determining the level of critical measurement (hazard)

Indicators	Last year	Reporting year	change
1. Total manufacturing costs	275344	332501	57157
2 Variable costs	224664	280284	55620
3 Fixed costs	50680	52217	1537
4. Volume of sales	342763	422275	79512
5. Cost increase %	80.33%	78.74%	-1.5 9%
6 Increase in volatile costs %	65.54%	66.37%	0.83%
7 Increased fixed costs %	14.79%	12.37%	-2.42%
8. Sales profit	38560	4330	4746
9. Return on sales %	11.28%	10.26%	-0.99%
10.Funds accumulation	89240	95523	57157
11. set of fund ratios	0.26	0.23	-0.03
12. Point harmlessness	194923.08	227030.43	32107
13. financial security profitability	75.8%	86%	10.15%
14. operation richness		0,005	

Conclusion: financial stability reserves on K ore accounts for 86 percent per year, which is 75.85 percent more than last year. It can be explained that more positive changes have occurred.

Theoretically, it is possible to reduce the sales volume per year to 227,030.43 thousand UZS, and last year it could be reduced to 194,923.08 thousand - this limit may be harmless to the enterprise. That is, it reaches a sales volume equal to the number of fixed and variable costs.

If the size of the company benefit from 1% ustirishi , 0.005% higher for its implementation your basic needs.

Identifying and analyzing a critical level of production is an important issue in economic mobility and business. According to this indicator companies and firms can determine the degree of profitability of production products . Having established a critical level of production, its calculation widespread This has been studied by scientists. Therefore, various expressions are proposed for its definition.

The critical level of production can be summarized with reference to the following link.

$$Y_k = (S / P) * Y_k + U$$

In this case:

Y_k-Product size at the level of critical size;

U-Total variable costs;

S-Variable costs in the block;

P-Unit cost rating

It is also possible to identify the product at a critical size with the following expressions.

$$Q_k = O / (PS)$$

$$Q_k = OK + Dx + o \text{ or}$$

$$Q_k = M * S + Dx + o$$

Character descriptions;

Quantitative unit of product Q_K-critical size;

O_x-Current expenses

D_x - constant cost

zero profit

M-product unit

R-cost

$C + C + O = \text{Variable costs} + \text{Variable costs} + \text{Benefits}$. In this case, the amount of profit is assumed to be zero. I.e; revenues from production and sales are not fully profitable, covering all costs.

Table 76

№	Indicators	Production capacity is 500 units.	
		Common	To product module
1	Net profit from sales	375,000	750
2	Variable costs	250,000	500

3	Marginal profit	125,000	250
4	Fixed costs	80,000	
5	Gross profit from sales	45,000	

The following links are used to determine the size of a harmless nose:

$$750x = 500x + 80000 + 0;$$

$$250x = 80,000;$$

$$x = 320$$

In this case: x - the amount of harmlessness;

$$750 * x = 750 * 320 = 240,000,000 \text{ the sum}$$

$$\text{Pollution Point (Q}_b) = \text{fixed costs (TFC)} / \text{marginal profit (TSM}_b)$$

Determining the critical volume of fields:

$$375\,000 \text{ million} - 250 \text{ million UZS} = 125\,000 \text{ million UZS}$$

M - marginal benefit ratio:

$$125,000,000 \text{ sum} / 375\,000 \text{ million sum} = 0,33.$$

Determining the value of the critical volume value:

$$80,000 \text{ million sums} / 0.33 = 240\,000 \text{ million the sum}$$

Number of critical volume levels:

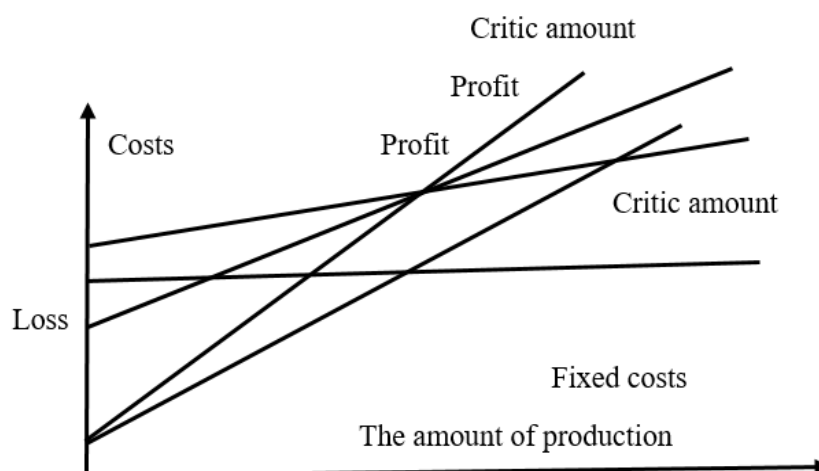
$$240,000,000 - 750 \text{ thousand UZS.} = 320 \text{ shots}$$

Factor analysis.

The range of units affecting product size at a critical level may include the following:

- changes in product prices;
- change in unit variable costs;
- change in operating expenses;

Chart 3.1. Expression of critical dimensions in graphic form



Factors influence the calculation of the following links.

Calculation of the impact of costs on product change at a critical level;

$$Y_{k1} = (S_x / P_r) * Y_{kr} + U_r - (S_r / P_r) * Y_{kr} + U_r \quad (3.13)$$

Cost benefit

Critical side

Benefits critical size

Damage permanent expenditure .The effect of changing product price on critical level.

$$Y_{k2} = (S_x / P_x) * Y_{kr} + U_r - Y_{kr1} \quad (3.14)$$

Critical volume level product volume changes of with determined by the contract.

$$Y_{k3} = (S_x / P_x) * Y_{kx} + U_r - Y_{kr2} \quad (3.15)$$

The critical level of production is also referred to as a product of harmlessness or inefficiency, a point of production inefficiency.

We will consider this amount based on concrete examples.

Table 77

Critical Production Indicators

	Indicators	Amount
1	Costs vary by product unit	10,000 sum
2	Fixed costs	2,000,000 sum
3	Unit cost of sales unit	12,000 sum
4	Critical volume ratio	1000 pounds

Continuation of table 3.20

Determining the critical volume level		
	According to the formula of Thomas Carlin $Q_k = O / (P - S)$	
5.1 Number	$200,000 - 0 / (12000 - 10000)$	1000 UZS
6	Professor Sheremet A.D. according to the formula $Y_k = O / 1 - (S / P)$	
6.1 number	$Y_k = 2,000,000 / 1 - (10,000 / 120000)$	120481.92 UZS
6.2.5 number	$Y_k = 12004801 / 12000$	1000 unit
7	Professor Sheremet A.D. $Y_k = Q * S + U$	
7.1 number	$Y_k = 1000 * 10000 + 200000 - 0$	12000000 UZS
7.2 Number	$12000000 / 12000$	1000 unit

8	Ifndots. Rakhimov M.Yu. $Y_k = (S / P) * Y_k + U$	
Expression change	$Y_k - (S / P) * Y_k = U$ this formula comes to the following formula $((1 - (S / P)) * Y_k = U$ From it, Y_k is defined in the following order. $Y_k = U / (one - (S / P))$ The expression of prof. FormulaSheremet A.D. $Y_k = O / 1 - (S / P)$	
8.1 number	$10,000/12000 * Y_k + 2000000$ from this $Y_k = 2000000/12000 / 1-10000$	12048192 total
8.2 Number	$12004801 \text{ roll} / 12000$	1000 unit
9	Ifndots. Rakhimov M.Yu. $Y_k = C + S + o$	
9.1.number	$Y_k = 10,000 * 1,000 + 2,000,000 + \text{zero profit}$	12000000 sum
9.2 Number	$Y_k = 120\,00000/12000$	1000 unit
10	Prof. Thomas P. Carlin $Y_k = Q_k * P$	
10.1. number	$Y_k = 1000 * 12000$	
10.2 number	$N = 200,000\,0 / (12000 - 10,000)$	
11	Ifndots. Rakhimov M.Yu. $Y_k = U / (PS) / P$	
11.1 number	$Y_k = 2,000,000 / (12,000 - 10000) / 12,000$	12048192 total
11.2.number	$Y_k = 12004801/12000$	1000 unit

At the enterprise, the final figure in all aspects of the critical measurement of production was the same. Thus, the production of 1000 units of products at the plant is completely variable and cannot be overcome, and 1001 products start to work with a profit.

Analysis of the volume of production (works, services)

A comprehensive analysis of production capacity will be implemented in two directions:

but) production plan evaluation;

b) analysis of the dynamics of the product over several years.

Comparing production volumes with the plan data for the reporting period, the plan was achieved in absolute terms, and the growth rates were determined in comparison with the previous year.

Table 78

Analysis production plan

Indicators	The base cost is 1,000 UZS			Completion of the plan, %		
	2015 y	2016 y	2017 y	2015	2016	2017

	plan	Actual	plan	Actual	plan	Actual			
Production volume, thousand UZS	260050	282792	420600	442606	502600	532036	108.7	105.2	105,8

The production plan for the enterprise will be 108.07% in 2015, 105.2% in 2016 and 105.8% in 2017.

In some sources of complex economic analysis, output growth is also referred to as a product volume index. This indicator represents the dynamics of the enterprise.

Table 79

Dynamic analysis of production volumes

Indicators	Cost at base price			Absolute change (+, -)		
	2015 y	2016 y	2017 y	2016 y 2015 compared to year	2017 y 2016 years	2017 y compared to 2015 years
Production volume, thousand UZS	282792	442606	532036	+159814	+89430	+249244

Dynamic changes in the company's production volume increased by 2019 from 159,614 thousand UZS in 2015 compared with 2017 to 89,430 thousand UZS in 2017 and +249,244 thousand UZS in 2017.

When studying the volume of products (works, services), specific data collected in wholesale prices and current prices of the current year are analyzed. The dynamics of the actual output for the reporting period should be determined by the absolute and relative (in percent) change in indicators compared with previous years.

One of the most effective indicators of efficiency is the quality of products. Improving the quality of products, in turn, contributes to an increase in sales and profitability, and consequently, high profitability.

Products can be described in two categories:

- a) national quality category;
- b) Third quality category.

This is the quality of the goods or POS products and those m and irreversible compliance with the requirements of the standard review.

Improving the quality of the product speeds up the sales process, fully satisfies the demand for products, speeds up the turnover of goods, increases export opportunities.

Product will be evaluated with beside indicators qualities system. Specifications, defined in according to characteristics (compliance with

international and national standards), fatigue , sobriety, durability and etc. indicators is different.

Table80

Quality analysis

Show	Product price, amount	Produced goods (units)		Completi on of the plan, %	Share in total production (%)		Product Cost (thous. Sum)	
		plan	fact		plan	fact	plan	fact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High quality ancestry	10,000	5000	6000	120	45.4	43.0	50,000	60,000
R - n Mahsulot	6000	10,000	15,000	150	54.6	57.0	60,000	80,000
Common	X	15,000	21,000	140	100.0	100.0	110000	140,000

1. average rating (evaluation) pension:

in terms of	in fact
$110000 / (15000 * 10000/1000) = 0,333$	$140000 / (21000 * 10,000/1000) = 0.666$

2. Average selling price product ma

Plan	Fact
$110000/15000 = 7333 \text{ UZS}$	$140000/21000 = 6666 \text{ UZS}$

Product quality usually affects the following factors: quality used raw materials; the level of qualification and technical training of personnel; state and progressiveness of technologies and technologies related to production; the responsibility of workers and employees for product quality and financial incentives, etc.

The most important problem in the production of products is the evaluation of the production of these products, the production of new products, export-oriented products.

An innovative product is a product created by new, improved technological improvements. Products that are significantly different from previous products.

An assessment of the share of export-oriented products in total production, current and future tactical strategies of the enterprise will be developed.

Table 81

Dynamic analysis of production and sales

Indicators	Cost at base price			Absolute change (+, -)		
	2015 y	2016y	2017 y	2016 y 2015 compared to year	2017 y 2016 years	2017 y compared to 2015 years
Total production, thousand Sum	282792	442606	532036	+159814	+89430	+249244
The volume of innovative products, thousand UZS.	52300	85602	120400	+33302	+34798	+68100
Innovative Products	3	five	eight	+2	+3	+5
The share of innovative products in total production, %	18.4	19.3	22,6	+0.9	+3.3	+4.2

The volume of innovative products at the enterprise in 2016 increased by 33 302.0 thousand UZS in 2015 compared to 2017 - 34 798 thousand UZS in 2017, and by 2017 - 68100 thousand UZS. At the same time, the positive trend is that the total volume of innovative products is 18.4% in 2015, 19.3% in 2016, and 22.6% in 2017. The number of innovative products increased by 2, 3 and 5, respectively.

Managing assortment analysis and production rhythmicity

At enterprises one can observe only one case of production of one type of product. Even in different types of products, different types of products are produced.

Along with the analysis of the implementation of the plan for the types of products it is also necessary to analyze the range.

Analysis of the type and range of products, works and services will be studied through their segmentation and comparison, as well as the profile and profile, as well as major and secondary products. They will be assessed through the implementation of plan objectives, their impact on overall planning tasks, and structural changes in the product structure.

The product range is a list of quantities and groups of goods, subgroups and positions that are taken into account during registration.

The range of goods (works, services) - product of different products, depending on the specific brands of products, that is, its varieties, varieties, sizes, brands, archives.

In the study of the nomenclature and range of products analyzed the average assortment plan.

Table 82

Analysis of the range (in terms of value)

№	Types of products	Plan	Fact	The size of the package, taken by assortment	Implementation Plan Assortment, %	Completing the general plan %
1	A	12,000	15,000	12,000	100	125
2	B	25,000	3 0000	25,000	100	120
3	S	10,000	9000	9000	90	90
4	D	40,000	35,000	35,000	87.5	87.5
5	Common	87000	89000	71,000	81.6	103

The production plan of the enterprise is more than 103%. However, the implementation of the plan for some types of products has been disrupted. As a result, the assortment plan was executed only by 81.6%. This was due to the fact that the elements “S” and “D” did not match the planned parameters. It is important to note that the excessive implementation of certain types of products in terms of assortment does not encompass the inability to fulfill the objectives of the plan for other types of products.

Different levels of performance plan depending on the type of product indicate structural changes. To fulfill the production plan for the entire production, all types of original products must comply with the planned composition and composition of the product. Changes in the product structure will affect all economic indicators of the company. In the structure of production, the cost of a product increases as the share of valuable types of products increases, and, conversely, the cost of a product decreases. Similarly, increasing the range of products with high yields, the lower the yield, the higher the overall profitability.

A comprehensive study of the product range allows for a full assessment of operating activities, a clear classification of changes in space and time. Therefore, in addition to completing the assortment, an assessment of their production is also evaluated.

Some enterprises can fulfill their annual, quarterly, monthly plans, but the efficiency and effectiveness achieved as a result of the inability to produce products cannot provide the planned or planned result. At the same time, violation of product margins leads to non-fulfillment of contractual obligations, which leads to fines and financial burdens.

Table 83

**Analysis of the rationality of products
(in thousands of soms)**

Ten days	Reporting year		This is a product of made generosity.	Completion of the plan,%	Completion of the Action Plan,%
	Business plan	Fee amount			
1	2	3	5	5	6
1st quarter	25,000	15,000	15,000	60	60
2nd quarter	25,000	20,000	20,000	80	80
3 fourth	25,000	30,000	25,000	120	100
Fourth quarter	25,000	40,000	25,000	160	100
Common	100,000	105,000	85,000	105	85

The company established the same four quarters of the year in terms of output. In practice, however, in the first quarter, (15 000-25 000), in the second quarter - 5 000 million dollars. Produced less than 20 000-25 000 UZS. In the third and fourth quarters, production was overloaded. The volume of production obtained through sponsorship was 85,000 million UZS. The implementation of the plan was 85%.

Sales analysis

Duration of production, the duration of production is ensured when the sale is fully or properly regulated. Production is a complex process, but selling is also a complex process. Therefore, the analysis focuses on the study of sales of goods, works and services.

The sale of assets produced and manufactured as finished products is the main source of income from economic activity.

The following terms apply to your line of products, works, and services:

- the company has transferred to the buyer a significant part the risks and benefits of owning goods ;

- the amount of income is estimated reliably;
- benefits from future benefits;
- Negotiated, agreed or expected costs must be accurate and precise.³¹

The sale of products to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs can be carried out only by non-cash payments . The production area or a fixed point of sale, the retail price of its products through retail stores not only control the use of ATMs and payment terminals is carried out

Enterprises can deliver goods (goods) and deliver goods, as well as perform work and maintenance at strict compliance with the requirements . Transportation of goods and goods, as well as the performance of works or services by enterprises can be made only in case of prepayment of at least 15% of buyers and customers.³²

Analyzing product sales, business services, you can not only identify problems, but also process them. Before the analysis of sales set the following tasks:

- provision of information necessary for effective management (tactical and strategic) decision making;
- identification of goods (expansion of their type and composition), goods that lead to losses (their reduction or reduction of production);
- assessment of the effectiveness of departments (marketing, sales);
- division of the base into segments;
- maintaining marketing policy;

If you have one uncertain problem with the object of analysis, you should definitely analyze your sales.

In the analysis, an important role is played by the general change in the volume of products sold, the dynamics, the structure of the products sold, factors affecting sales volumes, and export volumes.

Table 84

Sales analysis

Indicators	Cost at base price			Absolute change (+, -)		
	2015 y	2016y	2017 y	2016 y 2015 compared to year	2017 y 2016 years	2017 y compared to 2015 years
The product is at the beginning	25640	2 0600	84500	+4960	+63 900	+58860

³¹(2-сон БХМС “Асосий хўжалик фаолиятдан олинган даромадлар”, ЎзР АВ томонидан 1998 йил 26 августда 483-сон билан рўйхатга олинган).

³²ЎзР. Президентининг 1995 йил 12 майдаги "Халқ хўжалигида ҳисоб-китоблар ўз вақтида ўтказилиши учун корхона ва ташкилотлар раҳбарларининг масъулиятини ошириш борасидаги чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида"ги ПФ-1154-сон қарори

of the period, mln. UZS						
Production volume, mln. UZS	282792	442606	532036	+159814	+89430	+249244
The product remained at the end of the period, mln. UZS	20600	84500	124702	+63900	+40202	+104102
Volume of goods sold	308432	37 8706	491834	+ 70274	+113128	183402

Sales analysis shows the effectiveness of contractual obligations for products sold, works and services. These direct contractual relationships allow payments to comply with the law, preventing various losses.

Table 85

Analysis of the performance of contractual obligations

Indicators	Plan	In fact
1	2	3
1. The volume of goods sold in thousands of UZS	480600	491834
2. The volume of unprocessed goods in thousands of soms under contractual obligations	x	22600
3. The volume of goods sold by industry, mln. UZS		11234
4. Completion of the plan, %	x	102.36
5. The volume of sales, taking into account contractual obligations in thousands of UZS	x	469234
6. Fulfillment of sales plan taking into account contractual obligations, %	x	97.6

The corporate sales plan was executed with a surplus of 102.3 percent. The cost of goods sold amounted to more than 11234 million UZS. However, contractual

obligations amounted to 469234 million UZS. This resulted in a 97.6% sales plan with contractual commitments.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the company's operating activities (labor productivity, capacity utilization, innovative products, export volume).

The most interesting process of analyzing this is the issue of work efficiency. Assess the level of resource utilization in operational efficiency.

The effectiveness of venture activities is characterized by the fact that raw materials and supplies are delivered to production, the advantages of production and sale of products at the expense of competitors with low cost.

The overall operating efficiency is based on the cost of sales of sales at the selling price.

$$Ko = St / Mt$$

St-sales - net income

Mt - manufacture of leather goods

In evaluating the effectiveness of operating activities, indicators of assets derived from economic benefits (tangible, intangible, intellectual property), which are included in the product development as single indices, are taken into account.

In assessing the effectiveness of operating activities:

- the cost of material resources (samrasi)
- labor force (productivity);
- labor productivity , use (production) of production capacity ;
- innovative product (competitiveness);
- Special attention will be paid to exported goods (export potential);

Table 86

Analysis of material resources and their use

Indicators	Years			Absolute change (+, -)		
	2015 y	2016y	2017 y	2016 y 2015 compared to year	2017 y 2016 years	2017 y comp ared to 2015 years
Volume products , million sums	241950	358353	718470	116403	360117	476520
Net sales of goods, million. Sum						
Gross profit , billion sums	26145	21333	31632	-4812	10299	5487
The cost of material resources , million. Sum	35529	46101	56454	10572	10353	2092

Profitability of material resources, million. Sum	6.81	7,778	12.73	0.96	4.95	5.92
Volume of material resources	0.15	0.13	0.08	-0.02	-0.05	-0,07
The turnover period of material resources, days	52,8	46.33	28.27	-6,53	-18,6	-24,29
Profitability material resources ,%	73.59	46.27	56.03	-27.31	9.76	-17,56

Conclusion: The production volume at the enterprise in 2017 increased by 360 117 thousand UZS compared to 2016 and by 2015 to 476520 thousand UZS. The cost of material resources in 2017 increased by 2,019,000 UZS compared with 2016 and by 547,000 UZS compared with 2015.

The lowest return on material resources, the lowest material capacity, was observed in 2017.

The effectiveness of the return on material resources was the opposite. The highest result was achieved in 2015.

Table 87

Workforce and Performance Analysis

Indicators	Years			Absolute variation , (+, -)			Growth rate ,%		
	2015 y	2016y	2017 y	2016 y 2015 compared to year	2017 y 2016 years	2017 y compared to 2015 years	2016 y 2015 compared to year	2017 y 2016 years	2017 y compared to 2015 years
Revenue from product sales , mln. Sum	241950	358353	718 470	116403	360117	476520	48.11	100.49	196.9 5
Average number of employees , one person	1293	1381	1364	88	-17	71	6.81	-1.23	5.49
Average number of employees , one person	750	731	+748	-19	17	-2	-2,53	2.33	-0,27
Employee Membership Chest	0.580	0.529	0.54	-0,051	0,0198	-0,032	-8.74	3615	-5.45
Foundation " Business and Care " Day	251	251	251	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duration of the working day , hours	7.213	7.00	6,904	-0.20	-0,101	-0,309	-3.27	1.0	-4.29
Average annual income per capita , thousand UZS	187.12	259 , 49	526.74	72.37	267.25	335.61	38.67	102.99	181.49
Average annual	322.60	490.22	960.52	167.62	470.30	637.92	51.9	95.94	197.74

production per employee, thousand UZS									
Average daily production, thousand UZS	1285.26	1953.08	3826.78	667.82	1873.70	2541.52	51.9	95.94	197.74
Production volume per hour per hour, thousand UZS	178.18	278.79	554.27	100.61	275.4	376,10	56,47	98816	211.0

Conclusion: You can draw the following conclusions on the analysis of labor resources and their productivity in the enterprise:

- The highest level of availability of resources in 2016, the company employs 1381 people;
- The average number of registered people in 2015 is the highest (750 people);
- the share of personnel in the personnel structure was the highest in 2015;
- The lowest unit duration of this working day is observed in 2017 (6.904 hours);
- One employee, one employee per day, average daily and average hourly labor productivity reached the highest level in 2017 (526.74 thousand UZS, 960.52 million UZS, 3826.78 thousand UZS, 554.27 thousand UZS).

Table 88

Analysis of labor resources and their effective use

Indicators	Years			Absolute change (+, -)		
	2015 y	2016y	2017 y	2016 y 2015 compared to year	2017 y 2016 years	2017 y compared to 2015 years
Volume of production, million Sum	241950	358353	718470	116403	360117	476520
Net sales of goods, million sums						
Gross profit, billion sums	26145	21333	31632	-4812	10299	5487
The average annual value of fixed assets, mln. Sum	35529	46101	5645 4	10572	10353	2092
The average annual value of active assets, mln. Sum	18993	28761	41109	97688	1234	2211
Total revaluation of fixed assets, thousand sums	6.81	7,778	12.73	0.96	4.95	5.92
Return of funds for assets, thousand UZS.	12.74	12.4	17.4	-0,2	5.02	4.74
Total capacity of fixed assets, thousand UZS	0.15	0.13	0.08	-0.02	-0.05	-0,07

The profitability of fixed assets, %	73.59	46.27	56.03	-27.31	9.76	-17,56

Conclusion: The following conclusions can be drawn on the company's key tools and their effective use:

- The average annual cost of production and sales of goods, gross profit and fixed assets has increased dramatically over the years.
- the highest level of profitability of the main instruments, depending on the production capacity, is the lowest in 2017
- The worst result for the profitability of the main tools was observed in 2015.

As can be seen, the effectiveness of the basic tools is enhanced, as well as their efficiency and profitability. Due to the fact that the business is connected with more external factors, the company needs to overestimate its pricing policy and its marketing functions.

Analysis of operating leverage

Of course, every enterprise will finance to benefit from it. The process of managing assets based on assets is determined by the loan category in financial management.

A shoulder is a certain force that can literally change heavy things that can carry relatively large loads in place. When introduced into the economy, a small change is seen as a factor that can drastically change the outcome.

The main elements of the cost of the product are fixed and variable costs. The difference between them may be different. This difference is directly related to the technical and technological policy of the company. Changes in the value of goods will lead to changes in total net profit. Funding for fixed assets will lead to continuous growth and reduced variable costs. However, this variation does not appear on the line. Therefore, an optimal continuous and continuous point is required. This link is a production lever.

Operational mobilization is a potential opportunity to influence gross profit due to changes in the cost and production volumes of a product.

Operation leveridj care preparation and production pinch d produced by levirdji h am with reference.

The value of borrowed capital is calculated by the following formula.

$$OR = V / P;$$

$$Or X = (F + \text{training} + XD) / F = \text{one} + w / f + XD / F$$

Where: operational bogag;

F-profit

Variable cost;

The cost of Xd is constant.

NATURAL OPERATING LINES can be found at the following link:

$$O_r = T - X_o / F$$

Table 89

Operation richag

Indicators	Symbol	Amount, million sums
Sales revenue	T	60,000
Sales Profit	F	5000
Variable costs	reorganization	30,000
Fixed costs	XD	25,000
Richag / Value / operation	through	12.0
Richag operations /	Orn	6

Conclusion: The cost of operating leverage at the enterprise amounted to 12,000 UZS and 6,000 units, respectively.

Operational Risks and control them

Production leverage is only important for business with the replacement of the same production. The value of this indicator is typical for enterprises equipped with high tech technologies. More precisely, the higher the value of the enterprise, the lower the variable costs of the enterprise, the higher the level of production of borrowed funds. Thus, in order to reduce the cost of changing its technology, it will improve the level of the armed forces, which, in turn, will lead to an increase in its own production. An enterprise with a high level of commercial leverage will have a greater risk from the risk of production. This risk indicates that total profits cannot be completely limited.

Business management means managing these risks. Enterprise risk management is fundamentally different from the fact that each enterprise manages its various and unsurpassed management. Therefore, at present there is no clear method for identifying and managing risks, and it is implemented at a level based on the performance of each enterprise and its managerial functions.

risksmodeling of various modern designed. This is a link to their historical value, statistical analysis. , ekspriment MA D structures.

Operational risk management uses the following methods:

- collection and analysis of information about operational risks ;
- control of key indicators ;

Evaluation ;

- business procedures ;
- supervision of compliance with legal regulations ;
- control technology risk information ;

- training, motivation and motivation of staff ;
- automation of business processes;
- the procedure for reporting on internal risks ;
- preparing business continuity plans ;
- The course of operational risks ;
- out source functions.

Test questions

Types of activities and their differentiation.

The concept of operating activities and its content.

Content analysis of operating activities.

Functions of the analysis of operating activities.

Features of the analysis of operating activities.

Analysis of operating activities and its important aspects.

Differentiation of types of investment and financial activities.

Description of the network and the activities of the product (work, service).

Analysis of production volumes, costs and profitability analysis (CVP analysis).

Critical level of product (work, service)

Critical volume and its factor analysis factor.

Analysis of the volume of production (works, services).

Range of product analysis.

Analysis of production ratios.

Analysis of sales.

Analysis of types and forms of sales.

Analysis of the effectiveness of the operating activities of the enterprise.

Labor productivity analysis

Analysis of capacity utilization.

Innovative products and innovative product analysis.

Innovative analysis of activity.

Import Import Analysis

Analysis of the control lever.

Operational risks and their management.

Theme 1.4. Analysis of production cost and period expenses

Purpose , purpose and functions of cost analysis .

Cost classification and description.

Variable and fixed costs.

Evaluation , analysis common costs and their major items .

Analysis of expenses by type of expenditure and calculations, types of activities and reporting centers.

Analysis of material, labor and depreciation costs.

Product cost analysis.

Analysis of the cost of products (works, services).

Analysis of time costs.

Cost optimization and the most effective ways to improve .

Purpose , purpose and functions of cost analysis

Expenses and their classification . One of the most important and indispensable indicators of the enterprise is profitability and profitability. The factor influencing the benefit is x.

The analysis will assess the feasibility, efficiency and cost effectiveness of the production and maintenance of each business unit.

Expenses are a reduction in assets or an increase in liabilities during the reporting period.³³

Costs are the monetary value of resources spent on a specific period of time.

Costs - reduction of economic benefits in the reporting period in the form of withdrawal or use of assets, as well as the emergence of liabilities that lead to a decrease in capital among participants.³⁴

The cost of the product is a reflection of the cost of natural resources, raw materials, materials, fuel, energy, fixed assets (depreciation), labor and other costs of production or processing.

The product is based on accounting and cost control, determining the value of a product, profitability and profitability of an enterprise, making decisions on management and investment activities of an enterprise, using resources, introducing new technologies and technologies, improving production management and organization is efficiency.

The structure of the financial and economic activity expenses related to the economic activity of the subject to determine the profitability and competitiveness of the market for goods (works, services) in the production and sale of the business in the formation of complete and reliable information on all expenditures , in order to determine the correct tax base is determined

³³Ўзбекистон республикаси бухгалтерия ҳисобининг миллий стандарти “Молиявий ҳисоботни тайёрлаш ва тақдим этиш учун концептуал асос”(АВ 09.09.2016 й. 475-1-сон билан рўйхатга олинган)

³⁴Молиявий ҳисоботнинг халқаро стандартлари [4]

Costs associated with financial and economic activities are grouped as follows:

1. The cost of production costs:
 - a) indirect and indirect material costs;
 - b) indirect and indirect labor costs;
 - c) other direct and indirect costs, including production costs;
2. The costs associated with the cost of production, but not included in the cost of basic operations and included in current expenses:
 - a) costs of sale;
 - b) management costs (administrative expenses);
 - c) other operating expenses and expenses;

Production costs (works, services) are included in the cost of production directly related to production (works, services), production technology and costs associated with its organization. These include: direct and indirect costs, indirect and indirect costs of labor, other direct and indirect costs, including costs associated with production.

The costs that generate the cost of production (works, services) are grouped into the following economic elements:

1. The cost of production (with the deductible cost of reducing emissions);
2. The cost of labor;
3. Social insurance contributions related to production;
4. Depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets of industrial value;
5. Other expenses of significance.

1. Material costs are the most important and important cost element. Their share in total expenditure is based on the productive nature of production. The share of material costs in the industry is about 6-70%.

The production costs associated with the production include the following costs.

Material cost structure

1. Contributions to social insurance related to production .

Social Security Deductions

2. Depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets of industrial value .

Depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets of production value

a)	The amount of depreciation, calculated on the basis of financial lease (leasing) of fixed production assets, calculated in accordance with the legislation on accounting
b)	Intangible assets of industrial value (with the exception of goodwill (the price of the firm)) Amount of depreciation deductions calculated in accordance with the legislation on accounting. In the case of intangible assets (with the exception of goodwill (the price of the company), which cannot determine the useful life, the depreciation standard is set for five years, but cannot exceed the term of the obligation

5. Other production costs . These include other costs directly or indirectly related to production, not included in the content above.

Table 90

Other production costs

a)	The cost of the production process
b)	The cost of transporting production personnel on business trips related to the production process
c)	Mandatory and voluntary insurance of production personnel and production assets
d)	Losses caused by brackets

Analysis own unsustainable and uncertain costs

In international practice, production costs are divided into two categories: variables and indirect. Variable costs vary depending on the volume of production. Non-volatile costs remain stable regardless of the extent to which the product is consumed. This compilation is a prerequisite for managing costs and increasing productivity. Knowing how to calculate variable costs helps reduce costs for a production unit to make a profit from a business. The variant and calculation of variable costs were first used in the United States, its name was “direct cost”, and in Europe it is called “marginal costume”. Another aspect is called exact and variable cost deduction.

Table 91

Changes in production costs and variable costs and their change in units of production

Production volumes, pcs.	Fixed costs, thousand Sum	Variable costs thousand	Total expenses, thous. Sum	Variable cost per unit, thousand UZS.	Amount per unit , thousand	Total costs per unit, thousand UZS.
10,000	125,000	361200	486200	36.12	12.50	48620
11,000	125,000	414920	539920	37.72	11.3	49083
12,000	125,000	477360	602360	39.78	10.41	50196
13,000	125,000	533260	658260	41.02	9.61	50635
14,000	125,000	600600	725600	42.90	from 8.92	51828
15,000	125,000	675300	800300	45.02	8333	53353

16,000	125,000	769600	894600	48,108	7812	55912

The table above shows that variable costs corresponding to a product unit have increased in line with changes in production, and inevitable costs are falling.

Analysis of factors affecting the cost of costs, is one of the most important ways to manage costs. Factors affecting the cost of one unit include: variable costs, indirect costs, changes in the overall cost structure, changes in content elements.

$$S_i = F_i / Q_i + V_i$$

Wherein:

S_i - unit cost of i-product;

F_i - fixed costs for x unit ;

Q_i - volume of production unit ;

V_i - variable cost of the product .

Table 92

Total cost per unit change analysis

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Plan	Fact	Difference from plan
1. Volume of production	pieces	16,000	15 478	-522
2. Paid expenses	Thousands of sums	255 000 .0	269 600 .0	+14 600 .0
3. Variable costs	Thousands of sums	718 400 .0	845,098.8	126698,8
4. Production costs	Thousands of sums	973400 .0	1114698.8	141298,8
5. Changes in product unit	Thousands of sums	44.90	54.60	9.70
Continuous unit costs	Thousands of sums	15.94	17.42	1.48
5. Total cost per unit	Thousands of sums	60,84	72.02	11.18

The cost of one product increased to 11.18 (72.02% -60.84) thousand UZS compared to the plan .

$$S_r = (F_r/Q_r) + V_r = (255000/16000) + (973400/16000) = 15.94 + 44.90 = 60.84$$

$$\text{Set } S_1 = (P/Q_x) + V, \quad g = (255000/15478) + (973400/16000) = 16.47 + 44.90 = 61.37$$

$$\text{Set WITH } 2 = (P_x/Q_x) + V, \quad g = (269600/15478) + (973400/16000) = 17.42 + 44.90 = 62.32$$

$$S_x = (F_x/Q_x) + V_x = (269600/15478) + (845098/15478) = 17.42 + 54.60 = 72.02$$

Effect of factors:

one. The impact of changes in production volumes = 61.37-60.84 = 0.54 thousand sums .

2 The effect of changing fixed costs is 62.32-61.32 = 0.94 thousand UZS

3 The impact on the change in variable costs = 72.02-62.32 = 9.70 thousand UZS

General change = 0.54 + 0.94 + 9.70 = 11.18 thousand Sum

The total amount of them, and the cost their main elements ratings, analysis

The cost of the production of ng based on the rules of analytical and synthetic accounting analysis and synthesis of influence.. That is why the words “analytical”, “synthetics” have become important accounting concepts. They paid attention to the content of "analytics" -butunni pieces, "synthetics" pieces together and summing up the ma ' medium funds and relate to the full content of this analytical and synthetic accounting.

The total value of invoices is subject to financial statements. The elements of its division, the study of calculations, are part of management accounting .

The cost of the total cost includes the following important aspects:

- analyses of general changes in government spending;
- analyses of factors affecting the cost of capital costs;

Cost analysis of the sold product sold in UZS.

The total change in total expenses is estimated by determining the absolute and relative change in the plan and in previous years.

Factors affecting the total cost of production are affected by constant changes in costs, the impact of changes in costs per unit of output, and changes in production volumes. Changes in the norms of costs and prices as independent, of course, aggravated. Such factors vary according to cost elements.

Table 93

Total production costs and their factor analysis

Indicators	Last year		Reporting year		Difference (+/-) thousand roubles	Rates of growth, %
	Amounts, thousand UZS	Content, %	Amounts, thousand UZS	Content, %		
1. Total production costsincluding :	541131	100.00	686079	100.00	+144948	126.79
1.1. Variable costs	464070	85.7	579800	84.51	+115730	124.94
1.2. Fixed costs	77061	14.24	106279	15.49	+29218	137.92
2 Volume of production	572661	-	717416	-	+144755	125.30

The influence of factors affecting the cost of production can be found in the following calculations.

The total change in production costs amounted to $686079 - 541131 = +144948$ thousand UZS (an increase).

Revaluation of current production costs:

but) variable costs;

$464070 * 1.253 = 581479.7$ thousand UZS (depending on the size of the product);

b) fixed costs;

77061 thousand UZS (stays in principal).

Total : $581479.7 + 77061 = 658540.7$ thousand Sum

The balance depending on the value of the previous period and the determination of the volume of the current period :

$541131 / 572661 * 717416 = 677916$ thousand UZS

Effect of factors :

a) volume of production;

$658540.7 - 541131 = +117409.7$ thousand UZS (an increase)

or $581479.7 - 464070 = +117409.7$ thousand UZS (an increase)

b) base changes and definitions;

$686079 - 677916 = +8163$ thousand UZS (an increase)

c) content and total costs;

$677916 - 658540.7 = +19375.3$ thousand UZS (an increase)

General change : $117409.7 + 8163 + 19375.3 = +144948$ thousand UZS

The cost of production of goods (works, services) in the formation of their economic costs of ointments Munich : the production of material costs (excluding VAT, the cost of returnable waste); labor costs with production facilities; social insurance contributions belonging to the production; Depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets of industrial value; other production costs.

The type, structure, dynamics of production costs can be attributed to their purposeful management.

Table 94

Analysis of production costs by economic elements

Indicators	Last year		Reporting year		Growth rate, %	Difference (+, -)	
	the amount that thousand UZS .	compositions, %	the amount that thousand roubles.	compositions, %		Total, thousand. Rub .	composition, relationship
Material costs	434236	80.2	539694	78.6	124.29	+105458	-1,59
Labor costs	63014	11.64	79500	11.59	126.1	+16486	-0.05
Single social payment	22641	4185	28012	4.08	123.72	+5371	-0.10
Depreciation	7194	1.33	9214	1.34	128.0	+2020	+0.01
other expenses	14046	2.60	29659	4.33	211.16	+15613	1.73
General expenses	541131	100.00	686079	100.00	126.79	+144948	-

Production volumes	572668	-	717416	-	125.30	+144748	-
Cost of production per unit of production (product sold)	0.9449	-	0.9563	-	101.2	0,0114	-

Conclusion The results of the analysis show that the total volume of production costs increased by 14.4948 thousand UZS or by 26.79%.

The largest change was due to material costs (10,548 thousand Somov or 24.29%), labor costs (16,486 UZS or 26.16%). Of course, the share of wages increases with salary changes.

A vertical analysis of production costs shows that the share of material costs in total production costs was the highest.

The cost of UZS products increased by 1.2% to 1.14 TU.

The cost of their activities, responsible for branded production cost analysis articles ,

The costs of the activities are as follows:

- hose (service) the cost of doing business ;
- passed the expenses ;
- management costs.

The main activity of the production and which has the highest share of business income .

Table 95

Types of production costs Analysis

Indicators	Last year		Reporting year		Difference (+/-) thousand roubles.	Rates of growth , %
	The sum of amounts	content ,%	s Ummah has a thousand UZS .	content ,%		
Total business expenses Including:	752016	100.00	988669	100	236653	131.46
1. Total production costs	541131	71.9	686079	69.39	+144948	126.7
2. Business expenses, thousand						

UZS.	125640	16.72	186540	18.87	+60900	148.47
3. Management costs, thousand UZS.	85248	11.33	116050	11.74	+30805	136.13
2 The volume of sales, thousand UZS.	572661	-	717416	-	+141755	125.27
4. Production costs corresponding to the amounts sold	0.9449	-	0.9563	-	0,0114	101.2
5. Selling expenses that correspond to sales of one catfish.	0.2193	-	0.2600	-	0.0407	118.
6. The cost of management per unit of product sold	0.1488	-	0.1617	-	0,0129	108

Center spending expenses. Responsibility centers typically include profits, expenses and investments.

Profitability centers focus on income and expenses and maximize profits, while expenses are minimized. From the point of view of investment, not only income and expenses, but also the use of profits.

Reporting centers for production accounting are defined as follows: production; sales and management.

According to the theory and practice of corporate governance, financial incentive centers are structural units, departments, stores, services or groups. Their leaders are responsible for performing certain tasks of management and administration.

Expenditure on expenditures is a unit (unit), which is responsible for budgeting costs.

The enterprise cost center includes the following departments:

- business activity;
- marketing activities;
- information Technology;
- logistika;
- ombor;
- taminot;
- to produce.

Revenue Responsibility Centers:

- goods (by type of goods);

Films, divisions.

Cost centers consist of stores, departments, teams, units .

Table 96

**Costs for Responsibility Centers
analysis (million UZS)**

Controlled expenses	Costs		Cost Changes, +, -	
	At the rate	In fact	Withina month	Year to date
Main report number 1				
1.Materials	100 .0	98+0.0	-2 .0	-1 .0
2. The right to work	50 .0	51 .0	+ 1.0	+0.5
3 The cost of providing services	22 .0	22.5	+0.5	+0.3
4. Fuel and electricity	18 .0	19.0	+1 .0	+0.7
5. The cost of maintenance and repair of equipment	20 .0	+19.5	0.5	0.5
6 other expenses	10.0	10.5	+0.5	-0,3
7 General expenses	220 .0	220.8	+0.5	-0,3
The report of the head of the shop №1				
1. Storage costs for office equipment	40.0	41.0	+1.0	-
2. The cost of storing another store	30.0	29.0	-1.0	-2.0
3. The cost of maintaining buildings, structures and equipment	100.0	102 .0	+ 2 .0	-1 .0
4. Non-herd costs	X	2 .0	+ 2 .0	+ 5 .0
5. Other store expenses	30.0	29 .0	-1 .0	-3 .0
6 Seminar costs	200 .0	203 .0	+ 3 .0	-1 .0
Section costs				

Thereby, marginal gains and net profit indicators have been identified.

Conversion of production costs into cost elements and items

Elements of economical expenditure	Product cost calculation articles
1	2
Production characteristics direct cost	Material
And indirectly material	Fuel
	Electric power
	Spare parts
	Dishes and ect
Direct and indirect costs of production	Basic salary
	Supplementary salary
	Wages raise
Salary related to production is provided	To the social welfare department
	Labor exchange
	To the trade union
Amortization of fixed assets and intangible assets, depreciation costs	Depreciation of fixed assets
	Dipreciation of intangible assets
	Rental rights of fixed assets and intangible assets
Other costs of production	Various work and
	Taxes and so on

Total cost of the enterprise is only learned by cost elements. Production costs according to the type and category of products are studied by calculations. The analysis of total costs of production costs and their composition changes are studied in an absolute and relative way

№	Expenditure items	The Actual volume pf production thousand UZS		Difference (+,-)		
		Plan cost	Real cost	thou sand UZS	%	
					Rega rding to the plan	Compared to the total cost the plan
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
1	Materials	43456	37865	-5591	-12,9%	-2,75%
2	Recycled waste	-96	-107	-11	+11,5	-0,01%

					%	
3	Raw materials and methods are consumed with waste (1-2)	43360	37758	-5602	-12,9%	-2,75%
4	Goods, semi-manufactured goods and services of the production of goods and services	19344	17134	-2210	-11,4%	-1,09%
5	Electricity and fuel consumption for technological purposes	1006	1024	+18	+1,8%	+0,01%
6	Total sum of material expenses	63710	55916	-7794	-12,2%	-3,83%
7	Employee's main working wage	46783	42424	-4359	-9,3%	-2,14%
8	Additional workers fees	8561	8545	-16	-0,2%	-0,01%
9	Social insurance expenses	23730	21353	-2377	-10,0%	-1,17%
10	Total wages and deductions	79074	72322	-6752	-8,5%	-3,32%
11	Expenses for production preparation	2561	2549	-12	-0,5%	-0,01%
12	Storage and operating costs	10716	10329	-387	-3,6%	-0,19%
13	Firm expenditure	13170	12873	-297	-2,3%	-0,15%
	Domestic expenditures	18420	18515	+95	+0,5%	+0,05%
15	Total cost of preparation and production	44867	44266	-601	-1,3%	-0,30%
16	Losses from brackets	X	72	+72	X	+0,04%
17	Other manufacturing costs	15903	19554	+3651	+23,0%	+1,79%
18	Total production cost of goods	203554	192130	-11424	-5,6%	x

Conclusion: The material costs of the enterprise were 7,794,000 UZS versus the plan costs and 12.2 percent in the relative expression. The share of material costs in the total cost of the plan was 3.38 percent. Expenditures on wages and salaries were 6752 thousand UZS against the plan and 3.32 in the relative expression. The cost of the plan was less than 11424 thousand UZS, and the relative cost reduction was 12.2 percent. Of course, these changes can be considered positive.

Expenditure on material, labor, storage and use of fixed assets analysis

Material costs. Material costs are the major part of the costs of production, and therefore, their importance is focused on the analysis.

The following tasks are put before the analysis of material expenses:

- studying the changes in the cost of the plan and the changes in the previous years and the factors contributing to their change;
- Identify opportunities for cost savings;
- Evaluating the material capacity of the product and identifying the internal capacities of its effective utilization;
- Determine the cost-effective and cost-effective utilization of material resources.

The cost analysis begins with the study of their variation. We can see the changes in the material costs and the impacts on the change in the table below.

Table 97

Material costs and their change, factors affecting the change Analysis

Material Expenditures and Factors Affecting Their Changes	UZS
1. Material costs for the project	35250
2. Redistribution of the actual volume and content of the product projected material costs	35600
3. Actual material costs	35700
4. total change	+450
Including :	
4.1. With the change in production volumes	+3525 (35250*10/100)
4.2. Changes in product structure to account	-3175 (35600-35250-3525)
4.3. Materials change due to course change	+100 (35700-35600)

Growth rate of product output is 10%

Conclusion: The cost of material costs in terms of the plan is \$ 35250 million. UZS. However, its actual cost is \$ 35700 million. UZS. The total change in material costs amounted to +450 million UZS. This change was due to the change in production volumes (due to the fact that material expenditures were included in variable expenses) Increased by UZS to \$ 3175 million due to structural changes in production. It is worth noting that the change in the structure of materials made up +100 million UZS. When combined with the effects of all factors, it can be seen that it is equal to the general change (+3525 + (- 3175) +100)

Work cost analysis.

Labor cost is the second most important item of expenditure after manufacturing costs. The third important element of cost in the case of labor costs is the basis for deductions from wages. The wage rates have been set at 15% and 25% of small and large businesses. The cost of labor deductions is calculated based on the cost of production at the cost of production. The most important indicators include the following indicators: the wage fund, the average monthly wage per employee, the average monthly wage earned per employee, and the average monthly wage average daily wage, hourly average wage.

An analysis of the company's wage fund

Indicators	Workers in industry	Workers
Salary fund thousandUZS		
Last year	17706,9	17116.5
In fact	26025,6	19767.0
Difference +,-	+8318.7	+2650.5
The average number of employees, one person		
Last year	1065	844
In fact	962	769
Difference +,-	-103	-75
Average wage of employees, thousand som		
Last year	16626.2	20280.9
Report year	27053.6.	25704.4
difference +,-	+10427.4	+5426.6
Total change in salaries, thousand UZS	+8318.7	+2650.5
Including :		
Changing the number of employees at the expense of	-1712.5	-1521.0

thousand UZS		
Average wage change at the expense of thousand UZS	+10031.1	+4171.5

Conclusion: Changes in the working capital stock of the enterprise compared to the previous year amounted to 8318.7 million UZS of industrial production, 2650.5 mln. UZS.

The average number of employees in the industry was 103 per cent for industrial workers and the average number of employees was 75 per cent less than in the previous year.

The average salary of employees is for industrial workers

+8318.7 thousand UZS and 2650.5 thousand UZS in the same period last year.

Changes in the number of employees as a unit affecting the change in the wage fund and the change in the wage of an average employee are considered. Changes in the wage fund at the expense of the following factors in the enterprise are: +10031 thousand UZS (change of average wage for one employee (10427.4)) and 1712.5 thousand UZS (industrial production figures by the change (-103).

Factors influencing the change in the salary fund of the workforce last year accounted for +4171.5 thousand UZS and -1521.0 thousand UZS respectively.

Factors influencing the change in labor costs per employee or one employee can be calculated from the table below.

Table 98

The average monthly wage and the factors influencing its change

Indicators	Last year	Report year	Difference (+, -)	Increasing, %
1. Changing the number of employees at the expense of thousand UZS	17116,5	19767,0	-2650,5	115,5
2The average number of employees, one person	844	769	-75	91,1
Z. Average for a single employee wage, UZS	20280,2	25704,8	+5424,6	126,7
4. A worker-by-person days, thousand people-days	176,34	167,8	-8,5	95,2
5. Total work done by workers hours, thousand people hours	1467,2	1412,8	-54.4	96,3
6. . The day of the workman (4/2	208,9	218,2	+9,3	104,4

7. Work hours, hours (5/4)	8,32	8,42	+0,1	101,2
8. One hour per employee work rate, thousand UZS (1/5)	11,67	13,99	+2,32	238,9
Change in wages, thousand UZS	x	x	+5424.6	x
Business day shift	$(+9,3) \times 8,32 \times 11,67 =$		+903,0	x
Change of working day duration	$218,2 \times (+0,1) \times 11,67 =$		+ 254,6;	x
Cost of 1 hour of work Change	$218,2 \times 8,42 \times (+2,32) =$		+ 4264,4	x

Analysis

Summary. Based on the analysis of factors affecting the average wage and its change, the following conclusions can be made:

- Changes in the average monthly wage increased by 903,000 UZS due to changes in the working day;
- Changes in average wages increased by 254.6 thousand UZS due to changes in the working day;

The average monthly wage increased by UZS 4264.4 thousand due to an hourly salary change;

The total exchange rate of currency was 5424.6 thousand UZS.

The level of labor productivity and salary increase depends on the introduction of new technologies in production, the level of automation and production of production, organization of labor, qualification of employees and other innovative changes.

Amortization and depreciation costs analysis.

Amortization and depreciation costs are the main concepts of fixed assets and non-material assets. To know the economic content of a link it is necessary to know the classification of the following concepts.

The carrying amount of an asset is the carrying amount of an asset after deducting any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

An asset's value is the fair value of the consideration paid or the initial recognition of the asset's value in cash or cash equivalents equivalent to that acquired during the acquisition or construction of the asset.

The aggregate of the asset's depreciation is the value of the asset's fair value at the discretion of the asset or the value at the discretion of the asset.

Depreciation of an asset is the systematic outflow of an asset's asset value over its useful life.

The main assets are the tangible assets intended for:

- (a) intended to produce or deliver products, or to provide services or to lease or to use for administrative purposes; and
- (b) it is expected to be used over a period of more than one period.

The recoverable amount of an asset is higher than its recoverable amount: its fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The carrying amount of an asset is the estimated value of an asset that is offset by an outflow of an asset at the end of an asset's life-to-good life, in the case of an outflow of an asset.

The useful life of an asset is:

(a) the period for which an asset is expected to be eligible for use by a business entity; or

(b) the amount of production (volume) or similar units expected to be recovered from the asset by the business entity.

The analysis focuses on the analysis of depreciation charges on the composition of fixed assets and non-material assets, and the factors affecting amortization.

Depreciation charges and depreciation charges will vary with the change in the value of fixed assets and non-material assets and amortization rates.

Amortization capacity of fixed assets and non-material assets of the product is calculated based on the following model

$$MA = Ax / Mx$$

Bundle: Depreciation capacity of MA; Ax-depreciation costs;

Mx-product production cost

Depreciation costs are calculated according to the following models:

$$A = Na * Sb / 100$$

At the same time: A. - depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets;

Amortized value of fixed assets and intangible assets;

Sb - depreciation rates for fixed assets and non-cash assets.

Table 99

**Amortization, storage and use of fixed assets
Cost modeling models**

Fixed assets and intangible assets		
Fixed assets and intangible assets	Influence factors	Affects of accounting
Depreciation (depreciation)	Change in the carrying value of fixed assets (non-current assets) and depreciation rates (NA)	$A = OS \cdot NA$ $\Delta A_{os} = \Delta OS \cdot NA_0$ $\Delta A_{na} = \Delta OS_1 \cdot \Delta NA$
Warming, heating, water supply and other expenses	Amount of required services (K) and its value (C) change	$M = K \cdot S$ $\Delta M_k = \Delta K \cdot S_0$ $\Delta M_s = K_1 \cdot \Delta S$

Current repairs of fixed assets	Changes the value of the worksheet (V) and the value (S)	$ZR = V \cdot S \quad \Delta ZR_v = \Delta V \cdot S_0 \quad \Delta ZR_s = V_1 \cdot \Delta S$
Lightweight car storage costs	Number of light trucks (KM) and one machine cost savings (ZS) change	$Z = KM \cdot ZS \quad \Delta Z_{km} = \Delta KM \cdot ZS_0 \quad \Delta Z_{zs} = KM_1 \cdot \Delta ZS$

Analysis of the cost of products produced and sold

Manufacturing costs and product cost analysis are the most complex, difficult and cost-effective process in the analysis. The proportion of its employees in the labor force is also the norm.

The cost of product (works, services) is one of the most important productivity indicators of production.

An important productivity of production is the production cost. The financial result and the financial position of the enterprise are primarily dependent on the performance indicator.

The effectiveness of the cost management system depends on the organization of their analysis. In turn, it depends on:

- the form and methods of account used by the company;
- automation of accounting tasks;
- on planning and normalization of operating costs;
- Formation of reports on perpetual, daily, decent, monthly expenses;
- availability of qualified specialists in real-time analysis and in-depth analysis of results; depend on factors.

The following is an object of cost-benefit analysis of products produced and sold:

- complete cost analysis and cost analysis of products produced and sold;
- cost analysis for one sum produced and sold in uzs;
- production cost of separate types of products;
- analysis of specific items;
- responsibility analysis.

Table 100

Analysis of production costs

Cost elements and product cost indicators	Thousand UZS			Cost structure			Cost a UZS	
	t ₀	t ₁	+, -	t ₀	t ₁	+, -	t ₀	t ₁
Materials costs	35 000	45 600	+10 600	53,0	55,9	+2,9	43,75	45,45
Including :								
Raw materials and	25 200	31 500	+6300	38,2	38,6	+0,4	31,50	31,40

supplies								
-fuel	5600	7524	+1924	8.5	9.2	+0.7	7.00	7.50
- electric power. d.	4200	6575	+2376	6.3	8.1	+1.8	5.25	6.55
Working pay	13 500	15 800	+2 300	20,4	19,4	-1,0	16,88	15,75
Remuneration of labor	4 725	5 530	+805	7,2	6,8	-0,4	5,90	5,51
Amortization Expenses	5 600	7 000	+1 400	8,5	8,6	+0,1	7,00	6,98
Other expenses	7175	7 580	+405	10,9	9,3	-1,6	8,97	7,56
Full cost	66 000	81 510	+15 510	100	100	–	82,50	81,25
Including: - variable costs - variable costs	46 500	55 328	+9 828	70,5	68	-1,5	58,12	55,15
- unvariable costs	19 500	26 182	+6 682	29,5	32	+1,5	24,38	26,10

It is possible to give a link to the cost of separate types of products and their impact on the exchange rate

$$T_i = D_i / M_{Xi} + O_i$$

Here is the cost of the T_i - i unit; Continuous spending on the d_i - i unit unit;

Variable costs per unit of product; M_{Xi} - i product volume.

Table 101

"A" tour affects the cost and cost of the product Factor Analysis

Indicators	Plan	In fact	Difference, +;-
Production volumes (MX), pcs	10 000	13 300	+3300
Permanent expenses (D), thousand UZS	12 000	20 482	+8482

Product shiftable (O'), UZS	2800	3260	+460
Product cost (T), UZS	4000	4800	+800

$T_{\text{plan}} = D_{\text{plan}} / MX_{\text{plan}} + O'_{\text{plan}} = 12\,000\,000 / 10\,000 + 2800 = 4000$ UZS.;

$T_{\text{cond1}} = D_{\text{plan}} / MX_{\text{fact.}} + O'_{\text{plan}} = 12\,000\,000 / 13\,300 + 2800 = 3702$ UZS.;

$T_{\text{cond2}} = D_{\text{fact.}} / MX_{\text{fact.}} + O'_{\text{plan}} = 20\,482\,000 / 13\,300 + 2800 = 4340$ UZS.;

$T_{\text{fact.}} = D_{\text{fact.}} / MX_{\text{fact.}} + O'_{\text{fact.}} = 20\,482\,000 / 13\,300 + 3260 = 4800$ UZS
General exchange of cost of product unit:

$\Delta T_{\text{total}} = T_{\text{fact.}} - T_{\text{plan}} = 4800 - 4000 = +800$ so'm.

Including:

a) changing the volume of production: $\Delta T_{\text{mx}} = T_{\text{cond1}} - T_{\text{plan}} = 3702 - 4000 = -298$ UZS;

b) due to constant change in expenses:

$\Delta T_d = T_{\text{cond2}} - T_{\text{cond1}} = 4340 - 3702 = +638$ UZS

v) due to the change in variable costs: $\Delta T_{o'} = T_{\text{fact.}} - T_{\text{cond2}} = 4800 - 4340 = +460$ UZS.

Analysis of the cost of products (works, services)

Product cost estimation is the most important and crucial component in the analysis. The product cost savings are calculated separately for total costs and cost elements.

The total production costs are divided by product value to determine the total cost of the product being generated and sold. Cost estimates are calculated separately for each cost element.

Analysis of product cost capability is the most important and crucial component in the analysis. The total cost of the product is determined by the following formula:

$$Q_{\text{xs}} = X / V, \text{ ST}$$

Where X - total production costs (production cost of sales);

The cost of V-produced product from ST-sale

Cost elements are calculated separately for each cost element.

Factors affecting product cost include the following: change in product output, structural changes, prices (due to inflation impact, quality changes, market change), constant costs change, change in variable costs.

Table

Analysis of the total cost of the product

Years	At the enterprise under consideration		Competitor firm		Network average	
	Cost capacity	Growth rate, %	Cost capacity	Growth rate, %	Cost capacity	Growth rate, %
xxx1	84,2	100	85,2	100	90,4	100
xxx2	83,6	99,3	85,0	99,7	88,2	97,6
xxxZ	82,9	98,5	84,0	98,6	86,5	95,7
xxx4	82,5	98,0	83,8	98,4	85,7	94,8
xxx5	81,25	96,5	82,0	96,2	84,5	93,5

Conclusion: The cost per capita cost of the product in the past year was 81.25 tyem. The same figure was at 82.00 tyiyn in the competitive enterprise and 84.50 tyiyn in the network average. This can be a positive assessment of the situation in the enterprise compared to competitors and the industry average.

It is also estimated that costs are not just a comparative analysis, but rather on the specific cost elements. Expenditure analysis also allows the product to perform its factor analysis to manage production costs. Each cost element will change due to individual factors

Table 102

Dynamics of costs for one UZS of product

Cost elements	Costs per unit of product		
	t ₀	t _i	+, –
Material costs	43,75	45,45	+1,70
Labor remuneration and labor deductions	22,78	21,26	–1,52
Depreciation	7,00	6,98	–0,02
Other expenses	8,97	7,56	–1,41
Total production costs	82,5	81,25	–1,25

Conclusion: The analysis of total production costs by economic components shows that last year the cost of one unit of product amounted to 82.5 tyem in the previous year (t₀) and 81.25 tyiyn current year . It was saved by material costs at +

1.70 tiin and saved on the remaining cost elements (1.52 + 0.02 + 1.41). The total value of the economy was -1.25 ti. If we multiply the econometric value to the total volume of the total product, the total cost is derived.

Below you can look at the factor analysis of changes in product output.

Table 103

Chain connection can be used to calculate the effects of factors.

Size of produced, sold product	Amount
Basis period $\sum(Q_{i0} \cdot P_{i0})$	80000
The reporting period is in the content and rating of the previous year $\sum(Q_{i1} \cdot P_{i0}) + \Delta Q_{tar}$	76000
In the reporting year, the base $\sum(Q_{i1} \cdot P_{i0})$	83600
at the present date $\sum(Q_{i1} \cdot P_{i1})$	100320

Table104

Evaluation of Impact Factor Effect on Cost Capacity

Costs per unit of product	Calculations	Factors				
		Q_x	Q_s	Q_q	Q_p	Q_b
Q_{x0}	66 000 : 80 000 = 82,50	t0	t0	t0	t0	t0
Q_{xcond1}	63 675 : 76 000 = 83,78	t1	t0	t0	t0	t0
Q_{xcond2}	67 285 : 83 600 = 80,48	t1	t1	t0	t0	t0
Q_{xcond3}	64 700 : 83 600 = 77,39	t1	t1	t1	t0	t0
Q_{xcond4}	81 510 : 83 600 = 97,50	t1	t1	t1	t1	t0
Q_{x1}	81 510 : 100 320 = 81,25	t1	t1	t1	t1	t1

Where:

Q_x - Production volume; Q_s -Production Structure;

Q_q - amount of required resources;

Q_p -Resource Value;

Q_b - product sales price;

Q_x ; Q_s ; Q_q ; Q_p ; Q_b Factors Affecting Calculations. Estimated Effects of Factors:

$Q_{x_{cond}1} - Q_{x0} = 83,78 - 82,50 = +1,28$ tiyin; $Q_{x_{shartli}2} - Q_{x_{cond}1} = 80,48 - 83,78 = -3,30$ tiyin;
 $Q_{x_{cond}3} - Q_{x_{cond}2} = 77,39 - 80,48 = -3,09$ tiyin;
 $Q_{x_{cond}4} - Q_{x_{cond}3} = 97,50 - 77,39 = +20,11$ tiyin;
 $Q_{x1} - Q_{x_{cond}4} = 81,25 - 97,50 = -16,25$ tiyin total change = $-1,25$ tiyin.

Table 105

An analysis of the impact of a change in the cost of a product for a UZS

Factors	Impact rate calculator, .	Change in profit, thousand UZS
Production volumes Cost of resources required	+1,28–80 442/100	–1030
Product structure	–3,30–80 442/100	+2655
Product cost insurance	–3,09–80 442/100	+2485
Change in the average selling price of products	+20,11–80 442/100	–16 176
Medium price of one product	–16,25–80 442/100	+13 072
Total Impacts	–1,25	+1006

Conclusion: Changes in the production volumes of a change in the cost of one UZS product (-1030 thousand UZS), negative impact on the price of spent resources (-16,176 thousand UZS), and all other factors have a positive impact.

Analysis of Period Expenditures

Expenditure on the term is understood to mean expenditures and expenditures that are not directly related to the production process.

The following items are included in the overheads:

- 2.1. Sale Expenses;
- 2.2. Administrative Expenditures;
- 2.3. Other operating expenses.

Sales costs include expenditure on sales, representing the costs involved in sales processes. These include: transportation, advertising, sales workers' wages, social

insurance, normal and excessive loss of commodities, gas and fuel and energy, quality of goods

storage, maintenance of sales staff activity, and marketing them in a special form.

Administrative costs- represent expenditures related to management, which are a necessary area of activity sustainability. This cost element includes administrative staff salaries, social insurance, service cars, communication services, business trips, representative expenses, amortization of administrative buildings.

Other operating costs- include expenses related to the processes occurring during the operational activities of the entity. These are mainly: personnel training, project and construction and assembly, consulting and information services, auditor services, service providers, employee rest, excursion and travel arrangements, compensation payments, award and appreciation, various payment and material aid costs, litigation costs, tax fines.

Apart from the above, the costs of operating costs include financial expenses and a series of extraordinary losses.

Sales costs include the following expense items.

Cost of sales expenses

№	Expenditure structure
1	Costs for transportation of goods by railway, air, cars, sea, river transport and on horseback. The cost of transportation to this article and the impossibility of vehicles penalties are paid
2	Sales and marketing expenses of enterprises, including:
2.1	Expenditures on the sale of products (works, services)
2.2	Social insurance costs..
2.3	Renting, storing buildings, constructions and premises used for commercial purposes and repair costs
2.4	Costs of inventories and economic instruments and their maintenance (repair, washing, repairing, disinfection and so on. k)
2.5	Gas, fuel, electricity costs
2.6	Costs of storage, processing and sorting of goods
2.7	Advertising Advertising Costs
2.8	Loss of goods during transportation, storage and sale
2.9	Expenditure on packaging materials
2.10	Compulsory and voluntary insurance of property
2.11	labor protection and safety costs
2.12	Installation and storage of fans, machines and their moving parts, holes, (imperfect) expenses for wrap around the cuts, cuts, and the like
2.13	Medicine for medical examination of general catering and sales staff payment for institutions
2.14	Costs of operating cash desk and receipts collection
3	At catering institutions, paper wipes, paper tableware, paper stackers and so on cooking utensils, cost of one piece of equipment
4	Other Expenditures on Uncollected Sales

Administrative costs include the costs associated with the management of enterprises, and their units are as follows:

№	Costs
a)	Remuneration for administrative staff
b)	Contributions to social insurance related to managers
c)	Storage, recruitment and renting of service minivan and minibus expenses
d)	Organization and management of the business entity and its structural subdivisions expenses
e)	Technical means of control, communication systems, signaling means, computing centers and the maintenance and maintenance of other management facilities that are not in production
f)	Telecommunication services, including: local area network subscriber's payment; renting channels; portable satellite and paging communications; use of radiofrequency spectrum; data transmission networks, including the Internet pay for
g)	Paying for long-distance and international phone calls
h)	Payments for rent of buildings and rooms for administrative and management Associations of supreme organizations and legal entities: expenditures for ministries, agencies, associations, associations and others
i)	Keeping and repairs of administrative assets are also important depreciation costs
j)	Associations of supreme organizations and legal entities: expenditures for ministries, agencies, associations, associations and others
k)	Employees and property that are not related to the production process are binding and voluntary insurance costs
l)	Expenses for managing administrative personnel
m)	Office Expenses
n)	Free public catering and public utilities cost of payment
o)	Current costs associated with the conservation and use of nature conservation that are not directly related to the production process, environmental pollution and compensation for waste disposal
p)	The cost of the Services and the Trustee of Investment Assets, costs of trustworthy representatives of the state and trustworthy managers
q)	The value of inventory and household equipment used for administrative purposes and other expenses related to the maintenance of a reasonable cost for the intended use

Table 106

№	Cost structure
a)	Costs of training and retraining of personnel, newly created economy with the exception of training and retraining of personnel for work in the subject

b)	Inspection costs (equipment breakdown) caused by damage to project and construction and erection works, as well as damages and damage to warehouses during transportation, corrosion protection defects, and so forth suppliers or other undertakings who are responsible for the damage, injury or damage to these expenses at the expense of legal entities that have violated the terms of payment and performance of works to the extent that it is incurred
c)	Payment for counseling and information services
d)	Paying for audit services, paying for audit services
e)	Losses caused by maintenance of production and farming
f)	Health and personnel participation directly involved in the production process events that are not related to the holiday
g)	It is not related to the production of goods by the business entities works (services) (urban and rural improvement, agriculture) assistance and other things)
h)	Compensation and incentive payments
i)	Payments and expenses that are not taken into account when calculating wages
j)	The provision of health care facilities, the elderly and disabled people, children's preschools, health camps, cultural and sports facilities, public education institutions, and housing facilities (including all kinds including depreciation charges and expenses for repairs
k)	Costs of storage of temporarily suspended production facilities and facilities (other than the cost of other sources)
l)	The Central Securities Depository and the Securities Market pay for professional services
m)	Ecology, health and other charity foundations, culture, public education, healthcare, social security, physical training and sports, institutions and organizations
n)	Mandatory payments to the budget, taxes, duties, state-mandated contributions to the budget, which are implemented in accordance with current legislation and included in the expenses of the undertaking, as well as to international organizations payment of membership fees
o)	Losses, penalties, penalties
p)	The subject of the business entity or the auxiliary undertakings price differences for the products (works, services) produced for public catering
q)	Expenses related to the deduction of the intangible asset of Goodwill (company price) are determined on the property not related to the production process in order
r)	Creation of new technologies and improvement of applied technologies, as well as research, experimental-design works, creation of new types of raw materials and materials, re-equipment of production Expenses to improve the quality of products
s)	Preparation and testing of models and samples on inventory, rationalization, experimental and experimental works of production, inventions and rationalization proposals, organization of exhibitions and examinations, competitions, certification and other activities on inventive and rationalization , authors' costs and expenses other expenses
t)	Expenditures for renting fixed assets
u)	Employees and other employees who are not involved in the production process are admitted to temporary disability, maternity and maternity benefits expenses according to the order established by the legislation

v)	Development of new technologies and production of new production lines, shops, aggregates, as well as new types of serial and mass production expenses
w)	Some machines and mechanisms are individually tested and used complex (non-productive) use of all types of equipment and technical devices to check the quality of their mounting
x)	Involvement of labor force and personnel to work at a newly launched enterprise training costs
y)	Pay for fully stocked equipment
z)	Production capacities and facilities during suspension of production storage and maintenance costs
	Other expenses

Period expenses analysis

№	Contribution Structure	Last year		Report year		Difference		Growth rate %
		UZS	degree	UZS	degree	UZS	degree	
1	Sale Expenses	254260	58.29	389452	65.20	135192	+6.91	153.2
2	Administrative quarters	56423	12.93	65241	10.92	8818.0	-2.01	115.6
3	Other operating costs	125463	28.76	142560	23.86	17097.0	-4.09	113.6
	Total	436146	100	597253	100	161107	-	136.9

Conclusion: At the enterprise, the expenses for the period increased by 161107 thousand UZS compared to the previous year. These direct sales costs are +135192 thousand UZS, Administrative Expenses +8818 Thousand UZS, Other Operating Expenses+17097 thousand UZS. The highest percentage of sales in the current period was sales and other operating expenses. Compared with the previous year, the total expenditure expenditures were 136.9%.

Ways to optimize budgets and improving productivity

The most important measures for the optimization of production costs include measures to drastically reduce production costs by increasing the production capacities, increasing labor productivity, efficient and cost-effective use of resources, . They can be grouped into two groups.

1. Opportunities to grow the product;
2. Opportunities to reduce costs and lower product costs.

The most important factor of corporate income growth and development is associated with optimization and minimization of production costs.

The positive outcome achieved by the increase in the prices of manufactured products is not always satisfactory. Because changes in the marketplace can not guarantee the benefits of the enterprise. The reason for this is that the value of the products is continually changed as a factor in market law.

Saving costs is also a prerequisite for increasing the profitability of the enterprise.

Cost savings of production costs will require a thorough and thorough analysis of its components and cost items.

Cost savings require research on a systematic basis for each cost element, its changes, and the reasons for the change.

At the same time, it is necessary to define the following directions for reducing production costs of the enterprise:

- the objects of employment and the possibilities to use them
- Ability of the appliance itself
- Opportunities for dealing with tools
- opportunities for production, co-operation and management

The most cost-effective solution for cost savings, cost savings is the technical development of production.

The total cost of manufacturing costs can be found at the following link.

$$I_i = (Z_{ib} - Z_{io}) * V_{io}$$

Here is the following: I - The cost of production costs;

Z_{ib} - the sum of expenses per unit of production until the cost savings measures are taken

Z_{io} is the amount of expenses per unit of product after the action taken to save costs

V_{io} - the volume of products produced during the period from the start of the measures to economize costs, up to the end of the reporting period

The production growth reserve is determined by analyzing the performance of the production program. With the increase in the product volume, the variable part of the costs is maintained, with the expansive portion of the costs (employee wages, material costs, and other costs) rising.

Table107

Capacity and calculations for production

Saving production costs	Formula

1. The level of utilization of production capacities	$(P \uparrow VBP)$
2. Reduce production costs	$(R \downarrow Z)$
3. The formula for determining the possibilities for reducing production costs	$Z_f - R \downarrow Z + Z_d Z_f$ $R \downarrow S = S_V - S_F = - P_F + P \uparrow VBP_VBP_F$ Where: S_V, S_F - the cost of products before and after the precautionary measure; Z_d - additional costs for the use of opportunities to grow the product
4. Cost of labor costs ($P \downarrow ZP$)	$R \downarrow ZP = (U_{TE1} - U_{TE0}) \times OT_{pl} \times VVP_{pl}$ Where: U_{TE0} - capacity up to the product's precautionary measures; U_{TE1} - capacity of the product after pre-shift action;s An hourly rate of labor as defined in the plan VVP_{pl} is the size of the product to be manufactured
5. Economic Costs ($P \downarrow MZ$)	$R \downarrow MZ = (U_{R1} - U_{R0}) \times VVP_{pl} \times S_{pl}$ Here: Material costs to the product unit after U_{R0}, U_{R1} precautionary and precautionary measures S_{pl} - The value of the plan's plots
6. The cost of maintaining, operating costs ($R \downarrow OPF$)	$R \downarrow A = \sum (R \downarrow OPF_i \times NA_i)$ Where: NA_i - depreciation rates OPF_i is the starting value of the main tool
7. The economy of other expenses	$Z_d = R \uparrow VVP_i \times b_{if}$ Where: b_{if} is the share of variable costs in the real world

Control Questions

Decrease the content, goals and objectives of the cost analysis? Explain costs and their classification?

What is included in the costs of financial and economic activities?

Follow the cost of the production cost of the product?

Describe the expense that is included in the cost of production but not included in the profit from the main business and incurring expenses for the period:

What is included in the cost of production costs (works, services)?

Explain the contents of material expenses? Explain the cost of labor costs?

What is included in social security payments?

What is the cost of production costs?

How does proactive, degressive, progressive variable costs?

Total cost-benefit analysis for the product unit? Evaluation of the total amount of invoices and their basic elements,analyze

Total production costs and their factor analysis? Production costs analysis by economic elements?

Analysis of Expenditure Types, Responsibility Centers by Calculation Tools?

Analysis of production costs by type of activity?

Conversion of production costs into cost elements and items?

Analysis of Income Statement?

Analysis of the cost of material, labor, storage and use of fixed assets?

Modal Expenditures and their Changes, Factors Affecting the Changes?

Theme 1.5. Balance sheet analysis

Purpose and tasks of accounting balance analysis

The accounting balance sheet is one of the components of the financial statements and collects and discloses information on the property and financial status of the undertaking.

Long-term and current assets, own capital, long-term and current liabilities and their disclosure in the balance sheet are information that can assist users of financial reporting when analyzing the financial position of the business entity.

All information in the balance sheet should be properly disclosed and disclosed to users. Where necessary, items included in the balance sheet shall be supplemented by information disclosed in the balance sheet.

The term "balance" is derived from the Latin bis twice, the word banx - the word scale, meaning both blacks. It is used as equality, equilibrium.

It is possible to compile a variety of accounting balances on different classification marks (deadline, information size, reflection object, cleaning method).

Types of Accounting Balance

Consignment mark	Balance types	Its purpose
By the time of the building	Creating balance	It is crushed during the establishment of the enterprise
	Founding balance	Continuous operation of the enterprise, in the law within the specified timeframe
	Stop balance	Balance when the enterprise is closed
	Balance the balance	Large enterprise is divided into several small businesses
	Merge balance	On time When multiple businesses are merged into an enterprise Created
According to the size of the information	One-time	One-off balance is valid for only one company based on your account
	Collapse balances	The aggregate balance is based on one-time balances and associations (ministries, committees and departments and so on)
According to the object of reflection	Independent balance	Everyone who has an independent balance businesses
	Separate balance	Separate balance is assigned to the structural subdivisions of the enterprise (branches, divisions, subsidiaries and affiliated etc.).
According to the cleaning method	Brutto balance	Includes regulators Balance
	Netto balance	Amount of substances that regulate the value limited balance

The objective of the accounting balance sheet is to reflect the financial position of the business entity so that the accounting balance sheet of an entity can enable understanding of its resources and financial structure. The classification of the balance sheet can be seen below.

Classification of current and long-term assets.

Each subject should determine whether current assets and current liabilities are treated as separate classifications in the balance sheet. If an entity chooses an option that does not fulfill this classification, the information on the timing of the assets and liabilities should also be disclosed in accordance with national accounting standards.

If the entity submits goods and services using a clearly defined operation cycle, the separate classification of current and long-term assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position as a working capital is carried out with the net assets that are continuously circulating in the long-term business of the entity the disclosure of the difference between the assets used and the useful information. It must also specify separately the assets expected to be received during the current operating cycle and the liabilities payable during that period.

If the assets are part of an operating entity's business and expected to be consumed or consumed at the time of the entity's operating cycle, these assets are included in the current assets

If assets are held for resale or short-term and are expected to be exposed within 12 months from the reporting date, they should be classified as current assets. All other assets, other than these classifications, must be classified as long-term assets.

Usually two types of current assets are composed:

- the first type of business entity is a part of the working capital and should be received or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the undertaking;

is a range of current assets that are non-derivative but do not have a business asset or investment purpose that is expected to be traded within 12 months after the reporting period. Reserves and receivables that are received or consumed during the 12 months following the reporting date are also included in current assets.

The operating cycle of the undertaking is the average time between acquisition, production and sale of cash to cash on hand or to financial assets that are easily convertible. One year interim operating cycle is a long-term or current asset classification, if the longer the period for that type of business or the same type of activity is much more relevant.

Long-term (non-current) assets - assets used on a business on a long-term basis, including property, plant and equipment, tangible assets, development and goodwill

expenses. Assets held for investment purposes and are not available for sale within 12 months from the reporting date.

Short-term (current) liabilities are the liabilities to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date.

The nature of the current liabilities is similar to the description of the current assets. Some current liabilities, such as debt, payables and other operating expense, require that current assets be accounted for at current costs, for the items in the ordinary course of business of the entity is mandatory. Such items of business are classified under current liabilities, even if they are accounted for over 12 months after the reporting period.

Current liabilities include the Bank's overdrafts, paid-in dividends, income tax, non-trade payables, current portion of short-term liabilities requiring payment of interest. Although it may require 12 months from the reporting date, it is difficult to determine the validity of the transaction cycle.

Long-term (non-current) liabilities are those liabilities that are cash-settled on a long-term basis, requiring interest payments (non-settlementable liabilities within 12 months).

The order of refinancing of short-term (current) liabilities.

Short-term (current) liabilities are liabilities that must be settled within 12 months from the date of issue.

If the entity has a long-term refinancing rate of more than 12 months, it may be re-funded or re-funded until a financial report is approved, in such circumstances, should be classified as non-derivative liabilities.

Any short-term debt deductible from current liabilities shall be disclosed together with information supporting the presentation of that obligation in the notes to the balance sheet.

Information that is reflected in the balance sheet.

The balance sheet of the undertaking must be presented in a manner reflecting various aspects of the financial condition. The following are an integral part of the accounting balance sheet:

- tangible assets;
- intangible assets;
- financial assets;
- Reserves;
- accounts receivable;
- money and money equivalents;
- accounts payable;

- deductions;
- liabilities requiring interest payment;
- own capital and reserves.

Accounting Balance Elements

Balance elements	Classification elements
Tangible assets	Basic assets, tangible assets, material investment assets, long-term investments, supplies, goods, finished goods
Intangible assets	Property that is not material objects
Financial assets	Long term investments, long term receivables, long term overdue expenses, receivablesObligations
Reserves	In the future it could be spent on certain expenses a part of private investment
Receivables debt	Debtors 'and customers' debts, debts arising from loans, subsidiary and affiliated companies, staff salaries, goods suppliers and contractors, budgies on government budgets and wages, targeted state savings and insurance tuna fees, debtors equity debt
Money and money equivalents	Cash on hand, cash on account, foreign currency cash, money and equivalents Obligations arising from loans, debts, loans, dividends Own capital is the assets of the subject after the deduction of liabilities. Funds created for additional protection from the consequences of stockpile destruction Accounting Balance Elements
Payables debt	Debts to suppliers and contractors, loans, debt and repayment obligations to economic societies, delayed incomes, late payments on taxes and mandatory payments, other delayed obligations, receivables, payments to the budget , debt on savings, targeted savings debts, receivables, co-workers In accordance with the procedure established by the law (depreciation, budget and off-budget funds, etc.)

Interest required commitment obligations	Obligations arising from loans, debts, loans, dividends Own capital is the assets of the subject after the deduction of liabilities
Own capital and reserves	Funds created for additional protection from the consequences of stockpile destruction

It is a reserve that can be assessed through the use of many levels of potential appraisal. Laws or statutory reserves are envisaged to provide additional protection to the subject and lending organizations for the consequences of the damage.

Information that is provided in comments, calculations and explanations on balance.

An entity shall disclose in the explanatory notes to the accounting balance sheet:

a) For each category of the equity: the number of announced shares, the number of issued, fully paid, issued, but not fully paid, the nominal value of the shares, the reduction of unpaid shares, rights, preferences and restrictions pertaining to each category of share capital, including dividend distribution and restriction on the investor's share, of the company itself, of the affiliated entity and Information on stock market shares, including options and terms of issue, on shares, option and sales contracts for organized companies;

c) a description of the essence and purpose of reserves in the equity.

c) Obligations should be disclosed on the amount of the dividend payable (shareholders or founders, the amount of unofficial payments approved at the meeting of the participants).

An entity shall disclose the accounting for its investment in the statement of financial position, explanations and disclosures as well as:

- the gross profit or loss accumulated at the beginning of the reporting period and the reporting period, as well as significant changes to that period, including the net profit distributed among each shareholder (founders, participants) for that period;

- Each category of its own capital should disclose information about the current amount and the total amount of changes in the beginning and end of the period.

The analysis of the balance of payments reflects the nature of the enterprise and its changes, the composition and change of assets, liabilities and liabilities, liquidity of balance sheets, solvency, financial stability, business activity, competitiveness and economic tax compliance.

The following tasks are set before the balance sheet analysis:

- assessment of property and financial position of the company;

Assessing liquidity of actives;

Assessment of content sources

- Assessment of liabilities availability;

Assessment of conformity between individual groups and passive groups;

Assessment of cash-generating assets;

- Evaluation of capacities of capita formation and reproduction

Accounting balance and its structure: assets, equity and Liabilities

Based on accounting balance information, the financial and economic activity of the business entity and its results shall be assessed. To understand the content of the accounting records, it is important not only to have an idea of how the balance sheet is structured, but also the logical and specific relationships between its items and certain indicators. The sequence of readings is also important in understanding the nature of the balance sheet.

The structure and content of the asset and liability of an accounting balance are addressed to users of information, primarily to external users. This is due to the high level of detail of the disclosure of the state of debtor and creditors' debts, the disclosure of the private equity and the formation of certain types of reserves created by current expenses or profits of the enterprise.

Table 108

Accounting Balance Elements	Description
Assets	Controlling the subject, coming from them in the future are resources derived from previous activities
Private Equity (Capital)	Subsequent to deducting the subject matter
Obligations	In the interest of the other person (creditor) in favor of the debtor (creditor), the exercise of certain work, for example transfer of property, performance of work, payment of money and other obligations, or abstention from a particular act and the debtor is obliged to execute the debtor's obligations

In preparing financial statements for financial analysis, it is necessary to incorporate its elements and substance into a system of indicators for different classifications. These classification marks may include their shape, conversion rate, liquidity.

The Long-Term Assets (UMA) section summarizes the sum of fixed assets and intangible assets, slong-term investments, installations, capital investments, long-term receivables and long-term overdue expenses.

Current assets section discloses inventory stocks, future periods, current portion of overdue expense, receivables, cash, short-term financial assets and other current assets.

Private Equity (XS), Equity Sharing Section (UMM) includes charter capital, added capital, backup capital, purchased shares, non-distributed profit (loss of revenue), target revenue and the future costs and payments will be disclosed.

In the liabilities(M) section, the information on long-term and contingent liabilities must be disclosed separately.

Long-term debt to long-term liabilities (UMM) to suppliers and contractors, long-term debt to individual entities, long-term debt to subsidiary and dependent entities, long-term long-term earnings, taxes and mandatory payments, lifetime long-term bank loans, long-term borrowings and other long-term debt payables.

Liabilities to suppliers and contractors on current liabilities (JM), debt to individual subdivisions, debt to related and dependent economic entities, deferred income, taxes and mandatory payments, other liabilities long-term liabilities, receivables, tax payables, insurance premiums, public trust funds, debtors, payables, short-term bank borrowings, short the sum of current liabilities, current liabilities of long-term liabilities and other accounts payable. financial assets, including cash and debt and non-monetary assets of the business entity.

Future economic benefits reflected in assets are the potential, direct and indirect share of the cash flows of the business entity. This share may arise as part of the business of the undertaking.

An analysis of the company's financial condition

The financial condition of the entity as a economic category determines the state of capital in terms of the business entity's ability to operate, develop, and finance its own. Ie, the level of financial resources provided by the economic entity, the level of their targeted and effective use, the financial relationships with other legal and natural entities, the condition of solvency and financial stability.

The financial condition of the entity determines the set of categories and processes that describe its financial resources availability, the level of competitiveness and bankruptcy, the financial stability and solvency status, the ability to meet its obligations to the state and other business entities.

Using the financial situation to analyze and analyze the economic activity of an e Economic entity and to evaluate its ability to grow, access to financial resources of production, commercial and financial activities, and the growth of their financial status levels, expectations of financial results, and determination of ways to increase economic profitability based on real business opportunities, and to identify measures to effectively utilize financial resources.

Increasing the profitability of the enterprise, optimizing its capital structure and ensuring its financial stability, increasing the attractiveness of the property (for shareholders, founders), investors and lenders, forming an effective mechanism for managing business , as well as through the use of all opportunities of the market mechanism to attract financial resources.

By evaluating the financial situation, it has two outcomes. The first is the evaluation of the operation of the enterprise management apparatus, and the second one is to forecast some of the financial performance.

The financial reporting standards in international financial reporting standards are categorized as follows. Financial statements are an adjusted statement of the financial condition and financial results of a business entity. The objective of

financial reporting is to provide information about the financial position, financial results and cash flows of a business entity that is useful for making different economic decisions for different users. Financial statements also reflect the outcomes of managing resources entrusted to management. To achieve this objective, financial statements provide information on the following aspects of business entities: assets, liabilities, capital, income and expenses, profit and loss, cash and cash equivalents and cash flows.

These data, along with other information in the notes, help users of financial statements predict future cash flows of a business entity, in particular, their timing and validity.

The above-mentioned balance sheet refers to the financial position of the business entity and, therefore, is more commonly known as the statement of financial position in international financial reporting standards.

The statement of financial position is made for two periods, ie beginning and end of the period and reflected in the same report. This is due to the need to analyze the immediate financial situation and to identify changes simultaneously. This procedure is described in international financial reporting standards as follows.

"The business entity shall have at least two financial statements, two reports of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, two separate profit or loss statements (if any, should report two cash flow statements and statements of changes in equity and relevant explanations. 30 "This is due to the minimum comparative analysis.

In the International Financial Reporting Standards, the business entity has yet another important aspect that subjects should additionally provide a third set of financial statements as at the beginning of the preceding period, in addition to the minimum comparative financial statements, :

- (a) it retrospectively reclassifies or reclasses items in its financial statements when it applies retrospectively the accounting policies;
- (b) retrospective application, retrospective restatement or reclassification has had a material impact on the information reflected in the previous financial reporting period.

According to the procedure, the economic entity shall submit three financial statements for the following period:

- (a) at the end of the current period;
- (b) at the end of the previous period;
- (c) at the beginning of the previous period.

Increasing the time periodicity of information makes it possible for users to evaluate trends in financial decision-making, especially for forecasting purposes.

In some cases, it is not possible to reclassify comparative data in a particular prior period to achieve comparability with the current period. For example, a business entity may not have accumulated data from the previous period (s) so that it allows reclassification, and data may not be reproduced.

At the minimum, a statement of financial position should include items that should reflect the following amounts: (a) fixed assets; (b) investment property; (v) intangible assets; (g) financial assets; (d) investments accounted for by equity method; (e) biological assets; (j) inventory; (z) trade and other receivables; (i) cash and cash equivalents; (y) assets classified as held for sale and assets included in grouping of classified items that are classified as held for sale; (k) trade and other payables; (l) reserves; (m) financial liabilities; (n) current tax liabilities and assets; (o) prolonged tax liabilities and deferred tax assets; (p) liabilities to groups of items that are classified as held for sale; (r) shares that are not controlled by the equity component; (c) capital and equity reserves owned by the parent.

Business entities must provide supplementary articles, headings and collections provided in the heading of the financial statement, when such submission is appropriate for understanding the financial condition of a business entity.

If the business entity reflects current and long-term assets and current and long-term liabilities as a separate category in its statement of financial position, it shall apply those deferred tax assets (liabilities) as current assets (liabilities) should not be classified.

The list of items that significantly differentiate the essence or the function of the undertaking subject to the separate presentation in the financial statement include:

(a) items are specified in the separate paragraphs of the report where the size, nature or function of the substance or group of substances requires the submission of these articles separately to understand the financial condition of the business entity;

(b) the nature of the description used and the group of substances or similar substance used to provide information relevant to the understanding of the financial condition of the undertaking undertaken by the nature of the undertaking and its operations can be modified.

The economic entity may provide supplementary information on the basis of the following:

(a) the nature and liquidity of the assets;

(b) the role of assets within the business entity;

(c) the amount, nature and timing of the obligation.

An entity may disclose items that are more detailed in the statement of financial position or in its Comments, in the line items that are classified and reflected in their lineage.

An entity shall disclose in the notes, notes and disclosures in the statement of financial position: (a) principal receivables, receivables, (c) inventories, (g) reserves, (d)) Information on capitalization.

The entity shall disclose:

(a) the statement of financial position or statement of changes in equity;

(b) the number of shares issued, the number of issued and fully paid shares, and the number of issued but not fully paid shares, the nominal value of each share or the nominal the amount of shares outstanding, the number of shares outstanding, the number of shares outstanding, and the restriction on the distribution of the dividends and the return of the capital, the rights of the subject or other subsidiary or affiliated share holdings, options and stocks held for sale under share sale agreements, including their terms and sums);

(c) a description of the nature and purpose of each reserve in equity.

The main tasks for the financial situation analysis can be summarized and complemented by the following lines, based on sources 31.

Business entities:

- analysis of capital and liabilities and their changes;
- analysis of mobility and mobility of funds;
- analysis of capital and turnover capital;
- Analysis of economic and financial potential;
- analysis of activity;
- analysis of financial stability of companies and companies;
- analysis of informing and creditor obligations
- Evaluation of the economic and financial rating;
- identification of internal opportunities for the improvement of the financial status and the establishment of measures for their establishment.

Table109

Indicators	Beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference +, -
ACTIVE	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2 373 468 015
1. Long-term assets	10 527 417 487	14 773 593 626	4 246 176 139
The starting value of the main tools	104 110 120	10 452 934 960	3 348 824 840
Depreciation of fixed assets	417 151	345 379	71 772
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	2 834 711 892	1 572 602 311	1 262 109 581
Intangible assets' residual value	280 492 782	567 317 310	6 331 746
Capital investments	2 834 711 892	1 572 602 311	1 262 109 581
2. Current assets	2,978,372,713	2,978,372,713	2,978,372,713
Production stocks	819 530 511	819 530 511	819 530 511
Future expense	1 366 091 169	1 366 091 169	1 366 091 169
Funds	171 917 383	171 917 383	171 917 383

Other Current Assets	117 495 315	117 495 315	117 495 315
Total debtors	503 338 335	503 338 335	503 338 335
Including:			
Calculations with customers	163 855 350	163 855 350	163 855 350
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	7 740 384	7 740 384
Total balance on assets	13 198 104 658	13 198 104 658	13 198 104 658
PASSIVE			
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	7 745 794 466	7 745 794 466
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	5 737 851 427	5 737 851 427
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	507 693 607	507 693 607
Other Resources	885 865 126	885 865 126	885 865 126
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	5 452 310 192	5 452 310 192
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4,675,490 146	4,675,490 146	4,675,490 146
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	14 744 216	14 744 216
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 830	762 075 830	762 075 830
Including:			
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	219 818 890	219 818 890
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	20 798 130	20 798 130
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	13 198 104 658	13 198 104 658

Conclusion: The total assets of the enterprise increased by 11 078 788 407 thousand UZS compared to the beginning of the period. The volume of long-term assets increased by 2 373 468 015 thousand UZS, the current assets increased by 8 705 320 392 thousand UZS.

The volume of capital and liabilities increased by 2 378 438 610 thousand UZS and reached 8 700 349 797 thousand UZS respectively.

At the end of the period, the share of own capital (private equity) in the total liabilities of the enterprise was 58.6%, reaching 41.7% by the end of the period. This change in the current period was largely due to the sharp increase in long-term debt.

In order to ensure the survival of the enterprise, it is necessary to read the bookkeeping balance of the enterprises and the financial statements economically.

The financial condition of the enterprise includes a set of indicators such as property, financial resources, financial stability and solvency, ability to meet its obligations to the state and other economic entities, the level of competitiveness and bankruptcy receives

For a more complete description of the financial condition of the entity, it is desirable to carry out a thorough analysis.

In the peculiarities of the financial situation analysis, financial analysts should take into account the following important aspects: the organization of operational processes; cash flows; management purpose; network risk assessment; the market; scope of activity; legal status and so on.

It is desirable to study the financial status analysis in the following sequence:

- Reading balance sheet, horizontal, vertical and trend analysis;
- analysis of the balance of payments and solvency of the business entity;
- Financial stability analysis of the business entity;
- Forecasting its future changes in the financial position;
- Considering the legislative status and practical measures to improve it.

The information you need to analyze can be found in the balance sheets, comments, notes, and explanations. It can also be used as a major book, account registrar and other additional resources for a comprehensive oversight of internal financial analysis.

Balance reading

Reading the financial statements of a company is crucial to its monetary position and financial position.

Different descriptions are provided by scientists for "reading" to read financial reports and financial reports.

The word "read" in financial statements is a very broad concept.

How to "read" the balance? What does it mean by reading it? Methods of reading or analysis of reading methods? To find answers to such questions, you need to understand its linguistic meaning.

"Reading" is understood as a complex coding process for understanding the text. However, the financial statements do not contain any text, only indicators, rows, and numbers.

"Reading" is a means of communication, communication, information and ideas exchange.

"Reading" requires a creative approach and critical analysis.

There are no laws in the "reading", and nothing has been done during the reading.

"Read" financial reporting is the most important and primary method of financial analysis.

Reading means literally reading the text and expressing it in sounds. In the financial report, the approach is somewhat challenging.

The word "read" refers to financial statements and their use in terms of their form, which is similar to a textbook that lists only numerical values. You can read the text only if you know what the numbers are. Simply put, reading financial reports means understanding, understanding, and understanding the financial standing, financial results, cash and equity of the enterprise through the words hidden in numbers in financial reporting forms.

What constitutes the "read" content of the financial statements. In our opinion, reading a financial report is a logical description of indicators without arithmetic calculations.

You must know the basics of alphabet for "reading". This basis of reading financial statements is the concepts reflected in the financial statements. Some of them may be understandable to all, but some strings are understood only by those with special knowledge and professional qualifications. At the same time, any concept of financial statement, balance sheet can be used. For example: financial investments, investments, liabilities, capital, monetary equivalents, reserves and so on. Therefore, before reading the balance, it is necessary to understand all its substance. Not only do they understand them, but they also need to understand the role of the actor, the role of the work, the relationships with other concepts, the importance of the economy and its financial transformation.

By reading the balance sheet:

- Important information about the company;
- Evaluation of the level of subsistence level
- Knowing that the working capital is provided

There is a possibility for the initial assessment of the financial position of the company.

In the initial reading of the balance sheet, the following is studied financially:

- total amount of actives and changes during the year;
- Amount of private capital and liabilities, their change over the year;
- the status and change of current and current assets;
- composition, status and change of informing and payables;
- Structure, status and change of primary and non-material assets;
- Structural changes in assets;

The financial condition is assessed on the basis of accounting balance. Therefore, the analysis of the financial condition is often the case of an analysis of the balance of payments. Its key areas include:

1. Short-term financial condition analysis;
2. Long-term financial condition analysis;
3. Corporate business activity analysis.

An analysis of a financial statement is an understanding of the system of analytical processing of information about the entity's financial position, performance, and changes in its financial position.

While reading the financial statements, the relevance of the reporting forms reflecting the various aspects of the same situation is also emphasized. For example, some lines in the accounting balance should be consistent with the corresponding line of the other financial reporting form.

Because of the wide range of issues involved in evaluating the financial position of an enterprise by reading and analyzing its bookkeeping balance, it needs to be integrated into the system.

This can be done by the following topics.

Balance Sheet and Reading Lines

Reading Balance Sheet				
Structure and structure of assets			Structure and structure of the passive	
Long-term assets	Current assets	Dependent on assets and liabilities	Own source of funds	liabilities
Financial status				
Financial reporting forms reflecting accounting balance, financial results and other aspects of the same aspect				
Assets	Capital	Obligations	Income	Expenses
Structure and structure of profits and losses				
Structure and structure of cash flow				
Creation of private equity structure				

The accounting balance sheet regulates the sequence of activities performed by the balance sheet enterprise at the first stage of its description, its property form, type of activity, balanced periodicity, balance sheet and legal address of the enterprise.

At the next stage of the acquisition, the total assets of the enterprise and its sources of resources are determined by the type of source (equity and debt) of the enterprise, its capital and current capital, non-cash payments), the status of fixed assets and intangible assets, liabilities and their relation, monetary and other forms of credit.

The accounting balance sheet is a method of initial understanding of the information contained in it (events and processes, their efficiency and effectiveness in the system of indicators and coding of information).

Reading balance sheet assets and liabilities

Property Structure	Beginning of the period	By the end of the year	Source of funds	Per year	By the end of the year

Long-term assets (line 012 + 022 + 030 + 090 + 100 + 110 + 120)	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	Own sources of resources (line 410 + 420 + 430 + 440 + 450 + 460 + 470)	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076
Current assets	2,978,372, 713	11 683 693 105	Obligations	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989
Including:			Including:		
Commodity stocks (line 150 + 160 + 170 + 180)	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	Long term liabilities (total 500 + 510 + 520 + 530 + 540 + 550 + 560 + 570 + 580 + 590)	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149
Future expense (line 190)	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224			
Delayed expenses (line 200)	-	-			
Debtors total: (220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	Current liabilities are as follows: Total (line 610 + 620 + 660 + 670 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760) including:		
Cash, total (row.330 + 340 + 350 + 360)	171 917 383	468 669 767	Short - term loans and borrowings (line 730 + 740)	14 744 216	8 878 479
Short-term investment (line 370)	-	-	Current portion of long-term loans (line 750)	-	-

Other current assets (line 380)	117 495 315	160 480 738	Payables debt 610 + 620 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760	762 075 830	1 839 768 361
Total of the balance sheet asset	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	Total balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065

The sum of assets in the enterprise at the beginning of the year amounted to 13,198,108,658 thousand UZS, including long-term assets amounting to 10,249,731,945 thousand UZS and current assets of 2,978,372,713 thousand.

In the structure of current assets, reserves and expenses at the beginning of the period amounted to UZS 819 530 511 thousand and reached UZS 1 047 437 972 thousand at the end of the period. At the beginning of the period, funds amounted to 171,917,383 thousand UZS and at the end of the period - 468,669,767 thousand UZS. The debtor liabilities at the beginning of the period amounted to 503 338 335 thousand UZS, at the end of the period - 1 566 042 404 thousand soms.

The assets of the enterprise on the basis of assets are formed in the following composition: At source 7 745 794 466 thousand UZS per 1 sums and 5 452 310 192 thousand soms at the end of the period 10 124 233 076 thousand UZS and 14 152 659 989 thousand soms The sum of the sum of liabilities was noted.

The abbreviated accounting balance of Uzbekistan Railways

Indicators	01 January 2017	01 April 2017	01 July 2017	01 October 2017	01 January 2018
ACTIVE					
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	11 151 959 813	11 195 178 476	11 778 032 823	12 593 199 960
The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	11 341 824 771	13 056 620 251	13 186 532 286	14,773,593,626
Depreciation of fixed assets	3 423 307 367	3 788 793 507	3,945,211,086	4 125 679 858	4 320 658 666
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	7 104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9 060 852 428	10 452 934 960
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379
Capital	2,834,711,892	3 308 810	1 783 170 063	2 396 325	1 572 602 311

investments		890		565	
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289 782 140	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2. Current assets	2,978,372,713	3 522 490 664	4 234 880 927	10 571 776 648	11 683 693 105
Production stocks	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1 047 437 972
Future expense	1 366 091 169	1 926 260 257	2 439 824 162	8 466 493 743	8 441 062 224
Funds	171 917 383	167,990,329	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other Current Assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118 290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Total debtors	503 338 335	552 299 315	670 396 824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Including:					
Calculations with customers	163 855 350	162 134 584	179 194 017	304 669 491	268 038 094
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	6 510 004	8 801 153	5 388 750	5 252 951
Total assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15,430,059,403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065
PASSIVE					
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 233 076
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6,480,827,061	6,590,448 428	8 121 422 920
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	6 106 833 686	6 785 114 489	13 386 066 041	14 152 659 989
Long term	4,675,490 146	5 329 297	5 927 142 095	12 154 367	12 304 013 149

bank loans and borrowings		527		349	
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	12 729 877	10 091 394	9 142 953	8 878 479
Total Liabilities,	762 075 830	764 806 282	847 881 000	1 222 555 739	1 839 768 361
Total Including:					
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	177 094 949	250 590 908	306 494 641	514 650 184
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	35 632 293	40 718 997	40 080 238	62 317 043
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15,430,059,403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065

Conclusion: The amount of assets and liabilities in the enterprise has the following trend trends between 2017 and 2018, respectively. As of January 1, 2017 - 13198104658 thousand UZS, for the first quarter - 14 674 450 477 thousand UZS, 2-stroke or 2017 - 15 430 059 403 thousand UZS, According to the results of the first 9 months of 2017, it amounted to 22,349,809,473 thousand UZS, and amounted to 24,276,893,065,000 UZS per year.

Horizontal (periodic) analysis of accounting balance

Horizontal analysis is a method of assessing financial position by comparing separate financial indicators.

Elements and items of financial statements are judged on an absolute and relative basis, based on horizontal analysis of their financial performance.

In the financial analysis, the following forms of horizontal analysis are used.

1. Comparison of reporting indicators at the beginning and end of the period;
2. Comparison of reporting indicators with the same period of the previous year;
3. Dynamic comparisons of reporting indicators;
4. Comparative comparison of financial performance of various organizations.

The horizontal analysis of the financial statement is called a comparative study of elements and items of the financial statements in absolute and relative terms compared to or before the reporting period.

The horizontal analysis assesses the financial indices of two or more periods (absolute and relative expression). When selecting a range of intervals, the width of the interval spaces is taken equal. For example; quarterly, semi-annually, and

yearly, respectively, compared to quarterly, half yearly and yearly indicators of the previous year.

You have to imagine horizontally and vertically. It does not matter if you use them together. Therefore, horizontal and vertical types of analysis are always carried out together.

Horizontal analysis of accounting balance

Horizontal analysis of accounting balance

Horizontal analysis is a method of assessing financial position by comparing separate financial indicators.

Elements and items of financial statements are judged on an absolute and relative basis, based on horizontal analysis of their financial performance .

In the financial analysis, the following forms of horizontal analysis are used.

1. Comparison of reporting indicators at the beginning and end of the period ;
2. The reporting performance indicators compared with the same period last year;
3. Hisobot dynamic comparisons of indicators ;
4. Comparative comparison of financial performance of various organizations.

The horizontal analysis of the financial statement is called a comparative study of elements and items of the financial statements in absolute and relative terms compared to or before the reporting period.

The horizontal analysis assesses the financial indices of two or more periods (absolute and relative expression). When selecting a range of intervals, the width of the interval spaces is taken equal. For example; quarterly, semi-annually, and yearly, respectively, compared to quarterly, half yearly and yearly indicators of the previous year.

You have to imagine horizontally and vertically. high intensity and they together content. Therefore, types of horizontal and vertical analyzes are always carried out in a uniform manner.

Table110

Horizontal analysis of accounting balance

ACTIVITY AND PASSIVE	Value of balance items		Horizontal analysis	
	Period beginning , thousand UZS	End of period, thousand UZS	Absolute change, thousand UZS	Relative change,%
ACTIVE				
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2 373 468 015	123.2
The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	14,773,593, 626	4 246 176 139	140.3
Depreciation of fixed assets	3 423 307 367	4 320 658 666	897351299	126.2

Residual value of property, plant and equipment	7 104 110 120	10 452 934 960	3348824840	147.1
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	345 379	71 772	82.79
Capital investments	2,834,711,892	1 572 602 311	1262109581	55.4
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	567 317 310	286824528	2.02
2. Current assets	2,978,372,713	11 683 693 105	8 705 320 392	3.9
Production stocks	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	227 907 461	127.8
Future expense	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224	7 074 971 055	6178
Funds	171 917 383	468 669 767	296 752 384	2.72
Other Current Assets	117 495 315	160 480 738	42 985 423	136.7
Total debtors	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	1 062 704 069	3,11
Including:				
Calculations with customers and customers	163 855 350	268 038 094	104182744	1.64
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	5 252 951	-2487433	67.8
Total Assets	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11 078 788 4 07	1.84
PASSIVE				
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 438 610	130.7
Charter capital	614 384 306	828 202 670	213 818 364	135.0
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	8 121 422 920	2 383 571 493	141.6
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	223 400 675	284 292 932	44.0
Other Resources	885 865 126	951 206 811	65 341 685	107.5
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989	8 705 320 392	2.59
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149	7 628 523 003	2,63
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	8 878 479	5 865 737	60.2
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 830	1 839 768 361	1 077 692 53 1	2,41
Including:				
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	514 650 184	294 831 294	2.35
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	62 317 043	41 518 913	3.0
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11 078 788 4 07	1.84

Conclusion: Change of assets in the enterprise compared to the beginning of the year 11 078 788 407 thousand UZS. The relative change, ie the growth rate was 1.84 or 184 percent. The growth of long-term assets in current assets is in absolute terms 2,373,468 015 thousand UZS, growth rate - 123.3%. Current assets change

compared to the beginning of the period 8 705 320 392 thousand UZS, increase of 3.9 times.

Funding sources of its own source of funds compared to the beginning of the period 2 378 438 The share of education increased by 610,000 UZS to 130.7%. The amount of liabilities at the beginning of the period is 8,705,320 Increased by 392,000 soms, and the level of education was 2.59. The highest growth in equity was in debt capital.

Vertical Analysis - It complements the elements of financial reporting as a filling method for horizontal analysis, to evaluate the composition of the items. These aspects can be applied to all forms of financial reporting. In the general context, the diagnosis of the enterprise's financial condition is based on the individuality of the individual and its changes. Understanding the financial well-being of the enterprise focuses on the correct correlation of unity lines in the overall composition.

Among long-term and current assets, capital and liabilities, the proportion of individual components can be calculated relative to the total balance sheet and the aggregate of the composition. This procedure allows evaluating the structural changes in assets and the effectiveness of the liquidity and solvency indices in the asset structure. That is, it is possible to take measures to improve the financial situation by implementing structural changes.

Vertical analysis assumes a uniformity in the horizontal analysis. That's why they are always shared and shared. It is impossible to ensure the completeness of the analysis by applying them one at a time.

The share of long-term and current assets in total assets is determined by the following links:

Table 111

Calculation of the balance sheets and their relative expression on their content

Relative expression of balance materials	Set to determine the order	Calculation on the balance sheet line
The share of long-term assets in total assets	$UMA / BJ * 100$	$Line130 / Line400 * 100$
The share of total assets in total assets	$JA / BJ * 100$	$Line390 / Line400 * 100$
The share of INVENTORY in the structure of current assets	$INVENTORY / JA * (JA / BJ * 100)$	$Line140 / Line390 * (Line390 / Line400 * 100)$
The share of accounts receivable in the structure of current assets	$DM / JA * (JA / BJ * 100)$	$Line210 / Line390 * (Line390 / Line400 * 100)$
The share of funds in the structure of current assets	$PM / JA * (JA / BJ * 100)$	$Line320 / Line390 * (Line390 / Line400 * 100)$
The share of own sources in	$UMM / JM * 100$	$Line480 / Line780 * 100$

total resources		
The share of liabilities in total resources	$M / JM * 100$	$\text{Line770} / \text{Line780} * 100$
The share of long-term liabilities in the structure of liabilities	$UMC / M * (M / JM * 100)$	$\text{Line490} / \text{Line780} * (\text{Line770} / \text{Line780} * 100)$
The share of current liabilities in the structure of liabilities	$JM / M * (M / JM * 100)$	$\text{Line600} / \text{Line780} * (\text{Line770} / \text{Line780} * 100)$

The study of the structural component of the balance sheets for consolidated rows also provides an accurate estimate of the impact of inflation on the impact of price changes on property value. For example; In the balance sheets, the source of its own resources does not represent a definitive situation in terms of revenue. If a relative expression of the balance is found in the balance sheet, it can be clearly understood in terms of the degree of autonomy, dependency, and financial security of the enterprise

Table 112

Vertical analysis of accounting or balance

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE	Value of balance items		Vertical Analysis	
	Period beginning , thousand rubles	End of period, thousand rubles	At the beginning of the period %	At the end of the period, %
ACTIVE				
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	77.4	51.8
The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	14 773 593 626	79.7	60.8
Depreciation offixed assets	3 423 307 367	4 320 658 666	25.9	17.8
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	7 104 110 120	10 452 934 960	53.8	43.0
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	345 379	0.003	0.001
Capital investments	2,834,711,892	1 572 602 311	21.4	6.5
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	567 317 310	2.1	2.3
2. Current assets	2,978,372,713	11 683 693 105	22.6	48.2

Production stocks	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	6.2	4.3
Future expense	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224	10.3	34.7
Funds	171 917 383	468 669 767	1.3	1.9
Other Current Assets	117 495 315	160 480 738	0.8	0.6
Total debtors	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	3.8	6.4
Including:				
Calculations with customers and customers	163 855 350	268 038 094	1.2	1.1
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	5 252 951	0.05	0.02
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	24276 893 065	100	100
PASSIVE				
1. Own source offunds	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	58.6	41.7
Charter capital	614 384 306	828 202 670	4.6	3.4
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	8 121 422 920	43.4	33.4
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	223 400 675	3.8	0.91
Other Resources	885 865 126	951 206 811	6.7	3.9
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989	41.4	58.3
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4,675,490 146	12304 013 149	35.4	50.6
OtherLiabilities	14 744 216	8 878 479	0.10	0.03
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 830	1839 768 361	5.7	7.5
Including:				
Obligations to suppliers and contractors300	219 818 890	514 650 184	1.6	2.1
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	62 317 043	0.15	0.25

Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	100	100

Conclusion: Total assets at the beginning of the year amounted to 13,198,104,658 UZS. Of this, 10 219 731 945 thousand UZS to long-term assets, 2,978,372 Current assets amounted to 713 thousand UZS. The share of long-term assets in total assets made 77.4%, while the share of current assets was 22.6%. In the structure of non-current assets, the highest value and share were in the range of fixed assets and capital investments.

The largest share in the structure of current assets was accounted for future periods, the share of inventories and accounts receivable.

The value of long-term assets at the end of the period was 12 593 199 960,000 UZS and its share in total assets decreased by 51.8%.

At the end of the current period, the value of current assets is 11,683,693 And their share in the aggregate assets amounted to 105.2 million UZS, correspondingly 48.2%.

At the beginning of their own sources of capital, 58.6% of the total capital structure was 41.7% at the end of the period. The share of the largest share of the reserve capital is at the level of the reserve capital.

In the current period, the share of debt capital, liabilities per annum increased from 35.4% to 50.6%.

The economic potential of entities: structure, indicators system and efficiency analysis

The economic potential of the enterprise is understood to mean all the material and labor resources and non-material assets that fully cover the economic process in it.

Enterprise analysis of the economic potential of its property, resources and costs to explore every way.

Economic potential can be regarded as a concept used against assets in relation to an accounting balance sheet. The analysis of the enterprise's economic potential is carried out by assessing the aggregate of the balance sheets and the change in them.

Its components include long-term and current assets. Current assets, in turn, consist of inventories, receivables and cash equivalents.

Many factors influence the impact of economic growth. They can be conditionally divided into the following groups

Table 113

Factors effecting to entities economic potential and its efficiency

Economic potential impact units	The units' secret	Effectiveness
Potential of the labor force	Labor	$Q_{diarrhea}, Q / X$

	productivity, turnover of the labor, content, the level of qualification	X The average number of employees
Potential of major assets	The main tools and their composition, the level of production capacity utilization, the return of basic tools	$Q_{diarrhea}, Q / A$ Av - average annual value offixed assets
Return on turnover funds	And the composition of their working capital, working capital adjustment	$Q_{diarrhea}, Q / A_m$ A grams per Turn cost of funds
Financial Impacts	Financing and sources of content, entabellik rate, liquidity, financial stability and business activity,	$Q_{diarrhea}, Q / M_m$ M_m - Financing sources
Organizational and management potential	Structural design, image of organization, formation of organizational culture	$Q_{diarrhea}, Q / B_x$ B_x -management and management costs
Marketing Potential	Establishment of marketing system, fulfillment of marketing functions, competitiveness level	$Q_{diarrhea}, Q / M_x$ M_x - marketing expenses
Innovative potential	Innovative innovations and their implementation, Innovative products, innovative costs	$Q_{diarrhea}, Q_{cm} / x$ I_x - innovation costs

Investigating the enterprise's economic potential can also be financially separated into the following components of resources.

1. Material resources - assets with material personality (fixed assets, capital investments, installation equipment, inventory and other material assets)

2. Non-material resources are non-material assets (intellectual property, financial assets)

The following types of material and non-material resources can be composed of balances: fixed assets, intangible assets, capital investments, long-term investments, equipment to be set up, inventories, accounts receivable, funds.

There are no uniform norms in the composition of balances in material and non-material resources, financial and non-financial, monetary and non-monetary items. At the same time, allocation of resources into material and non-material resources does not require comprehension in the content of fixed assets and non-material assets.

It is possible to evaluate the economic potential of the enterprise from cost and cost.

In terms of value, all assets reflected in the balance sheet determine its economic potential. A number of scientists have included the cost of labor resources at their disposal. However, the book value does not reflect the estimated value of labor resources. It is also possible to evaluate the labor potential of all expenditure on training, retraining, professional development and enhancing their intellectual creativity. However, such costs are certainly reflected in the relevant financial statements.

The system of indicators for the assessment of the enterprise's economic potential can be accessed as follows:

- a system of indicators representing the state of the economic potential of the enterprise;
- a system of indicative indicators representing the economic affordability of the enterprise;
- system of indicators representing the efficiency of the enterprise's economic potential;
- system of indices indicating the effectiveness of the enterprise's economic potential.

The system of indicators characterizing the economic well-being and the status of the enterprise includes the average annual cost of economic potential, key assets in the economic potential, non-material assets and financial assets, labor burden, economic potential, and economic vulnerability.

In the system of indicators indicating the state of economic vulnerability, the average annual economic potential will be determined by dividing the aggregate of values at the beginning and the end of the period.

In the structure of economic potential, the share of each item of the economic potential will be assessed. This indicator is determined by the cost per economic component of each economic unit.

$$IS_{sa} = A_v / I_s;$$

$$IS_{sn} = N_a / I_s;$$

$$IS_{sm} = M_r / I_s \text{ and so on.}$$

Indicators of the status of substances included in the economic potential include: fixed assets (depreciation, suitability, entry, disposal, their share in total assets), intangible assets (depreciation, suitability, penetration of non-material assets, their share in total assets), indicators of circulating assets (share of current assets in total assets and content of rows).

Table 114

Assessment of the economic potential of the enterprise system

Indicators of the state of economic vulnerability	Indicators of economic potential	Representing the potential economic efficiency indicators	Economic potential effectiveness indicators
Average annual value of economic potential $I_{s1} + I_{s2} / 2 \dots$	Economic potential of enterprise assets A / I_s	The effectiveness of economic potential $Y_M, ST / I_s$	Effectiveness of economic potential $SF / I_s * 100$
Describes the nature of the economic potential indicators $AV, NA, JA, \dots$	Economic potential of asset structure $AV, NA, JA, \dots / I_s$	Effectiveness of the current structure of economic potential $Y_{aM}, ST/AV, NA, JA, \dots$	Effectiveness of economic potential structural composition $SF/AV, NA, JA, \dots 100$

Methods of analysis of the condition, composition, effectiveness and effectiveness of the enterprise's economic potential

Indicators	Form and line of financial statements	Economic Potential Status *	Economic Potential Provision	Effectiveness of economic potential	The economic potential
1. Long-term assets	1sh-130	130	130/ Xs	Q, ST / 130	YaF,SF/130
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	1sh-012	012	012/Xs	Q,ST/ 012	YaF,SF/012
Intangible assets' residual value	1sh-022	022	022/ Xs	Q, ST / 022	YaF,SF/022
Long-term investments	1sh-030	030	030/ Xs	Q, ST / 030	YaF,SF/030

Attached tools	1sh-0 90	0 90	090/ Xs	Q,ST / 0 90	YaF,SF/090
Capital investments	1sh-100	100	100/ Xs	Q, ST / 100	YaF,SF/100
Long-term loan debits	1sh-110	110	110/ Xs	Q, ST / 110	YaF,SF/110
Long term overdue expenses	1sh-120	120	120/ Xs	Q, ST / 120	YaF,SF/120
2. Current assets	1sh-390	390	390/ Xs	Q, ST / 390	YaF,SF/390
Brand Material Resources	1sh-140	140	140/Xs	Q, ST / 140	YaF,SF/140
Future expense	1sh-190	190	190/ Xs	Q,ST/190	YaF,SF/190
Delayed expenses	1sh-200	200	200/Xs	Q,ST/200	YaF,SF/200
Total debtors	1sh-210	210	210/ Xs	Q ,ST / 210	YaF,SF/210
Funds	1sh-320	320	320/ Xs	Q, ST / 320	YaF,SF/320
Short-term investment	1sh-370	370	370/ Xs	Q, ST / 370	YaF,SF/370
Other Current assets	1sh- 380	380	380/Xs	Q, ST / 380	YaF,SF/380
Economic Potential ()	1sh-400	400	400/ Xs	Q ,ST/ 400	YaF,SF/400
Number of Employees (X)	1-T	1-T	x	x	x
Size of production(Q)	1-P	1-P	x	x	x
Net sales of products (C T)	2sh-010	010	x	x	x
Sales Profit (YaP)	2sh-050	050	x	x	x
Net Profit (SF)	2sh-200	200	x	x	x

* The sum of the corresponding line of the economic potential in the balance sheet .

Table 115

Analysis of the condition, composition, effectiveness of the enterprise's economic potential

Indicators	Form and line of financial statements	The state of economic capacity	Economic Potential Provision	Effectiveness of Economic Potential	The Economic Potential

1. Long-term assets		12 593 199 960	796768.3	0.411	0.077
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	1sh-012	10 452 934 96 0	163327.1	0.495	0.093
Intangible assets' residual value	1sh-022	345 379	5,396	15000.3	2820.2
Long-term investments	1sh-030	-	-	-	-
Attached to ols	1sh-0 90	-	-	-	974 038 284
Capital investments	1sh- 100	1 572 602 311	24571.9	3.294	0.6193
Long-term loan de bit s	1sh- 110	-	-	-	-
Other long-term assets	1sh- 120	567 317 310	8864.3	9.132	1.716
2. Current assets		11 683 693 105	182557.7	0.443	0.0833
Brand Material Resources	1sh-140	1 047 437 972	16362.2	4.946	0.9299
Future expense	1sh- 190	8 441 062 224	131891.5	0.613	0.1153
Delayed expenses	1sh- 200	-	-	-	-
Total debtors	1sh-210	1 566 042 404	24469.4	3.308	0.6219
Funds	1sh-320	468 669 767	7322.9	11.054	2.078
Short –term investment	1sh- 370	-	-	-	-
Other Current assets	1sh- 380	160 480 738	2507.5	32.283	6.069
Economic Potential	1sh-400	24 276	379326.4	0.213	0.040

(Total Assets)		893 06 5			
NumberofE mployees (X)	1-T	64000	x	x	x
Size of production (Q)	1-P	5 180 801 340	x	x	x
Net sales of products (C T)	2sh -010	5 180 801 340	x	x	x
Sales Profit (YaP)	2sh-050	1 989 514 178	x	x	x
Net Profit (SF)	2sh-200	974 038 284	x	x	x

Conclusion: we take k equal to the potential economic enterprise assets (usually added to the value of its employees), efficiency and resultivness levels of different types of assets. Asset provision is based on periodic and dynamic estimation of their variability when compared with earnings per share, rather than profitability.

Financial Capacity of Enterprises : Analysis of Structure, Indicators and Effectiveness of Indicators

Any organization, company, organization, operations to provide funds for an optimal financial potential.

If the enterprise does not have the financial ability, it will not be able to form its own financial and technical resources and turnover funds . As a result, it is difficult to operate .

When assessing the corporate financial capacity, the structure of the balance sheet is analyzed . Ya'ni funds, property, and the import volume of attracted funds in their share of the total capital structure evaluation. The value of net assets, cash flows, and long-term and current asset financing elements are assessed.

Financial indicators to assess the capabilities of the enterprise system

Indicators representing financial status	Indicators representing financial capacity	Representing the effectiveness of potential financial indicators	Out puts the financial potential indicators
Average annual value of financial capability $M_s + M_{s-2} / 2 \dots$	Capacity building of asset structure GMO, M (KM, QMM, UMM) / M_s	The effectiveness of the financial potential $Y_a M, ST / M_s$	Effectiveness of financial capacity $SF / M_s * 100$
Describes the nature of the economic potential indicators UMM, M (KM, QMM, GMO)		Effectiveness of discipline in financial capabilities $Y M, ST / OMM, M (KM, QMM, UMM)$	Potential financial structure resulting $SF / OMM, M (KM, QMM, UMM) * 100$

Table 116

Methods analysis of financial capabilities, status, effectiveness and effectiveness

Indicators	Form and line of financial statements	Economic Potential Status *	Economic Potential Provision	Effectiveness of Economic Potential	The Economic Potential
I. Sources of equity	1sh-480	480	480 / X_s	$Q, ST / 480$	$Y_a F, SF / 780$
Charter capital	1sh- 410	410	410 / X_s	$Q, ST / 410$	$Y_a F, SF / 410$
Added capital	1sh- 420	420	420 / X_s	$Q, ST / 420$	$Y_a F, SF / 420$
Reserve capital	1sh- 430	430	430 / X_s	$Q, ST / 430$	$Y_a F,$

					SF / 430
Special Shares Buy	1sh- 440	440	440 / Xs	Q , ST / 440	YaF, SF / 440
Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income)	1sh- 450	450	450 / Xs	Q , ST / 450	YaF, SF / 450
Maximized earnings	1sh- 460	460	460 / Xs	Q , ST / 460	YaF, SF / 460
Reserves for future payments	1sh- 470	470	470 / Xs	Q , ST / 470	YaF, SF / 470
II. Obligations	1sh-770	770	770 / Xs	Q , ST / 770	YaF, SF / 770
Long term liabilities total ,	1sh- 490	490	490 / Xs	Q , ST / 490	YaF, SF / 490
Current liabilities total	1sh- 600	600	600 / Xs	Q , ST / 600	YaF, SF / 600
Short term bank loans	1sh- 730	730	730 / Xs	Q , ST / 730	YaF, SF / 730
Short-term debts	1sh- 740	740	740 / Xs	Q , ST / 740	YaF, SF / 740
Current portion of long-term liabilities	1sh- 750	750	750 / Xs	Q , ST / 750	YaF, SF / 750
Other credit debts	1sh- 760	760	760 / Xs	Q , ST / 760	YaF, SF / 760
Financial Capacity (Total on Balance Sheet)	1sh- 780	780	780 / Xs	Q , ST / 780	YaF, SF / 780
Number of Employees(X)	1-T	1-T	x	x	x
Amount of	1-P	1-P	x	x	x

production(Q)					
Net sales of products (C T)	2sh -010	010	x	x	x
Sales Profit (YaP)	2sh-050	050	x	x	x
Net Profit (SF)	2sh-200	200	x	x	x

* The sum of the corresponding line of the financial statement on the balance sheet .

Table 117

Analysis of the composition, status, effectiveness of financial capabilities

Indicators	Form and line of financial statements	Financial Capacity Status	Provide Financial potential violation -	Failures of the potential financial benefits -	Outputs of Financial Capacity - league
I. Sources of equity	1sh-480	10 124 233 076	158191.0	0.5111	0.0962
Charter capital	1sh- 410	828 202 670	12940.6	6.255	1.176
Added capital	1sh- 420	-	-	-	-
Reserve capital	1sh- 430	8 121 422 920	126897.2	0.6379	0.1199
Special Shares Buy	1sh- 440	-	-	-	-
Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income)	1sh- 450	223 400 675	3490.63	23.190	4.360
Other Resources	1sh- 460	951 206 811	14862.6	5.446	1.024
	1sh- 470				
II. Obligations	1sh-770	14 152 659 989	221135.3	0.3660	0.0688
Long term liabilities total ,	1sh- 490	12 304 013 149	192250.2	0.4210	0.0791
Current liabilities total including:	1sh- 600	1 848 646 840	192250.2	2,802	0.5268
Short term bank loans	1sh- 730	8 878 479	138.726	583.52	109.707
Short-term debts	1sh- 740	1 839 768 361	28746.3	2.816	0.5294
Current portion of long-term liabilities	1sh- 750	-	-	-	-
Other credit debt s	1sh- 760	-	-	-	-
Financial Capacity (Total on Balance Sheet)	1sh- 780	24 276 893 065	379326.4	0.2134	0.0401
Number of Employees(X)	1-T	64000	x	x	x
Amount of production(Q)	1-P	5 180 801 340	x	x	x
Net sales of products (C T)	2sh -010	5 180 801 340	x	x	x

Sales Profit (YaP)	2sh-050	1 088 734 205	x	x	x
Net Profit (SF)	2sh-200	974 038 284	x	x	x

Conclusion: The financial capacity of the premises is 24 276 893 as of January 1, 2018 065 thousand UZS. Financial provision of the employees amounted to 379,326.4 thousand UZS, the financial capacity - 0.2134 thousand UZS and the effectiveness of the financial loss - 0.0401 thousand UZS. It can certainly be judged positive over previous years.

Classification of accounting balance items in liquidity

Accounting balance liquidity is an important indicator of the valuation of the financial position of the entity's liquidity concepts.

The balance sheet characterizes the level of liquidity of the assets, the liquidity of the enterprise - the ability to repay obligations to the counterparty.

On the balance sheet and analysis of the payment capacity of the enterprise.

The accounting balance sheet is subdivided into the following groups of liabilities on payment liquidity, capital and financing sources.

The method of separating the assets into the following groups is defined. This technique is fully compatible with foreign practice and differs from its relative expression on its content.

Active side:

- Current assets (A1);
- assets that are convertible into money (A2);
- slow-moving assets (A3);
- cash-settled assets (A4).

Passive side:

- overdue liabilities (P1);
- Short-term liabilities (P2);
- Long-term liabilities (P3);
- Current liabilities (P4).

Table 118

Structure of accounting balance sheet assets and liabilities on liquidity level

Assets:	Passives:
Long Term and Current Assets	Own sources and liabilities
A1 – Current assets (row 320 + 370 + 380)	P1- Term liabilities (line 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)
A2 – Fast Money assets (210)	P2- Short-term liabilities (lines 730 + 740 + 750)
A3- slow money assets (140)	P3- long-term liabilities (lines 500 + 520)

	540 + 560 + 590)
A4- hard moneyassets (130)	P4 – Permanentliabilities (480)

In assessing the liquidity of the accounting balance sheet, it is important to focus on the periodicity of the balance sheet (quarterly, semi-annual, and annual). It is often advised to study the annual activity of enterprises depending on seasonality, dependence on contractual and export contracts.

Table 119

Composition of accounting balance items by liquidity level

Active	Balance bar	Liquid upgroup	Passive	Balance bar	Liquid – up group
I. Long-term assets	A4		I. Sources of Own Funds		
Basic tools	012	A4	Authorized capital (8300)	410	P4
Residual value					
Intangible assets' residual value	022	A4	Added capital (8400)	420	P4
See the long-term investments (lines 040 + 050 + 060 + 070 + 080)	030	A4	Reserve capital (8500)	430	P4
Study material and equipment (0700)	090	A4	Purchase Special Offers (8600)	440	P4
Additional capital Yilmaz	100	A4	Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income) (8700)	450	P4
See the long-term debt rights	110	A4	revenues Sadler (8800)	460	P4
See the long-term costs of delay	120	A4	Future costs and pay for their resources (8900)	470	P4
I- category B training on total (lines 012 + 022 + 030 + 090 + 100 + 110 + 120)	130	S A4	Total number of sections I (row 410 + 420 + 430 + 440 + 450 + 460 + 470)	480	S P 4
Current assets	A3 + A2 + A1		II. Obligations	P3 + P2 + P1	
Commodity stocks, total (row 150 + 160 + 170 + 180)	140	A3	Long term liabilities (total 500 + 510 + 520 + 530 + 540 + 550 + 560 + 570 + 580 + 590)	490	P3
Future expense	190	A3	Including : Long-term debt creditor rights (line 500 + 520 + 540 + 560 + 590)	491	P3
Delayed expenses	200	A3	Current liabilities, total (line 610 + 620 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)	600	P2 + P1
Debtor total: (220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	210	A2	Including: Short-term loans and borrowings in current accounts payable, current portion of long-term loans (line 730 + 740 + 750)		P2
Monetary symbols, a total of (line. 330 + 340 + 350 + 360), including:	320	A1	soundness of creditor rights, credit and debt, excluding debt (line 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	600	P1

Short –term investment	370	A1	Of which: overdue debt in the credit rights	602	P1
Other Current assets	380	A1			
Section II (row total. 140 + 190 + 200 + 210 + 230 + 320 + 370 + 380)	390	S A3 + A2 + A1	Section II total (lines 490 + 600)	770	S P 1 + P2 + P3
Balance total assets (lines 130 + 390).	400	SA	Balance sheet liabilities for a total of (line. 480 + 770)	780	S P

Table 120

Defined Liquidity Standards and their absolute changes in accounting balance sheet

Changes order	Changes in absolute differences				Liquidity ratio
Case 1	P1	P2 = P2	A3 > = P3	A4 < = P4	Absolute liquidity balance
Case 2	A1 < = P1	P2 = P2	A3 > = P3	A4 < = P4	Liquid balance
Case 3	A1 < = P1	A2 < = P2	A3 > = P3	A4 < = P4	No liquid balance
Case 4	A1 < = P1	A2 < = P2	A3 < = P3	A4 > = P4	Balance in desperate state
x	The disbursement of a fixed asset is the difference between the liability and the liability	The difference between the short-term liabilities and liabilities of fast-changing assets	The slow-moving asset is long-term liabilities	The difference between regular passives and hard currency	x

Balance reflection: $A1 + A2 + A3 + A4 = P1 + P2 + P3 + P4$

It is also possible to evaluate the relative levels of liquidity and solvency levels on the basis of the interconnection of accounting balance items and line items (s).

Table 121

The miracle of relative expression of liquidity

Relative	Relative expression content
Asset and liability composition ratio	
A1 / P1	Compensation of the obligation that has expired
A2 / P2	Short-term liabilities can be repaid
A3 / P3	Opportunity to cover long-term liabilities
A4 / P4	Consolidation of long-term assets in long-term assets
Coefficient of coefficient	
A1 / P1	Absolute solvency-1 (repayment of creditor liability)
A1 / P1 + P2	Absolute solvency-2 (repayment of creditors and short-term liabilities)
A1 / P1 + P2 + P3	Absolute solvency-3 (current portion of creditors' and

	current liabilities)
$A1 + A2 / P1 + P2$	Interim paying capacity-1 (Short-term planning)
$A1 + A2 / P1 + P2 + P3$	Interim paying capacity-2 (short-term planning)
$A1 + A2 + A3 / P1 + P2 + P3$	Total solvency-1 (used for forecasting)
$A1 + A2 + A3 + A4 / P1 + P2 + P3$	Total solvency-2 (used in liquidation)
Absolute expression of assets financing coefficients	
$P4 / A4$	Bonding of permanent assets at the expense of own funds
$P3 + P4 / A4$	Resource allocation through own and borrowed funds
$P4 + P3 - A4 / A3$	Funds current assets at own expense
$P4 + P3 - A4 + P2 / A3$	Bonding of current assets on own and borrowed funds

Table 122

Accounting balance liquidity analysis

ACTIVE			PASSIVE			Excess of debt repayment (+), deficiency (-)	
Permanent assets	289 412 698	629 150 505	Maturity dates	762 075 830	1 839 768 361	-471 663 132	-1 210 617 856
Fast money convertible assets	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	Short-term payment obligations	14 744 216	8 878 479	488 594 119	1 557 163 925
Slow-moving assets	2 185 621 680	9 488 500 196	Long-term payment obligations	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149	-2 489 868 466	-2 815 512 953
Assets convertible into hard currency	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	Permanent passives	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	-2 473 937 479	-2 468 966 884
Total amount	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	Passive total	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	x	x

Conclusion: the company's short-term commitment is to focus on the continuing movements of assets, as well as compensate for long-term liabilities on cash-settled assets, and the rapid repayment of short-term loans for non-performing loans is a result of a positive divergence. A key source of funds, lack of continuous passive long-term assets, fixed assets observed.

Net assets value at the beginning of the year (13 198 104 658 - 5 452 310 192 thousand sums) 7 745 794 466 thousand UZS at the end of the year (24 276 893 065-14 152 659) 989) 10 124 233 And amounted to UZS 076,000.

The most important quality indicator in assessing the financial position of business entities is the indicator of solvency. Paying ability solves the enterprise's ability to pay, which means its ability to pay.

The ability to pay with liquidity varies from one another. The availability of funds to pay off the debt, liquidity - the ability to pay debt, it shows that it is possible to cross.

The solvency of business entities is the availability or deficiency of current assets to repay existing obligations.

Indicators of the solvency of business entities include:

- solvency;
- reasonable paying capacity;
- General (solvency).

1. Full paying capacity (Kmtl). This indicator is based on the terms of payment obligations and short-term liabilities of non-current assets and short-term financial assets of business entities.

$$\text{Kmtl} = \text{PM} + \text{QMMQ} / \text{QMM}$$

In this case;

PM Money;

Short-term financial investments in CGS;

QMM short-term (due from time to time) liabilities.

This indicator specifies the amount of short-term funds and short-term investments in each short-term commitment.

2. Double pay (Cotl). This indicator differs from the absolute solvency indicator by the amount of Net Payments.

$$\text{Kotl} = \text{PM} + \text{QMMQ} + \text{SDM} / \text{QMM}$$

In this case;

SDM net debt liability.

The net receivable liability is based on deducting any overdue receivables from the total receivable. Because past due receivables can not be a real source for repayment of debts.

3. Current solvency (Kjtl). This indicator bundles all the turnovers, rebalancing or insufficiency of the overdue liabilities or short-term liabilities.

$$\text{Kjtl} = \text{PM} + \text{QMMQ} + \text{SDM} + \text{T M Z} / \text{QMM}$$

In this case;

T MZ - value of inventories.

Assessment of assets liquidity (turnover of money) liabilities are reorganized on terms of payment.

The following items can be added to the corresponding line of bookkeeping liquidity.

Table 123

Corporate solvency analysis

Indicators	Per diem	At the end of the period	The difference is +, -	Growth rate, %
A	1	2	3	4
2. Long-term assets (line 130)	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2 373 468 015	123.2

2 .The total assets (row 140 + 190 + 200 + 210 +230+320+370 + 380)	5 452 310 192	11 683 693 105	6 231 382 913	114.2
2.1. Inventory reserves, total (lines 150 + 160 + 170 + 180) .	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	227 907 461	127.8
2.2. Expenditure on the next period (Sat.190)	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224	7 074 971 055	517.8
2.3. DelayedExpenditures (line200)	-	-	-	-
2.4 Total number of participants: (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310) including:	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	1 062 704 069	211.1
2.4.1 Subordinated debt instruments (line 211)	-	-	-	-
2.5. Funds, total (row 330 + 340 + 350 + 360)	171 917 383	468 669 767	296 752 384	172.6
2.6. Short-term investment	-	-	-	-
2.7 Current assets	117 495 315	160 480 738	42985423	136.5
2.8. Total balance sheet assets (line 130 + 390)	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	1 107 878 8407	183.9
3. Current obligations (line 610 + 620 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670+ 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 730 +740 + 750 + 760) including:	776 820 046	1 848 646 840	1 071 826 794	137.9
3.1. Liquidated Current liabilities (line 602)	-	-	-	-
4. Advantageous solvency (2.5 + 2.6 + 2.7) / 3-3.1	0.37	0.34	-0.03	91.9
5.Payment capacity (2.5 + 2.6 + 2.7 + 2.4-2.4.1) / 3-3.1	1.02	1.19	0.17	116.6
6.Joriy , the total solvency (2.5 + 2.6 + 2.7 + (2.4-2.4.1) + 2.3 + 2.2 + 2.1) / 3-3.1)	7.02	6.32	0.7	90.0

Conclusion: enterprise absolute solvency fell to 0.97 from 0.34, solvency, rose to 1.02 from 1.19 in the solvency of the total fell to 7.02 from 6.32. All the corporate solvency margins can be assessed normally.

Repetition Questions

What is a balance?

What is an accounting balance?

Describe the accounting balance sheet ?

Describe and classify the types of accounting balances?

How to classify accounting balance sheets?

What are assets?

What is capital?

What is an obligation?

Explain Balance Apps, Records, and Remarks?

Classification of Accounting Structure and Its Structure ?

Stuffs and other financial reports in compliance with the data to understand ?

How do I classify a " read " account balance ?

Horizontal Analysis of Accounting Balance ?

Vertical (structural) analysis of accounting balance ?

An analysis of the organization's financial condition ?

Total economic potential of what?

What is included in the economic capabilities of the enterprise?

The Enterprise Economic Indicators System?

Enterprise economic potential and its analysis?
 What is the financial potential of enterprises ?
 What is included in the financial potential of the organization?
 System of financial indicators of the enterprise and their analysis?
 Effectiveness and analysis of corporate financial capacity?
 The classification of accounting balance items by liquidity ?
 What are current assets?
 What does quickly convert to money?
 What are some of the slow-moving assets?
 What is included in the hard currency?
 What are the obligations that come with the term of redemption?
 What are the short-term liabilities?
 What is a long-term commitment?
 What are the regular passives?
 Absolute and Relative Expression of Liquidity?
 Ways To Increase Liquidity?
 Liquidity analysis and ways to improve it?
 What do you understand as your paying capacity?
 Billing Solvency Indicators System?
 Current billing capacity?
 Orvalue paying capacity?
 Total solvency?
 Ways To Boost Your Payroll?

Consolidated accounting balance of Uzbekistan Railways

Indicators	2017-2020yy.				
ACTIVE	01-January 2017	01-aprel 2017	01-July 2017	01-oct 2017	01-January 2018
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	11 151 959 813	11 195 178 476	11 778 032 823	12 593 199 960
The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	11 341 824 771	13 056 620 251	13 186 532 286	14,773,593,626
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,423,307 367	3 788 793 507	3,945,211 086	4 125 679 858	4 320 658 666
Residual value of					10 452 934 960

property, plant and equipment	7 104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9 060 852 428	
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379
Capital investments	2,834,711,892	3 308 810 890	1 783 170 063	2 396 325 565	1 572 602 311
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289 782 140	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2. Current assets	2,978,372,713	3 522 490 664	4 234 880 927	10 571 776 648	11 683 693 105
Production stocks	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1 047 437 972
Future expense	1 366 091 169	1 926 260 257	2 439 824 162	8 466 493 743	8 441 062 224
Funds	171 917 383	167,990,329	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other Current assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118 290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Total debtors	503 338 335	552 299 315	670 396 824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Including:					
Calculations with customers	163 855 350	162 134 584	179 194 017	304 669 491	268 038 094
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	6 510 004	8 801 153	5 388 750	5 252 951
Total Assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15,430,059,403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065
PASSIVE	January01ER 2017	01-aprel 2017	July01- 2017	01-oct 2017	January01ER 2018
1. Own source of funds					10 124 233 076

	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6,480,827,061	6,590,448 428	8 121 422 920
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	6 106 833 686	6 785 114 489	13 386 066 041	14 152 659 989
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4,675,490 146	5 329 297 527	5 927 142 095	12 154 367 349	12 304 013 149
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	12 729 877	10 091 394	9 142 953	8 878 479
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 830	764 806 282	847 881 000	1 222 555 739	1 839 768 361
Including:					
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	177 094 949	250 590 908	306 494 641	514 650 184
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	35 632 293	40 718 997	40 080 238	62 317 043
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	14,674,450 477	15,430,059 403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065

Theme 1.6. Financial stability analysis

The analysis of the financial stability in the content, purpose and objectives.

Financial sustainability and its types absolute and normal stability, unstable and crisis circumstances.

The economic resources of the entity, its financial structure, liquidity, solvency, and financial stability are affected.

An analysis of the enterprise's own turnover.

Dynamic analysis of financial stability.

The financial stability ratio (financial independence (autonomy), financial dependence, their own funds and debt ratio, the availability of funds, the turnover ratio analysis) and they really like.

Determine and identify internal opportunities for strengthening the financial viability of the enterprise.

The analysis of the financial stability in the content, purpose and objectives

One of the most important indicators of sustainability of the enterprise is the indicator of financial stability. If an enterprise exceeds its revenue, it can be financially viable. If an enterprise saves funds financially, it can be financially sustainable if it is used efficiently and financially sustainable production and sales.

The financial status of the entity can be assessed for a short and long term. Emphasis term intervals to study the long-term solvency of the company is its focus on the stability of the financial significance.

Construction companies, financial and legal aspects of sustainable development, it is likely bankrupt. For this reason, macro and micro-finance research has always been a constant focus of economists.

The financial analysis focuses on the study of financial stability in separate enterprises, firms and companies, establishing a short, medium and long-term valuation practice, and defining specific measures for its development.

Estimation of financial stability. The following can be included in the list.

- paying capacity of firms and companies;
- the dependent coefficient of the enterprise's own funds;
- factor dependency coefficient;
- interest coverage ratio.

Correct formulation, distribution and utilization of financial resources in the enterprise are important factors in ensuring financial sustainability. That is, financial stability indicates that the enterprise manages financial resources.

It is important to provide financial sustainability such as: formation of cash capital, organization of business, profitability, savings, savings in financing, protection of labor and market activity, etc. aspects.

Financial stability is assessed in absolute and relative terms.

Different indicators of financial stability, a backup of the production assets and their sources of funding in a certain frequency status.

Funds for enterprise assets and sources of production reserves are, first of all, their source of capital (including charter capital, reserve capital, added capital, unallocated profit, target revenue), long and short-term bank loans and borrowings.

While assets are heavily dependent on long-term loans and borrowings, short-term loans and borrowings are widely used to fund and fund production.

In determining the absolute indicators of financial stability, the following indicators are used to finance assets and resources:

assets (long-term);

- fuel hose;

- source of funds;

- current liabilities (loans and borrowings);

- short-term liabilities (loans and borrowings).

The financial condition of enterprises, improvement of diagnosis and specific measures is an important factor in ensuring stability in the macro-scale. In this case, the attention caused by, first of all enterprises and their need to focus on sustainable growth in the future.

The financial condition of the entity determines the level of financial resources provided by the economic entity, the level of their targeted and effective use, the financial relationships with other legal and natural entities, and the state of solvency and financial stability.

Relative expression of financial stability determines the preservation of positive results in attracting assets (long-term) and resource financing, financial sustainability and dependency, and own and borrowing.

The most important factor in ensuring the sustainable financial sustainability of the enterprise is its positive effectiveness in its effectiveness based on the golden rule of the economy preservation of the order.

An overview of this procedure can be found at the following links.

$SF_1/SF_0 > ST_1/ST_0 > XK_1/XK_0 > A_1/A_0 > 1$ or

$SF_1/SF_0 * 100 > ST_1/ST_0 * 100 > XK_1/XK_0 * 100 > A_1/A_0 * 100 > 100$

Here is the growth of SF_1/SF_0 - profit;

ST_1/ST_0 - increase in revenue from shooting;

XK_1/XK_0 - growth of the usual capital;

A_1/A_0 - The growth of the trees.

Not all indicators of efficiency, efficiency, and profitability can sustain financial sustainability unless the above relationships are maintained. As a result absolute financial stability. As you sometimes learn with the company smoothly. There were also cases of nonstability. This is directly related to the quality of revenue and its growth over the previous years. Or, it is due to the excessive holding of assets and resources.

The accumulated portion of the net profit of the enterprise, which is in the free movement of the enterprise, is reflected in the balance of the unrecoverable profit. In

order to ensure the integrity of this line, it is often necessary to focus on justifying the receivable's short-term commitment. This process also regulates not only the accumulation of money in asset, but also the accumulation of all types of assets. As a result, the quality of revenue generated by the passive turnover is often not ensured.

Liabilities of credit obligations of the proliferation of both companies, the company has a significant impact on operating results. This is because its condition affects the manufacturing process and its relationship with other organizations. As a result, enterprises are experiencing distrust. In the event of inaccuracies, this will undermine the efficiency and effectiveness of the work.

Asset allocation is not only limited to the effectiveness of the entity, but also to its financial position. Liability requirements for placing first with a high share of private investment in total investment, private investment, debt capital carat terms with the stomach. That is, the enterprise must first be financially independent and maintain its proportionate equity.

Financial stability is important condition for the back up and the cost of training and its lack of sufficient capital or debt indicators also can be linked to the same account. In the absence of insufficient capital, long-term and short-term commitments are a permanent prerequisite for business, entrepreneurial activity. Therefore, in the use of liabilities for asset financing, it is essential to make sure of the benefit factor and its continued sustainability.

Among the coefficients of financial stability are the financial independence, the coefficient of debt ratio, the coefficient of fiscal dimension, the coefficient of capital investment, the coefficient of debt collection, the ratio of debt and equity ratio.

Financial stability analysis focuses on measuring an enterprise's ability to cover its long-term sustainability.

Functions of Financial Stability Analysis:

- 1) To evaluate the changes in the absolute and relative expression of the financial stability of the institution;
- 2) Study Factors Affecting Financial Sustainability;
- 3) Placement of assets and liabilities in the provision of financial stability and the effective utilization of them;
- 4) Measures to enhance financial sustainability;
- 5) Evaluating the impacts of various sources on the potential changes in the optimum use of resources, and forecasting financial stability.

Financial stability units include:

Internal factors: the optimal structure of assets and their proper management; proper management of financial resources and their optimization; optimizing and managing the attracted capital.

External factors: the economic environment in the country; competition and struggle in the market; macroeconomic indicators (change in exchange rates, changes in tax and

credit, and foreign economic activity); political situation (ordering, stimulation of the economy, protection of rights); inflation situation.

Analyses of financial sustainability include main stream and additional sources of information. The main sources include: bookkeepers' balance, financial statement reporting, and reporting forms for private equity.

Additional resources include: facility certificates, auditor scrutiny, statistical sources, and other resources.

The economic resources of the enterprise, its financial structure, liquidity, solvency, financial position and sustainability

Resources to the company.

This is economic resources-natural, production and human factors used to produce goods, perform works and services on economic benefits.

Economic variables are often referred to as factors of production. These are labor resources; financial resources (credit, cash); material and artifacts (buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, natural resources, energy resources); intangible resources (patents, know-how, knowledge, information).

Economic inputs their financial structure to reflect the value of the consolidated reports provided to them. Economical resources can be viewed as accountants, analytics, business language assets. In the accounting business, the assets (production, employment, and service provision) are involved in the cyclical process and long-term and current assets based on their significant characteristics (operational, investment, financial). Long-term assets are represented by major equity units of circulating capital in current assets.

The financial structure of economic resources is the structure of their financing sources (at the expense of own funds and borrowed funds).

Capability of enterprises to carry out their obligations (current and long-term) is its solvency.

Economic regimes, their financial structure and their solvency are considered to be one of the major impacts of financial sustainability.

Table 124

Economic Resources and Their Structure in the Bookkeeping

Economic resources		The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference is +, -
Long-term assets	Total	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2373468015
	Basic tools	7 104 110 120	10 452 934 960	3 348 824 840
	Intangible assets	417 151	345 379	-71772
	Long-term investments	-	-	
	Capital investments	2,834,711 892	1 572 602 311	-1 262 109 581
	Built in lifting equipment	-	-	-
	Other long-term assets	280 492 782	567 317 310	286 824 528
Current assets	Total	2,978,372,713	11 683 693 105	8705320392
	INVENTORY	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	227 907 461
	Future expense	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224	7 074 971 055
	Debtors' commitments	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	
	Funds	171 917 383	468 669 767	-11 436 645
	Other Current assets	117 495 315	160 480 738	42 985 423
Total Assets		13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11078788407

Conclusion: The cost of the business at the enterprise is 11078788 Increased by 407,000 UZS. Including change in long-term assets 2373468015 thousand UZS, change in current assets 8705320392 thousand UZS. The major change in long-term assets is

the main tool. The highest change in the structure of current assets corresponds to future expenditure items.

Table 125

Financial Structure of Economic Resources

		The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference is +, -
Own source of funds	Total	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2378438610
	Charter capital	614 384 306	828 202 670	213 818 364
	Added capital	-	-	-
	Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	8 121 422 920	2 383 571 493
	Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	223 400 675	282 492 932
	Other equity funds	885 865 126	951 206 811	65 341 685
Obligations	Total	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989	8700349797
	Long term liabilities	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149	7 628 523 003
	Current liabilities	776 820 046	1 848 646 840	1 071 826 794
Total financial resources		13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11078788407

Conclusion: The following changes were observed in the financial structure of economic entities : Changes in own capital base compared to the beginning of the period 2 378 438 610 thousand UZS, the change in liabilities was 8 times higher than the beginning of the year 700 349 Increased by 797,000 UZS. His main source of funds to reverse the K ibid as a capital. Its change to the beginning of the year is 2,383,571 493 thousand UZS.

Among the liabilities, the long-term liabilities change compared with the beginning of the period 7,628,523 003 thousand UZS.

Table 126

The abbreviated accounting balance of Uzbekistan Railways

Indicators	Perdiem	End of the period	The difference is +, -
ACTIVE			
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2373468015
The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	14,773,593,626	4246176139
Depreciation of fixed assets	3 423 307 367	4 320 658 666	2991241501
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	7 104 110 120	10 452 934 960	3348824840
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	345 379	71772
Capital investments	2,834,711,892	1 572 602 311	1262109581
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	567 317 310	6331746
2. Current assets	2,978,372,713	11 683 693 105	8705320392
Production stocks	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	227907461
Future expense	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224	7074971055
Funds	171 917 383	468 669 767	296752384
Other Current assets	117 495 315	160 480 738	42985423
Total debtors	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	1062704069
Including:			
Calculations with customers	163 855 350	268 038 094	104182744
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	5 252 951	2487433

Total balance on assets	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11078788407
PASSIVE			
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2378438610
Charter capital	614 384 306	828 202 670	213818364
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	8 121 422 920	2383571493
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	223 400 675	284292932
Other Resources	885 865 126	951 206 811	65341685
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989	8700349797
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149	7628523003
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	8 878 479	5865737
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 830	1 839 768 361	1077692531
Including:			
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	514 650 184	294831294
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	62 317 043	41518913
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11078788407

Table 127

An analysis of the enterprise's mortality

Payment means	Payment Obligations	Absolute solvency	Relativity of payment
1	2	3	4
Balance liquidity			
A1 – Permanent assets	P1-Commitment expiration date	A1-P1	A1 / P1
A2 - Fast money convertible assets	P2 – Short term liabilities	A2-P2	A2 / P2
A3 slow-moving assets	P3 – Long term liabilities	A3-P3	A3 / P3

Billing capacity			
A1 – Permanent assets	Current liabilities (JM)	A1-JM	A1 / JM
A1 – Permanent assets		A1 + A2-JM	A1 + A2 / JM
A1 – Permanent assets		A1 + A2 + A3-JM	A1 + A2 + A3 / JM

Financial sustainability and its types: absolute and normal stability, unstable and crisis circumstances.

As a result of the study of the system of financial stability indicators in Uzbekistan, it should be noted that the system of financial stability indicators is different in different sources. It is difficult to say exactly. However, they can be integrated into one of the components of the balance and the aggregate of the balance.

The system of indicators that characterizes financial stability can be grouped into the following two components:

1. Indicators of financial stability on assets, capital and liabilities structure. These include financial independence (autonomy), financial dependency, debt ratio, return coefficient and other indicators. This series defines the order of separation of other sources of long-term assets, current assets, sources of their own resources and liabilities, as indicators characterizing the financial stability.

2. Indicators of sustainability associated with asset financing. These indicators include the provision of working capital, maneuverability, inventories, cash flows, ie coefficients calculated by the ratio of their working capital to different assets and capital.

All parameters of financial stability are governed by the establishment of norms in the practice of the Commonwealth of Independent States. But this practice is not used internationally.

Another important contributor to the assessment of financial stability is the fact that they are studied in absolute terms. Under this procedure, three key indicators of financial stability will be assessed. These indicators include: Cash flow from Ownership (OMON);

O'AMN = UMM-UMA

Here is: IPC - source of own resources;

UMA - long-term assets.

2. source of financing by means of own funds and borrowed funds (MPLR);

MAP = OMNN + UMKQ

At the same time: IPCS - long-term loans and borrowings

3. Stock and the total cost of a source of bond financing source (JM_{HM})

$$JM_{HM} = MA_{KMHM} + Q_{MKQ}$$

You are here: Q_{MKQ} - short-term loans and borrowings (including suppliers and contractors with the account books as well)

Table 128

Coefficients of financing of long-term assets by own and borrowed funds

Indicators	Detection	Principle
Provisioning ratio of long-term assets (PPE) source (PPP)	UMP / UMA	Over 1.0
Provision for long-term assets and long-term liabilities (UMM)	$UMM + UMM / UMA$	Minimumis 1.0

Table 129

Calculation of Cash Flows and Financing Level for Reserves and Expenditures

Indicators	Detection	Reserve and Funding Financing Status (+, -)
Cash of own turnover (OMON).	$UMM - UMA$	$O'AMN - ZX$
Own cash and long-term debt stock (HUMMN).	$UMM + UMM - UMA$	$O'MMIN - ZX$
Total Cash (JMN).	$UMM + UMM - MFA + QMM$	$JMN - ZX$

The turnover ratio is the component of the ratio of current assets' turnover with their own turnover. It is also possible to evaluate the sustainability of the entity, depending on the current status of financing from sources and resources.

It is also possible to calculate the adequacy and shortfall of funds in reserve and cost savings. The coefficient method is a comparative study of the situation in the reserve and financing costs, which is crucial in studying its positive shifts.

Table 130**Rotational Capital Reserves**

Indicators	Detection	Measure
1. Self-employment coefficient	O'AMN / ZX	0.6-0.8
2. The own funds and the provision of long-term debt funds rate	O'MMIN / ZX	The minimum is 1.0
3. Provision of Total funds	JMN / ZX	Over 1

The turnover ratio is the component of the ratio of current assets' turnover with their own turnover. It is also possible to evaluate the sustainability of the entity, depending on the current status of financing from sources and resources. The applicable rules are compiled on the following terms:

Table 131**Terms of reference for absolute terms of financial stability**

Sources of financing by means of reserve and expenditure			
O'AMN > ZX	O'AMN ZX	O'AMN ZX	O'AMN ZX
O'AMN + UMM > ZX	O'AMN + UMM > ZX	O'AMN + UMM < ZX	O'AMN + UMM < ZX
JM > ZX	JM > ZX	JM > ZX	JM < ZX
1. The absolute stable financial situation	2. Normal (moderate) stable financial situation	3. Absolute condition	4. Volatility in the crisis

Table 132**Analysis of absolute indicators of financial stability**

Indicator name	Per diem	At the end of the period	Change +, -	Growth Rate, %

1. Own source of funds (CPC)	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 438 610	130.7
2. Long-term assets (UBA)	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2 373 468 015	123.2
3. Operating cash (OMON)	-2 473 937 479	-2 468 966 884	4 970 595	99.78
4. Long term loans (UMM)	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149	7 628 523 003	2.63
5. Equity and Long-term Loans, Debt Securities (UAMN + UMM)	2 201 552 667	9 835 046 265	7 633 493 598	4.46
6. Short-Term Loans and Receivables (QMM)	14 744 216	8 878 479	-5 865 737	60.2
7. Total Source for Funding (JM)	2 216 296 883	9 843 924 744	7 627 627 861	4.44
8. Reserves and Expenses (ZX)	2 185 621 680	9 488 500 196	7 302 878 516	4.34
9. Own Loans Proportion (OCAM) – ZX	-288 315 799	-11 957 467 080	11 669 151 281	41.4
10. The own funds and the provision of long-term debt funds rate (O'AMN + um) –ZX	15 930 987	3 465 498 069	3 449 567 082	231
11. Total funding (JM) -ZX	30 675 203	355 424 548	325 049 345	11.8

Conclusion: In analyzing the equity, capital adequacy and creditworthiness of the enterprise in financing financial resources, it should be noted that the indicators for the current period have changed positively as compared to the previous period. IRA and the cost of financing the two conditions fulfilled. The financial stability of the company's exclusive IFA cynical positive evaluation.

The company's own analysis of the provision of working capital

Circulating assets are a prerequisite for the establishment of production and continuing operations, ensuring financial sustainability, improving the financial position, competitiveness and growth.

The use of working capital means the state of financing at the expense of current activities. If funds are insufficient to finance, then the obligations are to be financed out of the proceeds of the loan. However, this will result in a major part of the effectiveness of the activity by borrowers. At the same time, it should be noted that the economy, which has been aggravated and strongly competitive, radically changed the content of the assets and activities. It is impossible to imagine the development of today's economy only at the expense of own resources. At the same time, privileged conditions in debt relations, firms and companies and business entities are increasingly in need of debt capital. It is difficult to see how much a buggy is funded only by its own funds.

The items are divided into long-term and current assets according to the order in the balance sheet. The sources of funding for assets can also be divided into their own and borrowed funds according to a single component. Own funds belonging to this undertaking, it has its own source of funds (capital reserve, the added capital, retained earnings and other capital) ratio expressed, if the loan due to the long-term and short-term liabilities (current) assets xarakterlaydi financing.

Obligations in long-term assets aimed at long-term (more than one year) obligations, as the resource-based (up to one year) and short-term liabilities as it is composed.

The circulating assets include inventories and uncompleted production and future periods.

The major part of the first group is production reserves, which are an active part of the branded material reserves.

The value of the second group of floating assets is formed on the basis of the nature of the enterprise or the industry, production and supply, operation and technology.

The focus of analysis: the funds under the organization and use; the level of circulating assets; Effective and optimal use of working capital; Determine opportunities for econometric sustainability; by focusing on concrete solutions to the growth of profits through economics.

The main purpose of the project is to identify and manage the identified deficiencies in the effective use of working capital, to identify and set up appropriate opportunities to improve the financial situation.

The issue of normalization of working capital is also emphasized in the analysis. Non-normalized and non-normalized assets are determined based on their production and technological properties.

Waste storages of production warehouses, warehouses and finished goods are included in the list of convertible turnover assets. The remaining current assets are non-adjusting, non-adjustable.

When evaluating the efficacy of non-circulating plaques, their conversion coefficients and rotation times are evaluated.

Increasing turnover and circulation cycle reflects the intensity of use of circulating assets.

The value of net assets is crucial in assessing the cash flows.
 Net assets means the undertaking will be financed with long -term assets and the current value of that undertaking debt obligations in which the property value is understood.³⁵

The formula for determining the net assets value is as follows:

$$\text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities} = \text{Net assets}$$

Table 133

Current Assets and Their Analysis

Balance items	Balance line	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference is +, -
Basic tools:				
Balance value	012	7 104 110 120	10 452 934 960	3 348 824 840
Intangible Assets:				
Balance sheet value	022	417 151	345 379	71 772
Total of long-term investments	030			
Study equipment	090	-	-	-
Additional capital	100	2,834,711,892	1 572 602 311	1262109581
Other long-term assets	110-120	280 492 782	567 317 310	6331746
Total inventories of commodities	140	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	227 907 461
Future expense	190	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224	7 074 971 055
Delayed expenses	200	-	-	-
Total debtors	210	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	1 062 704 069
Funds	320	171 917 383	468 669 767	296 752 384
Short-term investment	370	-	-	-
Other Current assets	380	117 495 315	160 480 738	42 985 423
Total Assets	JA	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11 078 788 407

³⁵14-сонли БХМС “Хусусий капитал тўғрисида ҳисобот” (АВ томонидан 07.04.2004 й.

Long term liabilities	490	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149	7 628 523 003
Liabilities	600	776 820 046	8 878 479	1 848 646 840
Total Liabilities	JM	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989	8 700 349 797
Net assets	JA-JM	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 435 610

Conclusion: The total amount of assets in the enterprise increased by 11 078 788 407 thousand UZS compared to the beginning of the period . In turn, the amount of liabilities increased by 8,700,349,797,000 UZS compared to the beginning of the year . Net asset value at the beginning of the period 745 794 7 466 thousand at the end of the period 10 124 233 076 thousand UZS. Compared to the beginning of the period, its absolute expression made up 131.0% in the relative expression of 2,378,435,610 UZS. The growth rate was 31.0 percent.

Table 134

Net assets and their effectiveness analysis³⁶

Indicators	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference is +, -
Net assets value , UZS thousand	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 435 610
Total Assets , thousand	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11 078 788 407
Authorized capital , thousand UZS	614 384 306	828 202 670	213818364
Net earnings , thousand UZS	3 362 225 550	5 180 801 340	1 818 575 790
Net Profit , Thousand UZS	507 693 607	974 038 284	466 344 677
Coefficient of accumulation of pure assets in total assets	0.586	0.417	-0.169
Coefficient of ratio of net assets to charter capital	12.61	12.22	-0.39
Rotational turnover ratio	0.434	0.511	0.77
Period of rotation of pure assets , days	829	705	-124

³⁶Васильева Л.С. Финансовый анализ: Учебник / Л.С. Васильева, М.В. Петровская. – 3-е изд., стер. – М.: Кнорус, 2010. – 816 с.

Net Profit ability ,%	6.5	9.6	3.1

Conclusion: The ratio of net assets to total assets in the enterprise decreased by -0.169 compared to the beginning of the year and the net assets ratio to -0.39 compared to the beginning of the year , while the net asset rotation coefficient increased by 0.77 compared with the beginning of the period. The net turnover period declined from 829 days to 705 days. The speed of rotation has risen to 124 days. The net profitability of the net assets increased from 6.5% to 9.6%.

"Uzbekistan Railways" financial performance report (2016-2017)

Indicators Name	2017	2016
Net sale of products (goods, works and services) (cloth NDS)	5 180 801 340	3 362 225 550
The cost of sold products (goods, works and services)	3,191,287,162	2 474 622 038
Gross benefit of sales of products (goods, works and services)	1 989 514 178	887 603 512
Period expenses	752 744 444	568 302 199
Other operating costs	178 630 359	135 306 333
Benefits of core business	1 415 400 093	454 607 646
Costs of financing activities	833 455 050	159 047 300
Income from financial activities	506 789 162	269 112 080
Profit benefits (profit) can be earned up to the threshold	1 088 734 205	564 672 426
Benefits and Losses	0	0
Income tax (profit)	30,730,557	16 304 363
Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456
Net profit of the reporting period	974 038 284	507 693 607

Refinancing capital is used to cover the costs and expenses. Funds for reserve and expense financing include own funds and short-term funds.

The source of its own funds will be used to finance long-term assets in the balance sheet with the accompanying obligation. Under the terms and conditions of the business, only long-term assets are fully distributed, while only a portion of their equity is allocated to long-term assets.

This value is defined as the sum of its working capital in the language of analysts.

UMM + UMM-UMA = O AMN

You are here: Study haven for brining cash working capital;

IPM - source of funds (line 480)

UMM - Long Term Liabilities (line 600)

UMA - Long-term assets (line 130)

Table 135

Sum of own working capital and analysis of its change

Indicators	Balance line	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference is +, -
1. Source of their own resources	480	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 438 610
2. Long-term liabilities	600	4,675,490 146	12 304 013 149	7 628 523 003
3. Long-term assets	130	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2 373 468 015
4. Cash flow from own working capital		2 201 552 667	9 835 046 265	7 633 493 598

Conclusion:the company in cash at the beginning of the period 2 201 552 667 thousand UZS at the end of the period 835 046 9 265 thousand UZS. In comparison with the beginning of the period increased by 7 633 493 598 thousand UZS.

Analysis of the company's financial stability ratio

It should be noted that in the assessment of financial stability the financial coefficients are not based on any single system. Their diverse sources have different types and content.

Financial sustainability coefficients - show how the risk of the company's owners and creditors is distributed.

As indicators of financial stability - the balance assets and liabilities structure , assets and liabilities separate indicators characterizing the relationship between the objects is provided .

Assess the financial condition and stability in the ratio h to assess the company's evaluation of the current and future state of the maliyaviy the most appropriate method.

Financial stability indicators include the following:

Financial stability of their assets and liabilities related indicators;

Financial stability theoretical term and current assets associated with the indicators.

Table 136

Indicators of financial stability and equity

Coefficients	Definition	Unity expression
Independence of the DF ratio	Umm/BJ	UMM - The source of your own resources BJ - Total funds
Ratio of own resources and liabilities ratio	Umm/M	M-Responsibilities
Financial dependency coefficient	BJ/Umm	BJ-total balance Umm is the source of its own resources
Coefficient of accumulation of attracted investments	JQK/JK	JQK-J alb capital (M) JK – total capital (BJ)
Private Equity Maternity Coefficient	UAMN/BJ, M	UAMN is cash of own turnover
Financial sustainability coefficient	Umm/jqk	
Coefficient of liabilities ratio ratio	M/Umm	M-Responsibilities Umm-Own source
Debt coefficient of accumulation coefficient	M/BJ	M-liabilities (debt bond) BJ-funded funds
The ratio of long-term liabilities to the total amount of funds and liabilities	Umm/ BJ, M	Umm – Long term liabilities
The share of current liabilities in the structure of aggregate funds and liabilities	JM/BJ, M	JM – current liabilities
The ratio of total liabilities to total assets and liabilities	Km/BJ, M	Km-creditor liabilities

Table 137**Financial sustainability and related indicators of current assets**

Coefficients	Detection	Character description
Nominal coefficient (net turnover assets) at the expense of own and borrowed funds of current assets	$\frac{Umm + Umkq - Uma}{JA}$	UmKQ - long-term loans and borrowings Long-term assets
The ratio of current assets to current liabilities (total solvency)	$\frac{JA}{JM}$	JM - Current Liabilities JA-Current Assets
Ratio of current liabilities to current assets	$\frac{JM}{JA}$	
Coefficient of compensation of current assets with own capital	$\frac{Umm}{JA}$	
Individual performance indicators of own funds and long term attracted capital	$\frac{Umm + Umkq - Uma}{ZX}$	Zx-Reserves and Expenses
Long-term assets' long-term borrowing and long-term borrowing coefficient	$\frac{Umm + umkq}{Uma}$	Umkq - long-term loans and borrowings

An assessment of financial stability of enterprises focuses on autonomy, financial dependency, equity and debt ratio, turnover, maneuverability, and coefficient of private equity.

Table 138**Financial stability analysis**

Coefficients	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference is +, -
Indicators of financial stability and equity			
1. Independence of the DF (avtanomiya) ratio	0.586	0.417	-0.169
2. The coefficient of ratio of own resources and liabilities ratio	1.420	0.715	-0.705
3. Coefficient of financial dependency	1,704	2.397	0.693

4. Capacity coefficient of attracted investment	0.413	0.582	0.169
5. Private Equity Maternity Coefficient	0.284	0.971	0.687
6. Financial sustainability coefficient	1,656	0.822	-0.834
7. Coefficient of debt ratio ratio	0.703	1.397	0.694
8. Debt capital has been gained (SDR) itsenti	0.413	0.582	0.169
9. Coefficient of long-term liabilities share in total assets and liabilities	0.857	0.869	0.012
10. The share of total liabilities in the total amount of funds and liabilities	0.143	0.131	-0.012
11. Coefficient of total liabilities on total assets and liabilities	0.139	0.129	-0.010
Financial sustainability of current assets			
Related indicators			
12. Nominal coefficient (net turnover assets) at the expense of own and borrowed funds of current assets,	0.739	0.841	0.102
13. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities (total solvency)	3.83	6.3	2.47
14. The ratio of current liabilities to current assets	0.261	0.158	-0.103
15. The coefficient of current assets' own sources of funding	2,600	0.866	-1.734
16. Indicators of the capitalization of own funds and long-term attracted capital	1.007	1.036	0.029
17. The source of long-term assets with long-term borrowings and coefficient	1.226	1.780	0.554

Conclusion: The autonomy coefficient of the enterprise has decreased to -0.169 compared to the beginning of the year, and the ratio of the share capital ratio has dropped to -0.705, the financial coefficient has increased by 0.693 compared to the beginning of the year, the aggregate capital ratio increased by 0.169, and the private equity maturity coefficient increased to 0.687 financial stability ratio -0,834 decreased,

the share of long-term obligations in total liabilities tarikbidagiYùfó result of the change and the beginning of the period is equal to 0.012 b you want.

In its own source of funding hisobigna assets ratio compared to the beginning of the period 0,102 back n , the ratio of current assets to current liabilities ratio increased by 3.83 to 6.3, and this positive assessment.

The current capital adequacy ratio has declined sharply compared to the beginning of the period.

Bonding of long-term assets at the beginning of the period amounted to 1.226 at the end of the period and amounted to 1,780 at the end of the period.

Dynamic analysis of financial stability

The analysis of the report on the balance sheet and financial performance places a special emphasis on the dynamic assessment of the business development and financial sustainability of the undertaking .

Dynamic evaluation indicators characterize periodic learning in years. It is important to examine the dynamics of the investment projects in terms of their efficiency and timeliness, as well as the future development of the company's strategy .

Table 139

Dynamic analysis of absolute expression of stability

Indicators	Years				Change , +, -		
	2014 year	2015 year	2016y	2017y	201 y. 201 to 4 yrs	2017 y. 201 to 5 y	2017 y. 2016 y.
Net assets	6 295 344335	6 467 512 422	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	3 828 888 741	3 656 720 654	2 378 435 610
CashbackLoans	1 104 247 158	1 214 671 838	2 201 552 667	9 835 046 265	8 730 799 107	8 620 374 427	7 633 493 598
Reserve and expense by means of total funds	-168 254 689	- 122 854 241	-288 315 799	-11 957 467 080	12 125 721 769	12 080 321 321	11 669 151 281

Reserves and expense are funded by own funds and long-term borrowings	125 564 238	145 234 589	15 930 987	3 465 498 069	3 339 933 831	3 320 63 480	3 449 567 082
5. Reserves and expenses are funded through own funds	144 523 422	156 463 542	30 675 203	355 424 548	210 901 126	198 961 006	325 049 345

Conclusion: In the last four years, the company has had a situation when its backup and expense is financed by its own resources and borrowed funds. The financial sources of the enterprise have been achieved in all conditions, except for the cash flows and their back-up costs.

Table 140

Dynamic analysis of relative expression of financial stability

Financial sustainability indicators	Detection	Years				Change +, -		
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 y. - 2014 y.	2016 y. - 2015 y.	2017 y. - 2016 y.
1. A coefficient of autonomy (financial independence) (Ka) Normal rate: 0.5 and above (optimal ratio: 0.6-0.7)	Private Equity / Assets	0.512	0.524	0.586	0.417	-0.95	-0,107	-0.169
2. Long-term financial independence coefficient (Kum) The normal rate is 0.9, the critical level is 0.75	(Own Loans + Long Term Liabilities) / Assets	0.865	0.912	0.941	0.923	0,058	0.011	0.018
3. Financial dependency	Liabilities /	0.422	0,408	0.413	0.582	0.160	0.174	0.169

coefficient (Kmq) Optimal rate-0.5	Assets	*	*					
4. Coefficient of supply with own working capital (Moomn) Normal rate: 0.1 and above	(Own source - Non-current assets) / Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Capitalization coefficient (Kk) Over 1 indicates its dependence on debt capital.	Liabilities / Source of own capital	0.665 *	0.670 *	0.703	1.397	0.732	0.670	0.694
6. The funding ratio (K m). Depending on the smaller the dependency	Own source / loan capital	1.31 *	1.45 *	1.65	10.82	9,51	9,37	9,17

Conclusion: During the years of the autonomous coefficient of the enterprise, the growth trend for 2014-2016 has been observed in 2017. Long-term financial independence coefficient. Long-term financial independence has been on the rise over the years. There has also been an increase in the ratio of financial dependency coefficient to liabilities ratio. This can be regarded as a negative phenomenon. That is, the share of liabilities in the aggregate capital increases sharply compared to previous years.

The relationship between the US and the South is the highest in 2017. The bottom result was observed in 2014.

Identification of internal opportunities to strengthen the financial sustainability of the enterprise and identification of measures for its implementation

In a competitive economy, financial intermediation is the key to ensuring the survival of the enterprise.

The most important factors of financial sustainability are the proper selection of the ratio of sources of financing, growth, efficiency of financing, solvency, liquidity, business and market activation.

The issue of paying for solvency in the growth of earnings and profits is central to financial stability. Therefore, the focus is on the growth of the assets - earnings - the growth of the profits and their relationships with their growth.

Important attention is paid to the formation of the optimal level and composition of assets, the optimal solution for their financing, the effective use of assets and the correctness of the effectiveness of the activity.

Failure to maintain financial stability creates a lot of problems and challenges. These taxpayers lead to the financial situation, the economic downturn, and the collapse of competition.

It is important to address the organizational, technical, economic and financial capacity of financial sustainability.

Economic and financial opportunities require a very complex process of study. Particular attention should be paid to the funding opportunities. Financial resources are the key to improving the viability of the enterprise. Their solutions are the result of economic phenomena and processes, as well as their effect and result. Therefore, first of all, special attention is paid to alternative sources of resources, their efficient use and effectiveness analysis.

At the same time, it is necessary to pay special attention not only to the managing staff, but also to the provision of information to external stakeholders (partners, suppliers, consumers and users) with a database on the financial situation and its future changes.

Negative aspects of financial standing and stability are not a process that shapes immunity.

Ensuring financial stability is not just a matter of adjustment to the enterprise. To do this, of course, to provide macroeconomic stability and external factors critical factors also save the company a positive natijaviylikni extending to the rest.

What should be done to raise financial stability:

First of all, it is necessary to carry out a deep structural transformation of the balance. At the same time, the main attention should be paid to sources of funding, sources of funding, the growth of private equity, and the significant increase in its total financial potential. This is the only early solution of the capital increase, its efficiency, resulting Provision be achieved on the basis of the added capital, reserves, capital and profit growth at the expense of anger is achieved.

Second, important opportunities for financial sustainability include optimization of costs and costs, the formation of a substantial part of their production and operations, and the avoidance of excessive costs .

Improving financial capacities also plays an important role in establishing good relations with creditors.

Made Yavis stability in the balance mod absolute pleasure through the evaluation of the normal financial stability, financial stability, unstable, going through zero level of the financial situation, the company in a position to go to the second position-depth study of the structural and concrete solutions allow managers to formulate conclusions should be the focus of attention.

Another important aspect of financial sustainability should be the ability to manage debt and creditworthiness wisely. Their turnover and rotation cycle should be based on periodic learning based on financial options.

Repetition Questions

What is sustainability?

What is financial stability?

Purpose , purpose and objectives of financial stability analysis?
 Financial stability indicator system: absolute and relative indicators?
 Absolute financial burden and its conditions?
 Stable stability and its essential conditions?
 Instability and its Causes?
 Economic Insolvency, Monetary Conductivity and Its Important Requirements?
 What are economic resources?
 What are Financial Resources?
 What is human capital?
 Economic resources and their financial structure?
 Liquidity of economic resources?
 The Role of Economic Resources Structuring and Placement in Paying for Payment?
 The Role of Economic Resources in Ensuring Financial Sustainability and Sustainability?
 The Concept of Funding and its Determination?
 Analysis of own turnover?
 Financial Info dynamic stability analysis?
 Coefficients of financial stability of the enterprise?
 Financial independence (autonomy) ratio?
 Coefficient of dependency?
 Identify internal opportunities to strengthen the financial sustainability of the enterprise?

Consolidated accounting balance of Uzbekistan Railways

Indicators	2017-2020yy.				
ACTIVE	01-January 2017	01-aprel 2017	01-July 2017	01-october 2017	01-January 2018
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	11 151 959 813	11 195 178 476	11 778 032 823	12 593 199 960
The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	11 341 824 771	13 056 620 251	13 186 532 286	14,773,593,626
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,423,307 367	3 788 793 507	3,945,211 086	4 125 679 858	4 320 658 666

Residual value of property, plant and equipment	7 104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9 060 852 428	10 452 934 960
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379
Capital investments	2,834,711,892	3 308 810 890	1 783 170 063	2 396 325 565	1 572 602 311
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289 782 140	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2. Current assets	2,978,372,713	3 522 490 664	4 234 880 927	10 571 776 648	11 683 693 105
Production stocks	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1 047 437 972
Future expense	1 366 091 169	1 926 260 257	2 439 824 162	8 466 493 743	8 441 062 224
Funds	171 917 383	167,990,329	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other Current assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118 290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Total debtors	503 338 335	552 299 315	670 396 824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Including:					
Calculations with customers	163 855 350	162 134 584	179 194 017	304 669 491	268 038 094
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	6 510 004	8 801 153	5 388 750	5 252 951
Total Assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15,430,059,403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065
PASSIVE	01-January 2017	01-aprel 2017	01-July 2017	01-october 2017	01-January 2018
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 233 076
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670

Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6,480,827,061	6,590,448 428	8 121 422 920
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	6 106 833 686	6 785 114 489	13 386 066 041	14 152 659 989
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4,675,490 146	5 329 297 527	5 927 142 095	12 154 367 349	12 304 013 149
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	12 729 877	10 091 394	9 142 953	8 878 479
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 830	764 806 282	847 881 000	1 222 555 739	1 839 768 361
Including:					
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	177 094 949	250 590 908	306 494 641	514 650 184
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	35 632 293	40 718 997	40 080 238	62 317 043
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	14,674,450 477	15,430,059 403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065

Identification of internal opportunities to strengthen the financial sustainability of the enterprise and identification of measures for its implementation

In a competitive economy, financial intermediation is the key to ensuring the survival of the enterprise.

The most important factors of financial sustainability are the proper selection of the ratio of sources of financing, growth, efficiency of financing, solvency, liquidity, business and market activation.

The issue of paying for solvency in the growth of earnings and profits is central to financial stability. Therefore, the focus is on the growth of the assets - earnings - the growth of the profits and their relationships with their growth.

Important attention is paid to the formation of the optimal level and composition of assets, the optimal solution for their financing, the effective use of assets and the correctness of the effectiveness of the activity.

Failure to maintain financial stability creates a lot of problems and challenges. These taxpayers lead to the financial situation, the economic downturn, and the collapse of competition.

It is important to address the organizational, technical, economic and financial capacity of financial sustainability.

Economic and financial opportunities require a very complex process of study. Particular attention should be paid to the funding opportunities. Financial resources are the key to improving the viability of the enterprise. Their solutions are the result of economic phenomena and processes, as well as their effect and result. Therefore, first of all, special attention is paid to alternative sources of resources, their efficient use and effectiveness analysis.

At the same time, it is necessary to pay special attention not only to the managing staff, but also to the provision of information to external stakeholders (partners, suppliers, consumers and users) with a database on the financial situation and its future changes.

Negative aspects of financial standing and stability are not a process that shapes immunity.

Ensuring financial stability is not just a matter of adjustment to the enterprise. Certainly, external factors, as well as important factors in ensuring macroeconomic stability, should also help to ensure positive results in the enterprise.

What should be done to raise financial stability:

First of all, it is necessary to carry out a deep structural transformation of the balance. At the same time, the main attention should be paid to sources of funding, sources of funding, the growth of private equity, and the significant increase in its total financial potential. The only solution to this is the growth of capital, capital and reserve capital, which are achieved on the basis of its efficiency, efficiency and reliability.

Second, important opportunities for financial sustainability include optimization of costs and costs, the formation of a substantial part of their production and operations, and the avoidance of excessive costs.

Improving financial capacities also plays an important role in establishing good relations with creditors.

Managers need to pay close attention to financial stability, financial stability, financial stability, financial crises, crises, and the formation of conclusions that allow for concrete solutions that make the enterprise transition from one state to the next.

Another important aspect of financial sustainability should be the ability to manage debt and creditworthiness wisely. Their turnover and rotation cycle should be based on periodic learning based on financial options.

Repetition Questions

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What is financial stability ?

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The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	11 341 824 771	13 056 620 251	13 186 532 286	14,773,593, 626
Depreciation of					4 320 658

fixed assets	3,423,307 367	3 788 793 507	3,945,211 086	4 125 679 858	666
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9 060 852 428	10 452 934 960
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379
Capital investments	2,834,711, 892	3 308 810 890	1 783 170 063	2 396 325 565	1 572 602 311
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289 782 140	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2. Current assets	2,978,372, 713	3 522 490 664	4 234 880 927	10 571 776 648	11 683 693 105
Production stocks	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1 047 437 972
Future expense	1 366 091 169	1 926 260 257	2 439 824 162	8 466 493 743	8 441 062 224
Funds	171 917 383	167,990,3 29	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other Current Assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118 290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Total debtors	503 338 335	552 299 315	670 396 824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Including:					
Calculations with customers	163 855 350	162 134 584	179 194 017	304 669 491	268 038 094
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	6 510 004	8 801 153	5 388 750	5 252 951
Total assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15,430,05 9,403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065
PASSIVE	01-January	01-aprel	01-July	01-october	01-January

	2017	2017	2017	2017	2018
1. Own source of funds	745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 233 076
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6,480,827 ,061	6,590,448 428	8 121 422 920
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	6 106 833 686	6 785 114 489	13 386 066 041	14 152 659 989
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4,675,490 146	5 329 297 527	5 927 142 095	12 154 367 349	12 304 013 149
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	12 729 877	10 091 394	9 142 953	8 878 479
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 830	764 806 282	847 881 000	1 222 555 739	1 839 768 361
Including:					
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	177 094 949	250 590 908	306 494 641	514 650 184
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	35 632 293	40 718 997	40 080 238	62 317 043
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	14,674,45 0 477	15,430,05 9 403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065

Theme 1.7. Creditworthiness analysis

Purpose, goals and objectives of credit analysis.

Credit characteristic.

Basic methods of credit assessment and analysis: expert assessment and scoring system.

The peculiarities of the credit policy of commercial banks in assessing creditworthiness.

Assessing the reliability of the enterprise.

Ability to analyze competitive production.

Income analysis.

Credit Purpose Analysis.

Evaluation of creditworthiness in financial ratios.

Analysis of loan security.

Risk analysis. Duration of monitoring of creditworthiness.

Purpose, goals and objectives of credit analysis

Businesses are in need of debt capital in economic activity. Because the initial investment will not always be enough for entrepreneurs. Observation of the business life of the economically developed countries shows that 90% of the business is accounted for by debt capital. As it can be seen, the enterprises are always attracted to the full business projects and plans, and they benefit from its use.

Enterprises qualify for the credit assessment and approval of the regulatory acts rights in each of our businesses without the ability to return the loan, the debt has to be. These criteria, the Ministry of Economy, Central Bank of the Republic of insolvent enterprises to work with the Commission and relevant ministries The quantities by name.

The composition of long-term and short-term loans does not affect the formalities of debt relations. That is, in both cases, there is a need for adequate and analytical actions on the analysis of financial condition. Usually required force of long, medium and short-term credits and loans tarkiblanishi. But the account of their short and long-term practice of the implementation of the city part of the group.

Long-term loans - long-term assets (fixed assets, non-current assets, capital investment, installation equipment, buy them, purchase, repair, science, and other fields) to finance a period of more than a year.

Short-term loans - to replenish current, floating assets. increase sales and other purposes for up to one year.

Long and short-term loans of enterprises, and the development of detailed business plans and investment projects should pay attention. But before that, the company's financial condition, the study of mold.

Attracting credit resources also needs to pay special attention to risk assessment. Unfortunately, there are no clear methodological guidelines for analytical solutions in practice.

As the most important object of the financial analysis of the credit granting enterprise, its solvency and coefficient of coefficients are first assessed.

Credit resources received by enterprises depend not only on the solvency of the enterprise, but also on the liquidity level of its capital. Therefore, the analysis of balance sheet assets of the enterprises based on mobile position, and slowly rotating assets, and money from the state of illiquid assets, payment terms, short-term and long-term commitments, permanent liability illiquid and liquid sources of funds are required to assess the right .

Lenders have recently been experiencing frequent and unstable credit resources. Therefore , in the analysis of creditworthiness of enterprises it is recommended to consider the following additional issues in the financial condition analysis;

- profitability of enterprises;
- condition of turnover funds;
- amount of own funds, their participation in the main and turnover capital;
- growth rates of products produced and sold;
- the status of accounts receivable and payable incoming and outgoing payments;
- the existence of cash and securities of enterprises, and other aspects.

In assessing the current and prospective development of the enterprise, the following important aspects are addressed by banks.

Table 141

Evaluating the Borrower's Activities

Measuring element symbols	Indicators
Customer's commitment to business development :	growth dynamics ;
	variability;
	promising .
Changes in demand for products (works, services) :	customer description;
	market size and quality indicators ;
	sales volume;
	evaluation order;
	sale plan ;
	demand stability;
	commodity turnover ;
	risks .
Proposal change :	competitors status;
	correspondence;
	transfers risk ;
	price stability;

	reasons dependent to labor force ;
	availability of demand for foreign currency .
Quality classification of products :	level of technology ;
	product quality;
	capital and labor capacity.
Competitive rate :	competitors;
	intensity of competition;
	barriers to entry into the market;
	market share of competitors.

The aim of the credit analysis is to retrospectively analyze the capabilities of enterprises to increase their cash assets by analyzing their financial condition and outcomes in attracting credit, borrowed funds.

In assessing the creditworthiness of enterprises, the following tasks are addressed:

- periodic examinations of creditworthiness of enterprises;
- financial stability of enterprises, assessment of assets and capital utilization;
- assessment of the condition of funds allocation, their turnover;
- assessment of additional indicators, such as the status of past due obligations, changes in the level of financial independence of the enterprises, growth in sales, and the status of liquid assets;

The level and quality of creditworthiness analyzes depend on the completeness of information sources and their detailed knowledge. Therefore, structuring and structuring information learned in the analysis is an important issue. Below are the estimates of enterprises' creditworthiness, sources of analysis and their requirements.

Table 142

Internal and external financial analysis of creditworthiness in information sources

Sources of internal financial analysis	Sources of external financial analysis
Constituent documents	Constituent documents
Third party Contact Documents	Only documents related to the lender
Business plan, technical feasibility study	Business plan, technical feasibility study
Project estimate documentation	-
Initial documentation (assessment of fixed assets, their composition, movement, status of the turnover, movement,	-
Analytical credentials	-

Accounting Reports	Accounting Reports
Statistical Reports	Statistical Reports
Tax reports	Tax reports
Audit conclusions, audits and audits	Final Auditor's Report
-	Certificate of Qualification of the Borrower/Borrower/Promoter/ Goodwill
-	Information on credit history
-	Other credit organization information
Specific information on permissible and undetectable types of activity	Specific information on permissible and undetectable types of activity
Macroeconomic and special information (state programs, sources for network development, etc.)	Macroeconomic and special information (branch programs, sources for network development, etc.)
Information on environmental standards	Information on environmental standards

Analyzes also provide important information on the content and content of the sources provided. These requirements, when assessing the creditworthiness of the client, will allow the external analyst to prepare a full answer to the questionnaire that will be disseminated to attract credit resources. This will allow preventing various types of credit risks in attracting credit facilities, lending institutions to replenish the attracted resources in time and interest, and increase their liquidity.

Table 143

Structure of resources to be provided when assessing client's credit worthiness

Information resources	Information Structure
Foundation Documents :	capital composition;
	directions distribution ;
	a) the structure of the premises ;
	the internal structure of the corporate client .
Accounting Report :	enterprise ownership structure and the preference;
	enterprise financial position, solvency and financial stability;
	the effective use of borrowed and borrowed funds ;
	debit, credit obligation, contains and rates;
	the level of coverage of liabilities to payables;

	enterprises;
	flow of funds;
	the risk of default risk .
Technical feasibility study, business plan :	the fame of the enterprises, its reputation;
	enterprise development strategies;
	the quality of the structure;
	quality of supply ;
	the quality of assets;
	degree of operational activity ;
	directive armed;
	diversification of sales market ;
	based on the demand for funds.
Credit bureaus :	restricted loans;
	use of loans ;
	reding history.
Other banks :	loans ;
	use of loans ;
	financial assets.
Organizations, Competitors :	reputation ;
	share ;
	inexperience ;
	the role of the tackle .
Buyers :	the reputation of the peasant ;
	amount of sale;
	quality of product;
	terms of lending to customers.
Suppliers of goods :	creditor's reputation ;
	terms of crediting;
	the volume of deliveries ;
	good position .
Other sources (rating agencies, stock market data, etc.) :	acoustic data ;
	searching information ;
	special reports ;
	statistical sources .

Credit characteristic

The study of credit relations and solvency in the development of economic entities is a topical issue . Banks have been able to reduce their risks by reducing the risks of creditworthiness of businesses , improving their profitability through the rational use of credit resources and strengthening their financial stability.

Credit eligibility indicators need to be addressed in two ways:

1. From the borrower's point of view, the creditworthiness level is the ability to make a loan agreement with the ability to repay the loans in a timely manner.

2. From the point of view of the Bank, the creditworthiness level is taken into account in determining the correctness of the amount of the loan to the enterprise.³⁷

It is well known that in the conditions of liberalization of the economy commercialization of business entities and banks will occur. This, in spite of the property form of the collateral, is economically completely independent, requiring its own expenses to be capitalized. As a result of the financial support of the business, the inner development of business activities is not always adequate. For this reason, companies often require more money, and this need can be covered by bank loans. Bank loans are a necessary prerequisite for not only the source of financial support of enterprises and organizations, but also their continuing functioning through their targeted, timely and secure provision.

In order to attain the goals set in their business activities and to ensure that their loans are returned to the bank effectively, commercial banks need to investigate the financial condition of the client in a timely manner.

In assessing the creditworthiness, banks should not only assess the past period's customer data, but also forecast their future financial position. Objective assessment of financial stability and credit risk exposure enables the Bank to effectively manage its loan resources and profit.

The liberalization of the sectors of the economy, as an important task, requires the need for accounting of foreign experience based on the solvency and sustainability of enterprises. The main thing is to keep a new balance sheet on accounting. Grouping assets and liabilities on the balance sheet items allows for a thorough analysis of solvency and creditworthiness.

The main methods of credit assessment and analysis are: expert assessment system and scoring system

The criteria for formulating a creditworthiness assessment methodology in banks and enterprises are based on criteria. This criterion should provide an opportunity to fully evaluate the creditworthiness of enterprises.

Based on the following assumptions in assessing creditworthiness in the world and in our country.³⁸

- client behavior (Febrile);
- customer satisfaction ;
- interest on the repayment of funds to find a Cain;
- customer's ;
- creditworthiness;

³⁷Ш.З.Абдуллаева “Банк рисклари шароитида тижорат банкларининг кредит портфелини диверсификациялаш”
Автореф.

дисс. ... и.ф.д. – Тошкент. 2000. 239-240 б;

³⁸Raximov M. Iqtisodiyot sub`ektlari moliyaviy holatining tahlili. O`quvqo'llanma. T.; Iqtisod-Moliya, 2015. -392 b.

- following conditions of credit operations ;
- level of control over legal aspects of client activity .

The methodological basis of the analysis of enterprises' creditworthiness should be separately established, established and maintained from the point of view of the enterprise and bank .

Table 144

Assessment of enterprises' creditworthiness

Methodological approach	Shared Documents	Important
From enterprise point of view	1-NAS, "Accounting Policies and Financial Reporting"	Ability to cover liabilities
From the perspective of the bank	Procedure for Loan and Equivalent Transactions (Credit Policy)	Creditworthiness

The analysis of credit solvency of enterprises and assessment of the main legal document regulating the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan 17-17 / 86 dated July 26, 1998 approved by the Ministry of Justice (14.08.1998 No. Ehold registered) 1 "Accounting Policies and Financial Reporting" is the NAS.

The methodology of credit lending and the procedure of crediting (credit policy) , developed by each commercial bank, will serve as a methodological basis for the enterprise's creditworthiness.

The method of crediting and balancing operations (credit policy) is a methodology for studying the creditworthiness of enterprises as a method of calculating the credit repayment capacity of businesses and a system of risk assessment.

The procedure for crediting and balancing operations of each bank has been developed, according to which the methodology of calculating the credit repayment capacity of economic entities and risk assessment system (Scoring Analysis System) . The creditworthiness of business entities in the methodology of calculating the credit repayment capability and the risk assessment system - the financial status of subjects, the timely and complete replacement of their loans.

The creditworthiness of business entities is characterized by a number of indicators. Limited number of indicators, and each served by a commercial bank customers caused by the activity of specific IB is determined.

This methodology includes indicators of creditworthiness: indicators for loan repayment, liquidity and equity (independence ratio), as well as dynamics of turnover of assets, unpaid debts, profitability and turnover of circulating assets.

The main creditworthiness indicators are the following coefficients:

Coverage, liquidity and equity (sovereignty).

Liquidity indicators are used to estimate the ratio of the most liquid elements in the balance sheet and the short-term liabilities. The higher the redemption of these liabilities at the expense of quickly-sold assets, the firm's position is so reliable and the higher the ability to borrow from the bank.

1. Coefficient of coverage

The rate of repayment of the balance (QK) current assets (JA) expenses for the next period (KDX), has been postponed expenses (KX) and past-due receivables (MUDQ), calculated as the ratio of separatism in the mabjuriyatlarg.

$$QK = \frac{JA - KDX - KX - MUDQ}{JM}$$

The financial condition of a business entity can be considered as good if liquid assets are at least twice shorter than the liabilities. This is the highest limit of the criterion. When the undertaking has liquidity assets equal to the amount of short-term liabilities, this criterion is considered to be the minimum benchmark.

Table 145

Coverage ratio of commercial stock "O'zsanaotqurilish" rules established by the Bank

№	Limit of the criterion	Ball
	$Qk > 2$	12
	$2 > Qk > 1$	8
	$1 > Qk > 0.5$	3
	Qq is less than < 0.5	0

Table 146

**Uzbekistan Railways
slime ratio analysis**

Indicators	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference
Current assets	2,978,372,713	11 683 693 105	8 705 320 392
Future expense	1 366 091 169	8 441 062 224	7 074 971 055

Delayed expenses	-	-	
Expired debit Orlin obligations	-	-	
Current liabilities	776 820 046	1 848 646 840	1 071 826 794
Coefficient of coefficient	2.075	1,754	0.321

Conclusion: The compensation coefficient 2.075ni per 1,754 by the end of the period. The absolute change was 0.321. Coverage coefficient can be estimated at the beginning of the period by 12 points and 8 points at the end of the period.

2. Liquidity ratio.

Liquidity is a fast, easy-to-sell, capitalization of the company's principal or circulating capital, and the liquidity of the bank is the timely and full repayment of its obligations to cash outflows from its liquidity (derived from the Latin liquidity word liquidity).

Liquidity is the rate of sales of these assets and valuables and their cash flow, and the solvency is to have enough money to cover the needs and buy necessary items.

The liquidity coefficient indicates a high rate of solvency of the business entity in which current liabilities can be covered by the most liquid assets (excluding cash and commodity stocks, requiring a certain amount of time to convert into cash).

Liquidity ratio of cash, short term investments and evelo of funds (in addition to the expiry of the term) the sum of current liabilities ratio is found. This is not a source of payment, rather than inventory . That is, real liquid assets are taken into account .

$$LK = PM + KM I + DQ - MO'DQ / JM$$

Liquidity coefficient (LK) is calculated as the sum of money (PM), short-term investment (QI), receivables (DQ) and overdue accounts receivable debt ratio (CGS) to current account deficits (CUs).

№	Limit of the criterion	Ball
	$LK > 1.5$	15
	$1.5 > LK \geq 1$	10
	$1 > LK > 0.5$	3
	The first is less than < 0.5	0

Picture 3. Evaluation of the enterprise's creditworthiness with the liquidity ratio

Table 147

**Uzbekistan Railways
liquidity coefficient analysis**

Indicators	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference
Funds	171 917 383	468 669 767	296 752 384
Short-term financial investments	117 495 315	160 480 738	42 985 423
Debtors' commitments	503 338 335	1 566 042 404	1 062 704 069
Current accounts receivable	-	-	-
Current liabilities	776 820 046	1 848 646 840	1 071 826 794
Liquidity coefficient	1.020	1.187	0.167

Conclusion: The liquidity coefficient 1,020 by the end of the period 1 187 per semester . The absolute change of 0. 167 respectively. The coefficient of coefficient can be evaluated at the beginning of the period and 10 points by the end of the period .

3. Independence coefficient

Independence ratio (M K), the private equity (PE) business end of the balance sheet total liabilities (BJ) to be calculated by the company to reflect the independence of the sources of the funds borrowed.

$$MK = XK / BJ$$

The value of this indicator should not be less than 30% . Depending on the high turnover of circulating assets and the nature of the business entity's business, the acceptable level of this indicator may be lower.

If the filling of this coefficient is less than 15% if the loan is considered to be the highest risk.

№	Limit of the criterion	Ball
	$MK > 60\%$	12
	$60\% > MK \geq 30\%$	8
	$30\% > MK > 15\%$	3
	$MK < 15\%$	0

**Picture 4. Evaluation of the creditworthiness of the enterprise
with the independence coefficient**

Table 148

Uzbekistan Railways
analysis of the independence coefficient

Indicators	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference
Private Equity	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 438 610
Total balance	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11 078 788 407
Independence coefficient	0.586	0.417	-0.169

Summary: Independence and the beginning of the period coefficient is 0.58, which is equal to 0,417 at the end of the period. The absolute change - 0. 169 respectively. The financial independence can be evaluated with 8 points.

If the sum of the results is calculated less than 9 points after calculating the above three indicators of creditworthiness, then such an enterprise might be granted a loan.

If the sum of scores is 9 to 19 points, such a company is considered to be unpaid and may only be loaned in exceptional cases with high-liquid assets.

Even in a high degree of independence, a large part of the enterprise's own funds can be invested in long-term assets and can not adequately participate in the formation of turnover assets - material reserves and production costs. Therefore, it is necessary to consider whether it has a working capital (OMMM) to estimate its creditworthiness.

$$OBS = (XK + UMKQ) - UMA$$

Where:

XK - private equity;

IPCS - long-term loans and borrowings

UMA - long-term assets

Table 150

Uzbekistan Railways
cash flow analysis of own turnover

Indicators	The beginning of the period	End of the period	The difference
Private Equity (Own Funds)	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 438 610

Long - term loans and borrowings	4 675 490 146	12 304 013 149	7 628 523 003
Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2 373 468 015
Cashback turnover	2 201 552 667	9 835 046 265	7 633 493 598

Conclusion: Cash turnover increased by 7 633 493 598 thousand UZS compared to the previous year. This change in the amount of private capital 2 378 438 the amount of 610 thousand UZS and an increase in long-term loans declined 7 628 523 due to the increase of 003 thousand UZS.

In the assessment of corporate creditworthiness, the analysis of taxes is studied separately. The purpose of the analysis of hazards is to assess the extent and degree of protection of credit facilities.

The analysis of enterprises' creditworthiness:

- dynamics of evaluation indicators;
- balance track of the composition;
- assets and profits;
- expectations of cash earnings;
- the main directions of financial and economic activity are focused on.

Among the quantitative currencies, credit analysis analyzes the following key estimates:

- liquidity coefficients ;
- coefficient of debt ratio ;
- turnover and profitability indicators .

The term of the loan is a necessary condition. That's why it is important that its credit repayment be attracted to a long and short term. Credit resources are returned together with interest payments on overdue payments.

If payments and interest are paid on time, the client's confidence in the lender will increase. This is the most important aspect of the customer's credit history.

The peculiarities of the credit policy of commercial banks in assessing creditworthiness

Bank Credit Policy : This year, the Bank's loan portfolio development, in particular, ensuring the bank's compliance with the lending principles in line with the requirements of regulatory acts regulating the credit relations of the Central Bank, efficient management of the loan portfolio, assessing and minimizing the risks arising in the lending process. , identification of activities related to credit monitoring and its cancellation, diversification of credit portfolio and z consists of the sum of the related policy measures.

The main purpose of the Bank's lending policy is to ensure that the available resources are generated by directing the real sector of the economy to loans and balancing operations.

Commercial banks credit policy is produced as a separate document and approved by the Board of the Bank. Each bank credit policy development and implementation of must. Policy development and execution of the responsibility for other members of the Board of Directors and the Board of the bank, bank officials zmmasiga assigned.

The credit policy varies depending on the type and content of the bank.

K Reding policy directions given to the size and shape of the loans , the ratio between short-term and long-term loans , financial information , etc. the right analysis of the process of the loan portfolio, as well as measures to ensure the funds significant attention is paid to the right.

The aim of any policy generally consists of the following: a long-term investment in high-income shareholders in order to maintain liquidity, risk diversification, policies and measures to guarantee the unity of the region to comply with the laws and regulations, credits e x meet the needs.

The strategic directions of lending are determined and approved by the Board of the Bank .

Credit policy is the basis of documentary credit management . Developed and enforced credit policy by İşbank is one of the most effective ways to manage credit . This document defines the terms and conditions of the lending activity of the bank .

The purpose of the Bank's credit policy is to:

- Issues related to the definition and formation of the Bank's loan portfolio (types, types of loan repayments, maturity, amount and quality);
- The list of powers, entrusted to the Deputy Chairperson of the Board for the credit activity, the Chairman of the Credit Committee and the Credit Inspector (maximum loan amounts and types);
- total liabilities of the Bank in the field of crediting and provision of information;
- description of the credit review and decision-making system;
- required documents attached to the loan application and a list of the documents kept in the credit (debtor's financial report, loan agreement, pledge, guarantee agreement, etc.);
- Detailed information on who is responsible for storage and verification of credit transactions, who and how and in which case;
- Basic provisions of credit granting, acceptance, valuation and implementation;
- a description of the principles that determine the quality of all loans;
- Setting and displaying the highest credit privileges (ie loan amounts and the highest ratio of bank's total assets);
- The banking sector serves as the main sector of the loan portfolio, the sector, the sector of the economy or sector;

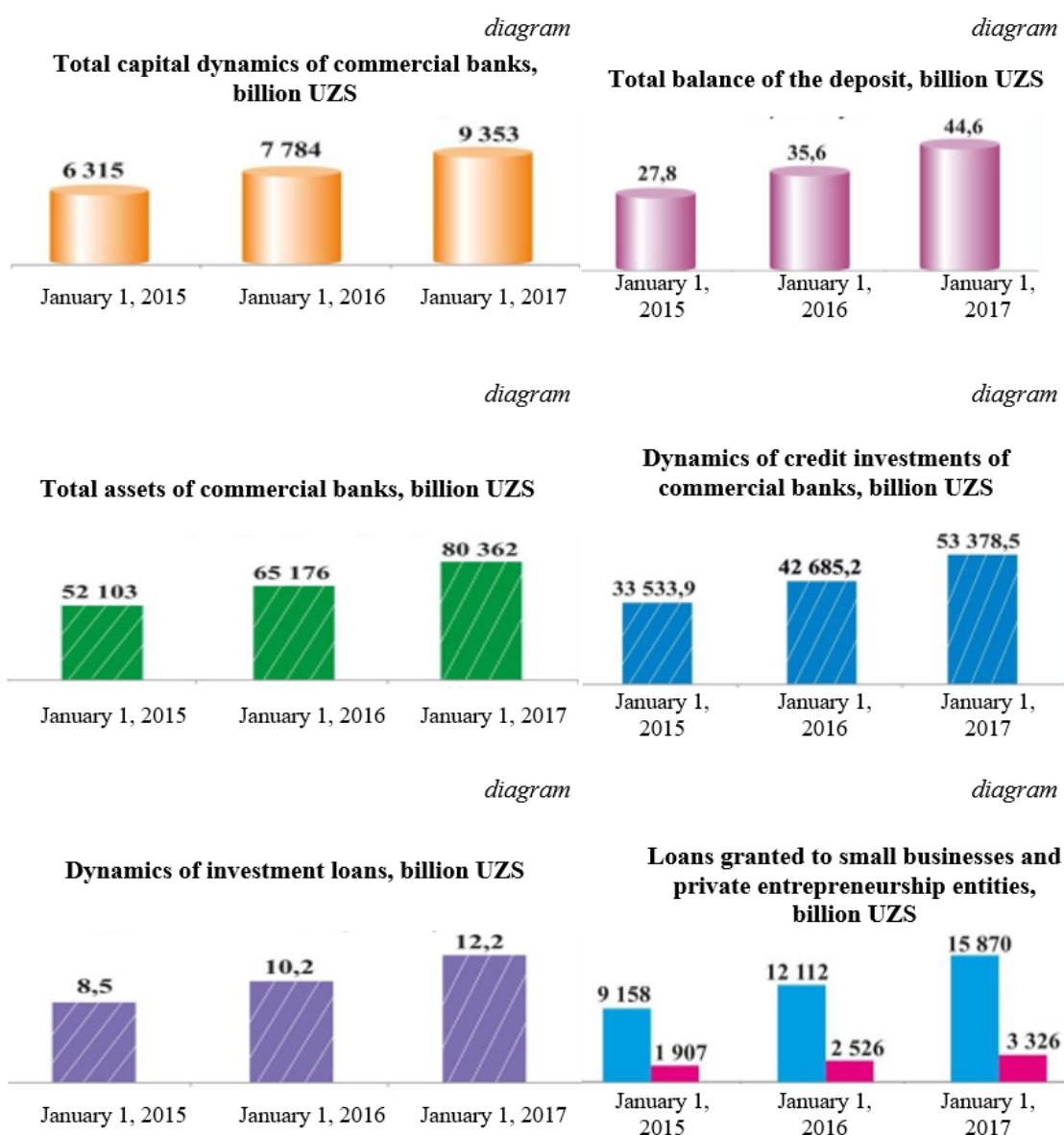
- Structure and analysis of problem loans, which show how to deal with problems .

The credit policy of commercial banks is the basis of effective credit management.

The credit policy of each bank is governed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Joint Stock Companies and Protection of Shareholders' Rights", "On Banks and Banking Activity" and other Banking Laws, and the decisions of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, commercial banks, credit policy requirements, on the development of students in accordance with Regulation Ayesha.

Increasing the creditworthiness of commercial banks depends on the quality of their loan portfolio.

Dynamic change of commercial banks loans in Uzbekistan *



*** Banking Structure in Uzbekistan : Foreign Banks (5) ; Private banks (7); Joint-stock commercial banks (11); Government Banks (3)**

General aspects. In analyzing the creditworthiness of banks, the following complex indicators system should be studied.

Table 151

Balancing liquidity analysis methodology

General analysis of balance liquidity		Analysis of corporate liquidity indices
Conversion Factor Analysis		
Analysis of profitability indicators		
Analysis of Financial Indicators		
Analysis of the probability of insolvency bankruptcy		

Enterprise liquidity is the ability to quickly and efficiently convert its assets into cash with a view to covering the enterprise's existing obligations.

The solvency of the enterprise is the ability to pay for all obligations without damaging the enterprise's capital. In general, the liquidity of the enterprise is technological, ie, the rate of return on assets , and the liquidity of the enterprise's bookkeeping balance.

Balance liquidity is achieved through the rapid sale of assets in order to cover current liabilities .

Balance liquidity is generated by the quick sale of active funds in order to cover current liabilities on the passive.

Improve the liquidity of the balance term placement of funds they require to come across the term niches to attract special attention should be paid. The amount of assets to be equal to the amount of liability that can be deducted from liabilities is the same. High levels of assets with high liquidity in assets make the company's liquidity high .

Liquidity requirements can be calculated for any period. Demand and offer for liquidity resources are always changing . A non-liquidity venture can not be solvent.

Table 152

Dynamics of refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1994-2017)

Duration of the transaction	%	Duration of the transaction	%	Duration of the transaction	%

28.06.2017 - ...	14				
01.01.2015 - 27.06.2017	9	01.01.2002 - 15.07.2003	30	01/08/1996 - 01/12/1996	48
01.01.2014 - 31.12.2014	10	01.07.2000 - 31.12.2001	24	01/07/1996 - 31/07/1996	60
01.01.2011 - 31.12.2013	12	01.06.2000 - 30.06.2000	27.6	01/08/1995 - 30.06.1996	84
15.07.2006 - 31.12.2010	14	01.05.2000 - 31.05.2000	28.8	01.07.1995 - 31.07.1995	120
21.12.2004 - 14.07.2006	16	01.04.2000 - 30.04.2000	30	20.03.1995 - 30.06.1995	300
05.07.2004 to 20.12.2004	18	01/01/1998 - 31.03.2000	36	01.02.1995 - 19.03.1995	250
10.09.2003 - 04.07.2004	20	01.11.1997 - 31.12.1997	30	01.10.1994 - 31.01.1995	225
16.07.2003 - 09.09.2003	24	01.01.1997 - 31.10.1997	39.6	02.05.1994 to 30.09.1994	150

In today's practice, it is necessary to characterize the study of indicators of 5 content groups in the system of indicators, which are analyzed by the commercial banks in the financial analysis of long-term and short-term loans to business entities . These indicators are as follows:

- creditworthiness and liquidity coefficients
- coefficients of activity
- financial leverage coefficients
- conductivity coefficients
- coefficients characterizing desalination

Table 153

Economic entities by commercial banks on credit qualifications were spotted account under evaluation indicators

Spotted account under evaluation indicators			
Coefficient of coefficients	Indicators	Detection	Character description
Financial status indicators			
Liquidity coefficients :	Current liquidity ;	K = JA/KMM	JA- J Fixed Assets KMM- Q short-term liabilities
	Instant liquidity .	K = LA/KMM	LA- L assets

Indicating business activity: indicators:	Turnover of assets ;	$K = ST/A$	ST-sale earnings A- Average annual value of assets
	Main capital turnover ;	$K = ST/AK$	AK- A is a social capital
	Turnover of current assets ;	$K = ST/JA$	JA- J Fixed Assets
	Turnover of accounts receivable ;	$K = ST/DM$	DM- D e-learning workshops
	INVENTORY rotation ;	$ST/INVENTORY$	INVENTORY- T over inventories
	TM, Turnover of goods .	$ST/TM, T$	TM is a finished product T-goods
Financial leverage coefficients:	The ratio of liabilities to assets ;	Ma /A	Major Responsibilities
	Academic obligations z capital ratio ;	Maj/UK	UK- Study z capital funds (source)
	The ratio of liabilities to equity capital ;	Maj/AK	AK- A ktsionerlik capital
	Long-term liabilities to equity ;	UMM/ EC	UMM- He zoq-term liabilities
	The ratio of equity to assets .	UK/A	
Financial efficiency coefficients			
Profitability ratios :	Gross Profit Amount ;	$K = YaF/ST$	GP-Gross Profit ST-sale proceeds
	Net Operating Profit Rate ;	$K = SOF/ST$	SOF pure operating profit
	Net Profit Rate .	$K = SF/ST$	SF Net Benefit
Profitability coefficients :	Profitability of assets .	$K = SF, STKF/A$	Benefits to STKF tax payment
Benefitsof the action:	Common shares profitability coefficient ;	$K = D/Ak$	D is the sum of divested shares on ordinary shares A - The number of ordinary shares
	Dividend rate of the share .	$K = Db/Ab$	Db - Dividends declared on one share The market price of the whole stock

Indicators for debt repayment:	Interest rate reductions ;	$K = F/FT$	FT - interest payments F-Accounting period benefits
	Interest rate reductions coefficient .	$K = F/T$	T-Payments = interest + lease payments + dividends on preferred stock + other payments

The current status of the main valuation indicators will be determined by reference to the movement of credit resources, compared to regulatory ones. The third group generally does not have optimal and statistical norms (according to specific features of the enterprise, network characteristics and other specific conditions)

Based on the results of these indicators, rating scores can be calculated, if required.

Table 154

Business credit capacity assessment should be quantitative indicators

Indicators	Detection	Character description
1. Independence coefficient	Study MM/BJ	Study MM- Funny source of funds BJ-Balance total
2. The share of turnover assets in aggregate assets	JA/A	JA - Current assets A- total assets
3. Self-sufficiency ratio	Study MM + UMK Q- UMA / JA	UMA - Long-term assets UMC Q Short-term loans and borrowings
4. The current liquidity ratio	JA/KMM	KMM - Short-term liabilities
5. Absolute liquidity quotient i	PM + Q MM Q/KMM	PM- Cash Q MM Q - short term profit.
6. Profitability Ratio	STQF/A	ST Q F - Getting your money back A -average annual asset value
7. Turnover coefficient	ST/A	ST - Net sales of goods

The credit policy differs from the principle of the allocation and provision of credit resources, depending on the nature of the banking credit resources, the direction of the bank, the creditworthiness of the customers, the specific nature of the monetary, monetary, and tax policy of the state.

In this regard, it is possible to notice that there is a significant difference in entrepreneurship, implementation of projects, concessional lending of clients, and the possibility of getting credit relations in the procedure of incentives introduction.

Credit disability and assessment of the analysis of financial and non-financial indicators

Financial and non-financial indicators are used to assess creditworthiness of business entities. When financially studying the business entity, the financial position is evaluated using the financial ratios commonly practiced in banking practice.

During the financial study of the undertaking it is necessary to focus on the financial condition, financial performance and cash flow forecasting and predicting the future financial position of the undertaking.

Several methods are used in the practice of banks in evaluating the business entity's financial position. One of the most accurate results is a complex analysis method. The complex analysis method allows to formulate a concrete conclusion based on the complex study of the financial condition of the undertaking.

A comprehensive analysis of creditworthiness estimates includes:

- liquidity and balance sheet analysis;
- analysis of business turnover;
- an analysis of efficiency indicators of the enterprise;
- analysis of financial sustainability indicators;
- creditworthiness assessment method by scoring model .

Balance-of-liquidity analysis is one of the most important steps in the analysis of enterprises' creditworthiness. Balance of liquidity means the ability to repay short-term liabilities of an enterprise with related assets.

Table 155

The analysis of the balance of active and passive liquidity Articles

Active Ingredients				Passive Substances Concentration			
№	Content	Db	Do	№	Content	Db	Do
A1	Permanent assets	289 412	629149	P1	Maturity dates	762 075	1 893 768
A2	Fast money convertible assets	503 388	1 566 042	P2	Short-term liabilities	14 793	8 878
A3	Slow-moving assets	2 185 621	9488499	P3	Long term liabilities	4 675 490	12 250 010
A4	Assets convertible into hard currency	10 219 731	12 593 199	P4	Permanent passives	7 745 794	10 124 233

A5	Total amount	13 198 152	24 276 889	S P	Passive total	13 198 152	24 276 889

A1- Funds, short-term financial investments

A2 - Debtors' obligations (for 12 months cash)

A3 - Production reserves, future cash flows , overdue expenses (accounts receivable of more than 12 months)

Balance liquidity conditions: $A1 > P1$; $P2$; $A3 > P3$; $A4 < P4$

Balancing the liquidity of the banking practice , fast and absolutely likv id where this determined and evaluated periodically .

Table 156

The first element of liquidity and its changes

№	Content	Db	Do	The difference is +, -	Growth, %
1	Permanent assets	289 412	629149	339 739	218
1	Maturity dates	762 075	1 893 768	1 131 693	248.4
	Funding surplus (A1-P1)	-472 663	-1 264 619	-791 954	267.7

Conclusion: Lack of continuing assets has been met by reimbursement of past due commitments. At the beginning of the year, the deficit amounted to 1,264,619 thousand UZS and at the end of the period amounted to 791,954,000 UZS.

Table 157

The second element of liquidity and its changes

№	Content	Db	Do	The difference	Growth
2	Fast money convertible assets	503 388	1 566 042	1 062 654	311.3
2	Short-term liabilities	14 793	8 878	5 915	60.0
	Funding surplus (A2-P2)	488 595	1 557 164	1 068 569	318.7

Conclusion: It is ensured that the cashless assets (receivables) are sufficient to meet short-term liabilities (short-term loans and borrowings). At the beginning of the year, the excess was 1 557 164 thousand UZS, at the end of the period - 1 068 569 thousand UZS.

Table 158

The third element of liquidity and its changes

№	Content	Db	Do	The difference	Growth
3	Slow-moving assets	2 185 621	9488499	7 302 878	334.1
3	Long term liabilities	4 675 490	12 250 010	7 574 520	162.0
	Funding surplus (A3-P3)	-2 489 869	-2 761 511	271642	110.90

Conclusion: Growth of long-term liabilities (long-term loans and borrowings) of slow-moving assets (commodity stocks) at the beginning of the period (-2 489 869 thousand UZS) and at the end of the period (-2761 511 thousand UZS)

Table 159

The third element of liquidity and its changes

№	Content	Db	Do	The difference	Growth
4	Assets convertible into hard currency	10 219 731	12 593 199	2 373 468	123.2
4	Permanent passives	7 745 794	10 124 233	2 378 439	130.7
	Insufficiency of resource base (P4-A4)	-2 473 937	-2 468 966	4 971	99.8

Conclusion: hard money assets (the sum of long-term assets), which will become a permanent source of funds (passive) in the difference between the beginning of the period -2 473 937 thousand UZS, at the end of the period 2 468 966 thousand UZS.

Table 160

Corporate liquidity indicators and their calculation, Tartibi

Liquidity coefficients of the enterprise	Detection mode	Principles
Current liquidity coefficient (K _{jl}):	A1+A2+A3/P1+	K _{tl} > 2

enterprises the opportunity to cover current obligations .	P2	
Fast liquidity coefficient (Ktl): The rapid liquidity assets of the premises allow the current liabilities to be repaid .	$A1+A2/P1+P2$	$K_{BL} > 0.7$
Liquidity coefficient (Kml): The funds of the enterprise are able to cover current liabilities .	$A1/P1+P2$	$K_{abl} > 0.2$

The next important feature of the complex analysis is to evaluate the degree of asset rotation, ie to study the business activity of the enterprise. Rotation rates indicate the efficiency of using the enterprise's own funds. If there is a high turnover on each type of enterprise assets, then creditworthiness and efficiency will be higher.

In practice, use the following factors to assess the solvency of banks located : the company's current assets management indicators; K enterprises payable q supply indicators; indicators of debts of the enterprise; turnover of commodity stocks.

Current Operating Ratio (Kak) - reflects the efficiency of the asset use and the rate of rotation.

$$Kak = MST \text{ (line 010 line 2) } / \text{Average annual value of current assets (Ayb + Ayo / 2 1 Figure 400, line 780)}$$

Corporate Debt Ratio (KDM) - represents the rate and cycle of accrual of accounts receivable.

$$Kdm = MST \text{ (line 010 line 2) } / \text{Average annual value of debtor liabilities (Dmdb + Dmdo / 2)}$$

Corporate Debt Ratio (CBR) - refers to the rate and cycle of debt repayment.

$$Kkm = MST \text{ (line 010 line 2) } / \text{average annual value of credit liability (Kmdb + Kmdo / 2)}$$

The Company's inventory turnover coefficient (Cinventory) represents the effectiveness of utilization of inventories.

$$Kinventory = MST \text{ (line 010 line 2) } / \text{Average annual value of inventories (Inventoryb + Inventoryo / 2)}$$

Its activities are natijaviylygiga profitability indicators evaluated. High profitability and consequently, the ability to buy different types of assets from high profits. The following is the most important profitability ratios as follows: indicator of the profitability of current assets (K ja; ROA) ; Indicators of private equity profitability (K xk; ROE); sales profitability index (K s; ROS).

The profitability of current assets (K ja; ROA) for a sum corresponding to the amount of assets represents the sum of net profit.

$$Kja; ROA = \text{Net Profit (Line 270 line 2) / Current Assets (390 lines, Figure 1)}$$

Private Equity indicators (K, etc.; ROE) net profit sums of private capital, the company corresponding to the amount reflected.

$$(Kxk; ROE) = \text{Net Profit (Line 270 Figure 2) / Private Equity (line 480-460-470, Figure 1)}$$

Profitability of sales (K s; ROS), a sum gains reflect the amount corresponding to the gross profit .

$$(Ks; ROS) = \text{Gross Profit (030 lines, Figure 2) / net sales of product sales (010 lines, Figure 2)}$$

An analysis of the financial stability indicators indicates that the firm's financial independence or reliability . High share of borrowings in the structure of funding leads to decrease in financial stability.

The main indicators used in the assessment of the creditworthiness of the enterprise are as follows: the independence coefficient ; correlation between debt and equity ; private equity coefficient.

Independence Coefficient (Kmus) - represents the share of private equity in total assets. This coefficient of 0.5 means that the financial stability of the enterprise is financially dependent.

$$Kmus = ((480-460-470) \text{ on the equity line, Figure 1) of the total property} / q \text{ value line (780, Figure 1)}$$

The ratio between debt and equity (KQMn) is the ratio between private equity and debt.

$$CQN = \text{Liabilities (770 stars, Figure 1) / Private pital (480-460-470) line 1)}$$

Private capital movability coefficient (K xkx) - the share of private equity funds in the structure of their turnover. The coefficient of the coefficient should be $> 0.2_x$.

$$Koom = \text{Own turnover (line 480 + 570 + 580-130) Figure 1) / Private Equity (480-460-470) line 1)}$$

Table 161

Actual order of the enterprise's creditworthiness assessment

Option	Content model	Indicators	Db	Do	The difference
The mode used	Anand qualify for the credit analysis of a secular form	Coefficient of coefficient	2.075	1,754	-0.321
		Liquidity coefficient	1.020	1.187	0.167
		Equity funding (independence coefficient)	0.586	0.417	-0.169
		Availability of own working capital (NSOS)	2 201 552	9 835 046	7 633 493

Conclusion: The coefficient of the coefficient of the enterprise was 2,075 at the beginning of the period and 1,754 at the end of the period. That is, the rate of coefficient of coefficient has dropped dramatically.

Liquidity coefficient increased from 1.020 to 1.187.

Equity provision ratio was 0.586 at the beginning of the period and 0.417 at the end of the period.

The amount of working capital compared to the beginning of the period 7 633 493 thousand UZS. This is definitely a positive thing.

Table 163

Comprehensive analysis of the enterprise's creditworthiness

Option	Content model	Indicators	Db	Do	The difference
Comple analysis	Corporate liquidity indices	Current liquidity coefficient	3.906	6.352	2.446
		Quick liquidity coefficient	1.039	1.193	0.154
		liquidity coefficient	0.371	0.641	0.270
		Balance liquidity	0.546	0.825	0.279
	Analysis of corporate capital flows	Indicators of current assets of the enterprise	1.12	0.44	-0.68
		Indicators of receivable debts of the enterprise	6.68	2.14	-4.54
		Indicators of debtor debts of the enterprise	4.41	2.81	-1.60

		Turnover of commodity stocks	4.10	4.94	0.84
	Analysis of efficiency of enterprise activity	Current Assets Profitability Index (ROA)	17.0	8.3	-8.7
		Private Equity Performance Indicators (ROE)	6.5	9.6	3.1
		Sales Profitability Index (ROS)	26.3	38.3	12.0
	Financial stability indicators analysis	Independence coefficient	0, 58 6	0, 41 7	- 0, 16 9
		Correlation between debt and equity	0.70	1.39	0.69
		Private equity coefficient	0.28	0.97	0.69

Conclusion: Current liquidity ratio at K orphanage increased by 2.44% compared to the beginning of the period, liquidity ratio increased to 0.154, absolute liquidity increased to 0.270. The balance sheet has increased by 0.279 compared to the beginning of the period.

Ma blag'lar aylanuvchanligi of the changes are as follows. Thus, the turnover of current assets decreased to -0.68, turnover of accounts receivable -4.54, turnover of credit liabilities - 1.60. The turnover of brand material reserves increased from 4.10 to 4.94.

The corporate profitability rate decreased to 8.7% compared with the previous year, while private equity profitability increased by 3.1% compared to the previous year, and sales profitability increased by 12.0%.

The independence of the enterprise has dropped from 58.6 percent to 41.7 percent in the previous year. The ratio of debt and equity ratios increased from 0.70 to 1.39. This indicates a sharp increase in the amount of loans and borrowings in the current period. Private equity ratio increased from 0.28 to 0.97.

Undertaking non-financial indicators are as follows: the client's reputation in the market; character of the client; target areas of credit; security (pledge); loan repayment terms and so on.

Developed countries are widely used in banking, "6S", "CAMPARI" and "RARTS" models.

Table 164

International Financial Assessment in Credit Evaluation and their classification

Characters	What does it mean?	Description
"6 C" method		
C	Character	Reputation is the customer's character
C	Capacity	Opportunities
C	Cash	Cash
C	Collateral	Guarantee
C	Conditions	Terms
C	Control	Control
" CAMPA RI " method		
C	S character	P eputa, character of the client
A	Ability	The ability to repatriate credit
M	Margin	M arcade, profitability
P	Purpose	K reditlarning ma q y Sadler o'nalishlari
A	Amount	Reading the amount of K
R	Repayment	K REDI Return Policy
I	Insurance	T security, risk of default
The "RARTS" method		
P	Purpose	Purpose of the loan
A	Amount	Amount of debt
R	Repayment	K REDI Return Policy
T	Term	Loan period
S	Security	Accomplishment of loan repayment

These models allow you to make the most appropriate decisions in assessing the creditworthiness of enterprises as they involve many parameters.

Assessing the reliability of the enterprise

The following methodology is based on the assessment of the reliability of enterprises, based on the available analytical resources, and all commercial banks can use their credit policy to manage their business.

This method is consistent with existing legislation norms, procedures, and, most importantly, general requirements for the formation of the information required for analysis.

The main focus of this is to evaluate whether or not corrupt companies have reliable sources in the years to come, and that financial crises do not go into difficulties, bumps and breaks, and that they are reimbursed.

Legitimate valuation rules include the following: First of all, it is necessary to evaluate its comprehensive financial position, its expectations, based on the financial statements published and published by the enterprise. Especially the stock of companies, which are traded on the stock exchange or the stock exchange, attention should be stock market stock market and the market situation of .

The most important findings in assessing enterprise reliability are also outlined based on the results of adjusted coefficients based on the financial data.

According to the express analysis, the effectiveness of the enterprise, financial soundness, change in the profitability rate per one share of reliability; stock price change; Depending on the amount of dividends, the reliability of the enterprise can be summarized.

In turn, regular study of dividend rates of companies and joint-stock companies is not only a matter of regulating credit lines of these enterprises, but also changes in the bank interest rates, and setting credit conditions, as well as determining financial management strategies.

The analysis focuses on the relationship between dividends and interest rates on bank deposits placed on shares of enterprises.

In international practice, the following categories are the proportion of their relationships.

A. When the dividend on the shares exceeds 20% of the outstanding deposit, the company's investment attractiveness is considered the highest.

B. When the dividend on the shares is less than 20 per cent of the outstanding deposit, the company's investment attractiveness is relatively low.

C. Where the dividend on shares does not exceed the rate of returnable deposit, the company's investment attractiveness is assessed as absent

D. If the dividend on the shares is less than the returnable deposit, and the interval between them exceeds 20%, the company's operating effectiveness is assessed as a pass and can not be invested (long-term investments can be considered as exception);

E. In the absence of payment or payment options, these companies are considered to be bankrupt in the event of a crisis.

In assessing the reliability of enterprises, their financial position and effectiveness are also of considerable value. The rating evaluation practice requires that the above indicators be sorted by category.

Concentration and decentralization are also carried out by financial coefficients.

Financial Coefficients can be developed in the following categories:

The K1 category includes enterprises with a high level of financial performance (liquidity, capital structure, profitability and turnover) with a high net worth of industry - reliable, financially stable, attractive, affordable, quality management companies.

Liquidity and equity capital in the K2 category is higher than the average indices, but profitability and turnover indicators are below the average industry index. Such businesses are considered to be financially stable, but investment attractiveness and productivity management are considered low.

The K3 category is high for all indicators of liquidity, but for the rest of the financial indicators, enterprises with moderate state data are included. Such companies are short-term, but are poorly funded, with low investment attractiveness and high quality management.

Entities with current solvency but not fast and non paying capacity in the category of K4 are included in companies with very low indicators of the average index of the group of the financial coefficient. Such businesses are considered as enterprises at the start of the boncotic business.

Category K5 - Enterprises with current creditworthiness of less than or equal to 2, with improper results for all other financial indicators. Such companies are recognized as a boncot or crisis enterprises.

Table 165

Enterprise Indicators and Their Norms

Indicators	Norma	Rating
Current liquidity coefficient	Smaller than 2.0	Dissatisfied
	2.0 and greater	
	Between 2.0 and 2.5	Satisfactory
	2.5 and older, but smaller than 3.0	Good
	3.0 or higher	That's fine
Liquidity ratio	Less than 1.0	Dissatisfied
	1.0 and greater , but less than 1.5	Satisfactory
	1.5 is equal to or more, but less than 2.0	Good
	2,0 or higher	That's fine
Coefficient of supply of own working capital	Less than 0.1	Dissatisfied
	0.1 is equal to or more, but less	Satisfactory

	than 0.15	
	0.15 and equal to or greater but less than 0.3	Good
	0.3 or higher	That's fine
Absolute liquidity coefficient	Less than 1.0	Dissatisfied
	1.0 and greater , but less than 1.5	Satisfactory
	1.5 is equal to or more, but less than 3.0	Good
	3,0 or higher	That's fine
Financial sustainability coefficient	Less than 1.0	Dissatisfied
	1.0 and greater , but less than 1.5	Satisfactory
	1.5 is equal to or more, but less than 3.0	Good
	3,0 or higher	That's fine
Autonomy Coefficient	Depending on the loan rate	Not installed
Private Equity Profitability	Low interest rates on bank deposits	Dissatisfied
	Interest rates on bank deposits are much higher than the inflation rate - 1.25	Satisfactory
	Interest rates on bank deposits are higher than the inflation rate - from 1.25 to 1.5	Good
	Interest rates on bank deposits are relatively high than inflation level 1.5-2.0	That's fine

Altman's formula, which is a combination of a set of indicators and their combination, is used to estimate enterprise reliability. This formula is also recognized as an enterprise model of cost-effectiveness assessment.

$$Z = 6.56 X_1 + 3.26X_2 + 6.72X_3 + 1.05X_4$$

In this case:

X1 - a scroll funds (current assets / total assets);

X2 - p Profit / Total Assets

X3 - total of profits / balances up to interest and taxes

X4 - total of private equity / liabilities

As additional valuation norms for enterprise trustworthiness, it is important to pay attention to the relative superiority of the charter capital, the innovative activity of

the enterprise, the level of attendance at the exhibitions and fairs, and the winning levels.

Enterprise Competitiveness Analysis

The main goal for all countries of the world is to promote economic growth and welfare of the people. Therefore, in all the countries of the world a great importance is attached to creation of competitive farming structures, their modernization and reconstruction, transition to modern, effective forms of organization and management of production.

Enterprise's competitiveness is its superiority over the market opponents and the economic uncertainty. Competitiveness is assessed through a complex set of indicators. The purpose of its evaluation is to determine the position of the enterprise in the sector, region and the international market.

The Enterprise Comparison Algorithm Includes:

- Determination of Purpose;
- Assessment, analyze types of activities;
- Contest selection;
- selection and classification of indicators;
- Evaluation, analysis of indicators;
- summarizing the results of the assessment;
- Preparation of comprehensiveness assessment reports.

Table 166

Indicators of Corcro's competitiveness determination and their identification

Indicators	Detection	The role of the indicator in the evaluation
1. Efficiency of production activity of the enterprise - En		
1.1. Production costs that correspond to the product unit	The product (goods, works and services) of the net proceeds from the sale / sold (the cost of production of goods, works and services)	Indicates the cost effectiveness of product production

1.2. Fund returns	The average annual value of the net earnings / principal items of sales (goods, works and services)	It classifies the effectiveness of the main production facilities
1.3. Production efficiency, %	Gross profit from selling products (goods, works and services) x100% / Full cost of sales	It categorizes the costs
1.4. Labor productivity, thousand UZS / person	Net sales / sales of products (goods, works and services) / Average number of employees	It classifies the effectiveness of the work
2. Financial condition of the enterprise - F_n		
2.1. Autonomous Coffin Fizzian	X ususiy equity / total balance	It classifies the entity's non -dependence on the opposite
2.2. To'lov la or yogurt (SDR) fitsenti	Current assets / Current liabilities	It classifies the performance of the enterprise
2.3. Absolute liquidity coef axis	P ul funds and short-term financial investments / short-term liabilities	Repayment of current commitments reflects the quality of the resources available to the source
2.4. Current assets aylanuvchanlik (SDR) fitsenti	Net revenue from sales of goods (goods, works and services) / average annual value of turnover assets	Returns the number and cycle of rotation of circulating assets

3. Efficiency of organizing sales and promotion of goods - Ec		
3.1 Grain yield, %	Gross profit from sale of products (goods, works and services) x100% / Net gain on sales of products (goods, works and services)	Sells classifies usefulness
3.2. Thai or product warehouses rate	C. Net product sales / product sales (goods, works and services)	Classifies the degradation of the finished product
3.3. Coefficient of utilization of production pipes	The product (goods, works and services) of the net proceeds from the sale / hose capacity Size	It classifies the efficiency of power utilization
3.4. Coefficient of advertising and sales promotion tools.	Gross profit / sales and sales expenses for goods (goods, works and services)	Classifies sales and reimbursement costs
4. Commodity Competitiveness - Kt		
4.1. Brand Quality	Highest, first - class product volume / total product	It classifies the quality level of the product
4.2. Price of the goods	The real cost of goods +, - plans cost far q + benefits	Product offer price

Competitiveness coefficient of the enterprise can be determined by the following formula.³⁹

$$(Kkn): Kkn = 0,15 \times Width + 0,29 \times Fn + 0,23 \times Ec + 0,33 \times Kt, (1)$$

³⁹М.Р.Болтабаев. Иқтисодиёт ва инновацион технологиялар” илмий электрон журналы. Тўқимачилик саноати корхоналарининг рақобатдошлигини баҳолаш услубини такомиллаштириш

Where: K_{kn} - the competitiveness ratio of the enterprise; E_n - criterion of efficiency of production activity of the enterprise; F_n - criterion of effectiveness determining the financial position of the enterprise; E_s - efficiency criterion for organizing sales and market promotion; K_t - criteria for the competitiveness of the goods; 0,15, 0,29, 0,23, 0,33 - the coefficients of criteria. The number of coefficients is determined by experts .

SWOD analysis of enterprise competitiveness Methodology of.

The algorithm of competitiveness assessment is characterized by a separate study of financial, production, organization and management, marketing, personnel composition, and technological content.

Table 167

SWOD model for identifying and analyzing competitiveness

Evaluation indicators	1	2	3	4	5
Financial (Rm)					
Structure of Assets	A i	A i	A i	A i	A i
Investment attractiveness	I i	I i	I i	I i	I i
Profitability of assets	D i	D i	D i	D i	D i
Benefit rate	F i	F i	F i	F i	F i
Capital Benefit	K i	K i	K i	K i	K i
Production (RI)					
Use of equipment	U i	U i	U i	U i	U i
Production capacities	K i	K i	K i	K i	K i
Number of employees	X i	X i	X i	X i	X i
Quality Assurance System	S i	S i	S i	S i	S i
Labor productivity	M i	M i	M i	M i	M i
Age of technological equipment	T i	T i	T i	T i	T i
Establishment and Management (Rb)					
Number of managerial staff and engineer technicians	B i	B i	B i	B i	B i
The tendency of managing staff to change in the environment	M i	M i	M i	M i	M i
Clear definition of functions and functions	F i	F i	F i	F i	F i
Structure of management structure	S i	S i	S i	S i	S i
Quality of information used in management	M i	M i	M i	M i	M i
Structure of Management Structure	T i	T i	T i	T i	T i
Marketing (Rr)					
Market share	B i	B i	B i	B i	B i

Brand reputation	F i	F i	F i	F i	F i
Brand prestige	P i	P i	P i	P i	P i
Advertising Effectiveness	R i	R i	R i	R i	R i
Strategy	S i	S i	S i	S i	S i
Acknowledgment policy	Ts i	Ts i	Ts i	Ts i	Ts i
Organizational and technical aspects of sales	J i	J i	J i	J i	J i
Quality of services	X i	X i	X i	X i	X i
Number of customers	M i	M i	M i	M i	M i
Structure of Staff (Rx)					
Level of qualification of personnel	K i	K i	K i	K i	K i
Level of technical competence of sales staff	X i	X i	X i	X i	X i
Technological (Rt)					
Application of standards	S i	S i	S i	S i	S i
New products	Either i	Either i	Either i	Either i	Either i
Innovation and research costs	I i	I i	I i	I i	I i

1, 2, 3, 4, 5-lines are a quality criterion for the competence of enterprises. : 1-excellent; 2 is good; 3-medium; 4 – less than medium, 5 - as anxious.

Table 168

**Competitiveness of the company to identify suspects and
analyzemodels "4R"**

Competitive factors	At the enterprise in question	In conventions		
			AT	
Products (Rm)				
Glad	Rm _{one}	Rm _{one}	Rm _{one}	Rm _{one}
Terms of Service	Rm ₂	Rm ₂	Rm ₂	Rm ₂
Repair requirements	Rm ₃	Rm ₃	Rm ₃	Rm ₃
Technical level	Rm _{four}	Rm _{four}	Rm _{four}	Rm _{four}
Reputation of retail space	Rm _{five}	Rm _{five}	Rm _{five}	Rm _{five}
Repair level	Rm ₆	Rm ₆	Rm ₆	Rm ₆
Ease of use of additional services	Rm ₇	Rm ₇	Rm ₇	Rm ₇

Options for choosing services and products	Rm _{eight}	Rm _{eight}	Rm _{eight}	Rm _{eight}
Product Range	Rm ₉			
Price (Rn)				
Retail price	Rn _{one}	Rn _{one}	Rn _{one}	Rn _{one}
Whole sale price	Rn ₂	Rn ₂	Rn ₂	Rn ₂
Discounts	Rn ₃	Rn ₃	Rn ₃	Rn ₃
Accounting forms	Rn _{four}	Rn _{four}	Rn _{four}	Rn _{four}
Region and route of sale (Rs)				
Sales strategy	Rs _{one}	Rs _{one}	Rs _{one}	Rs _{one}
Types of sites	Rs ₂	Rs ₂	Rs ₂	Rs ₂
Number of dealers	Rs ₃	Rs ₃	Rs ₃	Rs ₃
Number of distributors	Rs _{four}	Rs _{four}	Rs _{four}	Rs _{four}
Market rate	Rs _{five}	Rs _{five}	Rs _{five}	Rs _{five}
Sales areas	Rs ₆	Rs ₆	Rs ₆	Rs ₆
Advertising (Rr)				
Advertising forms	Rr _{one}	Rr _{one}	Rr _{one}	Rr _{one}
Placesads	Rr ₂	Rr ₂	Rr ₂	Rr ₂
Advertising budget	Rr ₃	Rr ₃	Rr ₃	Rr ₃
Description Frequency	Rr _{four}	Rr _{four}	Rr _{four}	Rr _{four}
Participation in exhibitions	Rr _{five}	Rr _{five}	Rr _{five}	Rr _{five}
Media Ads	Rr ₆	Rr ₆	Rr ₆	Rr ₆
Discounts	Rr ₇	Rr ₇	Rr ₇	Rr ₇

J.J. Lamben competitive analysis model is widely used in practice. The main indicators are the market share, the share of goods, costs, the level of technology acquisition and image.

Tables 169

Detection and analysis competitiveness at Lambda models

Assessment parameters	Criteria ratings		
	Low 1-2 points	Average 2-3 points	High 4-5 points

Market share	Lesst han 3/1	More than 3/1	leader
Share of goods	Not differentiated	differentiated	unique
Costs	Top competitors	This is the same as other competitors.	Fewer competitors
Technology Acquisition Level	Hard to customize	Replacement will be performed	Fully mastered
Brand image	not	advanced	He has a strong image

The results are evaluated in the scoring system .

Competitiveness , but also internal norms and procedures. - The score tax collector is that

$$R_j = \sqrt[n]{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n},$$

here:

R_j - enterprise rating;

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ - relative expression of the analyzed indicators ; Besides Togo, company also tie the suspect to identify competitive matrix efficiency model widely used on practice.

Revenue analysis

One of the most important indicators for appraisers of creditworthiness is the profitability of the enterprise. When analyzing incomes, it is necessary to evaluate their current and future indicators. In this case, it is important to pay attention to factor analysis. In this regard, credit inspectors, experts should pay attention to the following important questions: what opportunities to maximize profits are available; deep study of the cause of the enterprise, if it acts on the loss; trends (network development programs, future business, market expansion, etc.); cost control features and so on .

Table 170

Analysis of income and its main provisions

Training pumps	Purpose
Analysis revenue structures and learning	A horizontal, vertical and trend analysis of the total volume and structure of the enterprise's earnings is carried out.
Evaluation of income ratio	The absolute expression of profit does not give a final estimate of the financial inconsistency. This is often in their relative terms. It

Training pumps	Purpose
	represents the sum in Stosum assets, expenses and capital.
Factor analysis of income	This makes it possible to assess the impact of internal and external factors affecting profits, and take measures to maximize their profits.
Analysis of the impact of income on financial results	Revenues include an assessment of the impact of financial indicators on expenses and expenses related to expenses and its impact on the financial position of an asset.

Credit analysis of operating income, at including income inspectors products (goods, works and services) Net income from sales, sales of products (goods and services) , cost of production and sales of products (goods, works and services) , gross profit they must emphasize the change in their performance, the reasons for their change and the significance of net profit. This benefit is also a source of loan repayment. Creditors Not only have to pay your debts and pay interest.

Growth clean implementation goods (goods, works and services), cost increase realized goods (goods, works and services) And gross profit change estimate from implementation products (goods, works and services) interdependence and interconnection

I.e; Gross profit growth from of sales products (goods, works and services) should be higher than net revenue growth from the sale of goods (goods, works and services), and its growth must be higher than the growth of the sold product (goods, works and services).

The formula can be expressed as follows.

$$F_s \geq T_s \geq T_x$$

F_c - Growth gross margin from the product (goods, works and services) :

F_s - *Gross profit from realized products (goods, works and services) for the current year / Gross profit from products (goods, works and services), sold in the past year*

T_s - growth in net revenues from sales of products (goods, works and services) :

T_s = *current year sales products (goods, works and services) arguments at the past year net income / sales of products (goods, works and services), and not net profit*

T_x - Sales Growth cost price products (goods, works and services) :

T_x = *on sale products (goods, works and services), and not production at the past year cost / benefit sales of products (goods, works and services) on sale products*

Net income from evaluating implementation products (goods, works and services) by admission clean proceeds from sale their important role in shaping the level of cash must be paid. Since the principle of “accounting” when recognizing or selling income, the fact that cash is used to secure its cash flow does not always ensure the availability of cash on obligations.

W (goods, works and services) based clean cash receipts from sale The following links may naiqlash

$$Tn = DKb + Ts - DQo(2)$$

Tn - cash receipts from the sale of goods (goods, works and services) (derived from cash flow statement);

DQb - amount of receivables from the sale of products (goods, works and services) for the period ;

DQo - amount of receivables from the sale of goods (goods, works and services) at the end of the period ;

Ts - product (goods and services) net income from sales will report on financial results ()

Table 171

Factor analysis of net profit from sales of products (goods, works and services)

Model of interaction units	Economic classifications	
$Ts = UMA * AVumas * AVjavs * FQav$	The average annual value of long-term assets (UMA); AVumas - the share of fixed assets in long-term assets; The share of AVjavs assets in total assets; FQav is the return of the active part of fixed assets	
$T = SJA * Tjas - Tak$	JA The average annual cost of working capital; Tjas - the share of goods in current assets; the coefficient of rotation of goods.	
$Ts = SX * Ixts * MU_i$	X is the average number of employees; The proportion of Ixts employees — staff; Working flour for workers	

Part of the income derived from financial results and emergency situations is analyzed separately from the analysis, and their effect is very different from the above.

Analysis of the use of their term credit and goals

Duration of credit - this loan characterized by time , to return credit a crisis.

The principle of loan repayment means that at any time convenient for the debtor, the specific term of the loan specified in the loan agreement is necessary to repay the loan. The duration of the loan is important for both parties, lenders and borrowers. If the lender repays the loan at a fixed rate, he will have the opportunity to repay it or repay it within the prescribed period. The borrower makes efficient use of

the loan and is interested in timely repayment to the lender and, thus, avoids fines under the contract. As a result of violation of the loan terms, the lender may turn economic measures of the borrower (fines, interest rates, loan repayment, etc.). In cases where these measures do not help, the borrower may collect financial claims through the Economic Court. The duration of the loan depends on the profitability and reuse of resources, the shipment of goods, the timing of the sale of goods and, ultimately, the turnover of working capital.

Purposeful use of credit is an important issue. The essence of this principle is that the borrower's loans should be aimed at achieving a specific goal. The purpose of the loan, such as the acquisition of inventory or reimbursement of production costs, etc., will be reflected in the loan agreement concluded between the enterprise and the bank, intended for a specific object. The company should only cover the loan received to perform the work specified in the loan agreement. At the same time, a loan is granted to a specific concrete asset: production costs, production reserves, finished products, goods shipped, billing documents, etc.

There is a large amount of loans used to cover the total demand in world practice. At the same time, bank loans are used at their discretion to meet the various needs of the borrower in relation to financial resources.

Under current conditions, they are limited to short-term lending and are usually not used in medium-term and long-term lending. In our practice, banks will be granted only loans for a specific purpose.

AT depending on the scope of its activities, the borrower of the company and organization can be divided into some groups.

Providing commercial loans. Loans in this sector are provided to business entities operating in the field of trade and services. These loans have fast turnover, which is crucial for business needs of merchants.

The bank received loans on securities carrying out a sales transaction, stock brokers: brokers, McLean, dealerships the company.

Mortgage loans can be issued on real estate. They are provided by both ordinary and specialized mortgage banks. Currently it is widely used in foreign practice, and even in some sources it is represented as a separate form of credit.

Interbank loans are one of the most common forms of bank loans. The current interbank loan rate is an important factor in determining the policy for granting loans to other types of commercial banks. The exact amount (percentage rate) of this policy determined by the central bank.

At classification goals loan it is important to focus on its long and short term credits. how typically, this is a zaoz long-term loans to finance long-term assets that are negotiable QIs assets accent on financing long-term loans. Duration of discharge is limited to one year and up to one year.

In assessing the current state of balance sheets,

It is necessary to provide the following schematic links Creedites.

Table172

Balance procedures construction and financing

Assets	Donotaddup	Responsibility	Donotaddup	Source of financing
Long-term assets	A4	Source of financing	P4	$P4 \Leftrightarrow A4, A3$
Current assets at including:	$\sum_{a=1}^3$	liabilities at including:	$\sum_{P=1}^3$	
Inventory	A3	Long-term loans and borrowings	P3	$P3 \Leftrightarrow A4$
Debtors liabilities	A2	Short term loans and borrowings	P2	$P2 \Leftrightarrow A3, A2$
Cash	A1	Creditor's obligations	P1	$A1 \Leftrightarrow P1, P2, P3$

Addition to intended use and duration of review it is necessary to assess the level and effectiveness their use .

This implies not only the repayment of the loan and the interest rate in the bank, but also efficiency sectors, networks and businesses borrowed or financed by credit .

Loans will certainly be directed to the implementation of specific projects. Banks need to estimate the effectiveness of funds allocated for project implementation before lending or financing projects.

If a we will take into account practice lending and financing projects in economically developed countries We see that they are paying close attention efficiency of lending to enterprises and organizations .

If the project funds will be economically and financially viable, the project will be funded.

The effectiveness of the loan depends on the volume of production and sales. Basis for implementation principles of efficiency credit. Efficiency requires a clear, targeted use of credit.

The higher the level of production and sales, the less credit cycle turnover by that higher efficiency of credit investments.

Risk analysis. Duration of credit monitoring.

Problems with credit risk and the need for risk management are considered by one of key issues of deepening the market economy and globalization of the international economy .

Credit the risk is concerned, the focus on the nature of these risks character, causes and socio-economic consequences should be.

In international banking practice, risk relationships occur mainly during active operations. The structure of banks, associated with the activities of credit and investment operations.

Bank risks arise, by- It appears to be different, all of them in terms of money, as owner. The loan and interest payments are not fully returned to the reference value.

Credit risk or default risk arises from uncertainty about the timely repayment of the loan and the ability to satisfy the loan terms on the basis of the lender's loan agreement. Credit risk is the biggest of risks faced by banks. Therefore, commercial banks should focus on this process in their credit policy.

It is envisaged that full repayment or partial repayment of loans (which often happens at interest rates and commission fees) or delays in terms of timely repayment of the loan and non-fulfillment of credit conditions.

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower will not be able to repay its obligations in a timely manner in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement.

The best solution for risk banking lending is to ensure that the borrower's creditworthiness and constant monitoring of its financial sustainability are key factors in liquidity and independence (autonomy). Special attention is paid to risks.

Credit risk arises from the inability of the borrower to repay debts, inability to correct cash flows, financial difficulties, low business reputation of managers and business owners or the superiority of criminal sentiment.

At the same time, due to the pressure of state bodies and individuals, these risks are accepted.

High credit risk also depends heavily on low staffing, social tensions and bribery.

Credit risk assessment begins primarily by familiarizing with potential borrowers. Customer reputation, entrepreneurship, production, marketing and financial management are evaluated. It is important to pay close attention to the degree of readiness of the loan offer, its economic, social, environmental significance, the purpose of the loan and its significance for the bank, the borrower, the individual social sector, the network and the region. A positive assessment allows you to make important decisions about your credit products. This process allows the client to assess creditworthiness, financial position and cash flow directly. The final process is definitely a loan agreement.

An important aspect of risk management is the creation of a schedule and the organization of regular monitoring. This process is associated with the rapid monitoring of loans. Its main goal is to identify unpleasant loans and take measures to recover them.

Failure of urgent loans is one of the most noticeable situations. Its main causes include the following: a decrease in receivables; Low liquidity ratio; decline in sales; operating losses; excessive accumulation and maintenance of reserves; loss of important customers, caution of the borrower's business partners, the inability of the management to contact the bank, refuse or postpone their request.

Internal risk assessment factors include: client's credit rating (preventive measures , risk prevention limiting borrowing opportunities at the expense of debt and the potential level of risk, co-financing of the project, partial financing of the debtor's own funds, problem loans in business management and management; protection of contractual obligations (security, security, fines, interest) If paid); internal joint activity (at the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Security, etc.); legal liability except in cases of use, etc.

Actions, aimed at reducing credit risk (minimal consequences, damages): diversification of the loan portfolio; the formation of alternative cash flows; limiting the net amount of loans to one client; discounted loans; Debt repayment may be included in a third party sale.

Credit enhancement measures of enterprises determined on the basis of their financial position and results. In other words, measures that are not feasible for being at disadvantage enterprises, and measures that are impossible to perform, fundamentally different from financial unstable of enterprises . One of them seeks to maintain financial stability, while the other is trying to solve the problem and survive.

Below are some of the most important steps you can take to improve your credit or credit worthiness.

Revision of assets and liabilities of enterprises . What does understanding its content mean?

Businesses liquidity surplus, in order to speed up aylanuvchanligini working capital and intangible assets, necessary for the production of more turnover (sell them, soil, and other ways), the repayment of receivables and payables (Mod), short and targeted placement of long-term financial investments.

A negative change in the ratio between payment and payment obligations should be sought from the lower parts of production and management, and not because of financial burden. That is, the lack of production and sale of goods, excessive production costs, inadequate pricing and much more.

It is necessary to first identify and use internal opportunities to solve the problem of insufficient financing. In a disability environment, there is no economic opportunity to borrow from another organization and justify its trust.

Watch enterprises non-governmental management levels, the balance of their criteria for activities of other objects ajatlarini to reduce or stop self financing .

Companies in cash and cash equivalents I really solid plan in of them and install it constant need at application . Besides, use of funds for debt obligations should be clear moth plan .

To increase acceleration capabilities turnover , it is necessary to eliminate, suspend and terminate current forms of payments.

It is necessary to pay attention to investment activity. enterprises for ensure their creditworthiness. Investment activity is very different from borrowing and redemption.

One of the key factors in assessing credit standing of enterprises are their cash flows, which should be estimated on the basis of current assets associated with the source of borrowing. In turn, excessive asset turnover leads to a trend towards welding. In rare cases, this can lead to artificial growth.

One of the most important measures to improve the creditworthiness of enterprises is the transition to valuation practice by compiling internal and external obligations directly into accounts. Removing internal obligations for a number of corporate obligations does not eliminate these costs. But it also gives a significant breakthrough in increasing solvency.

Test questions

What do you understand about credit worthiness?

What analyzes the creditworthiness of Khoroguan in the database?

Explain the content of credit analysis?

The purpose and objectives of the creditworthiness of the enterprise?

Credit characteristic?

What are some of the main uses and quality assurance for a loan?

Expert review?

Fisheries Counting System?

What are features credit policy of commercial banks in assessing the creditworthiness ?

Rate the reliability of the enterprise?

Analysis of competitive production capacity?

Revenue analysis?

Credit Assay Analysis?

Credit rating in financial terms?

Credit analysis?

Analysis risks ?

Credit bang ability estimate the duration of control ?

It is necessary to determine and analyze the competitiveness ?

Corcro competitiveness indicators and their identification ?

Lamben for determining and analyzing competitiveness ?

"4R" model of analysis of competitiveness of enterprises ?

SWOD for determining and analyzing competitiveness ?

Assets balance of finance ?

Enterprise indicators and their norms ?

Methods of factor analysis of the net income from the product (goods, works and services) ?

What is the procedure for calculating cash flows from the sale of products (goods, works and services) ?

Analysis of income and its basic principles for assessing creditworthiness ?

Explain the “RARTS ” method ?

Explain the essence of the method "KAMPANI " ?

Explain the essence of the method "6C " ?

Assessment of the company's creditworthiness with a coverage ratio ?

Assessment of the company's creditworthiness with a liquidity ratio ?

Assessment of the creditworthiness of the company with an independence factor ?

Comprehensive analysis of the company's credit rating ?

Evaluation of balance sheet liquidity ?

Quantitative indicators to be studied for assessing the creditworthiness of a business unit ?

Indicators evaluated by commercial banks to assess the creditworthiness of business entities ?

Table 173

Consolidated balance sheet railways of Uzbekistan

Indicators	2018y 2017.				
	01-January 2017	01-Apr 2017	01-July 2017	01-Oct2017	01-January 2018
ACTIVE					
1. Long-term assets	10,219,731 945	11,151,959 813	11,195,178 476	11,778 032 823	12,593 199,960
Initial value of basic tools	10,527,417 487	11 341 824 771	13,056,620 251	13 186 532,286	14,773,593,62 6
Depreciation of fixed assets	3,423,307 367	3,788,793 50 7	3,945,211 086	4,125 679 858	4,320,658,666
Residual value of fixed assets	7 104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9,060 852 428	10 452 934 960
Residual value of intangible assets	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379

Capital investment	2 834 711 892	3 308 810 890	1 783 170 063	2,396 325 565	1 572 602 311
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289,782 14 0	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2. Current assets	2 978 372 713	3,522,490,664	4,234,880,927	10,571 776 648	11 683 693 105
Productive reserves	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1,047,437,972
Future expenses	1,366,091 169	1 926 260 257	2,439,824 162	8,466 493,74 3	8 441 062 224
Cash	171,917,383	167 990 329	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other Current assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118,290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Total debtors	503 338 335	552 299 315	670,396,824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Including:					
Settlements with clients and clients	163 855 350	162,134 584	179,194 017	304 669 491	268,038,094
Advance payments to the budget	7,740 384	6,510 004	8,801 153	5,388,750	5,252,951
Total Assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15 430 059 403	22 349 809 471	24,276,893,06 5
Passive	01-January 2017	01-Apr 2017	01-July 2017	01-Oct 2017	01- January 2018
1. Own source of funds	7,745,794 466	8,567,616 79 1	8,644,944 914	8,963,743 4 30	10 124 233 076
Authorized capital	614,384,306	614,384,306	614,384,306	614,384,306	828 202 670
Reserve capital	5,737,851,427	6 360 555 463	6,480,827,061	6,590,448,428	8 121 422 920
Retained benefits	507 693 607	416,753 023	344 928 794	160,996,840	223 400 675
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2. Obligations	5 452 310 192	6 106 833 686	6,785,114,489	13,386,066,04 1	14,152,659,98

					9
Long-term Bank Loans	4,675,490 146	5,329,297 52 7	5,927,142 095	12,154,367,34 9	12 304 013 149
Other Liabilities	14,744,216	12,729,877	10,091,394	9,142,953	8,878,479
Total Liabilities	762 075 830	764 806 282	847 881 000	1,222,555,739	1 839 768 361
Including:					
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219,818 890	177,094 949	250 590 908	306,494,641	514 650 184
Budget commitments	20,798 130	35,632 293	40,718 997	40,080,238	62 317 043
Total balance liabilities	13 198 104 658	14,674,450 4 77	15 430 059 403	22 349 809 471	24,276,893,06 5

Report on the execution of the financial statements of JSC "Uzbek Railways" (2016-2017)

Ratingfor name	2017	2016
Net sales of products (goods, works and services) (NDS fabric)	5 180 801 340	3,362,225,550
Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	3,191,287,162	2,474,622,038
Gross profit from sales of products (goods, works and services)	1,989,514,178	887 603 512
Period expenses	752 744 444	568 302 199
Other operating expenses	178 630 359	135 306 333
Benefits of core business	1 415 400 093	454,607,646
Financingcosts	833 455 050	159 047 300
Income from financial activities	506 789 162	269 112 080
Profit from profit (profit) can be obtained up to the threshold	1,088,734,205	564,672,426
Benefits and Losses	0	0
Income tax (profit)	30,730,577	16 304 363
Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456
Net profit for the reporting period	974 038 284	507 693 607

Theme 1.8. Receivables and payables analysis

Content debit , analysis debtor's debt , target and tasks their analysis .

Formation receivables and payables certificate .

The structure and duration of the analysis of receivables and payables .

Question problems in result dynamics and comparative analysis of performance indicators (debt turnover and analysis of payback) .

Receivables and payables image reduction transfer decision making mechanisms .

Expired receivables and payables analysis. Analysis of inventories for accounts receivable and payable.

Content debit , analysis debtor's debt , target and tasks their analysis

Continuous analysis of receivables and payables aims to strengthen payment discipline, implementation of measures to eliminate overdue receivables and payables , the improvement of the system of payments and settlements between business entities, the timely payment of taxes and obligatory payments to the budget and state funds to ensure the budget and state trust funds, to reduce debt and prevent occurrence possible target debtiness, manage the beads.

Receivables and obligations (debts) on basis of analysis of various segments of the economy, industry, etc. , to improve the bookkeeping mechanism all business entities, as well as banking and financial institutions, payment discipline and their payment on time, to guarantee , taxes and obligatory payments in full can install effective control over the strict observance of current legislation on payment .

Analysis of the status of receivables and payables of business entities, timeliness of enterprises and organizations requires increasing the role and importance of subjects for the systematic organization of the comparison of overdue debts and the adoption of effective measures to reduce them. He also improve macroeconomic performance to prevent the debtor from arising, rational use of working capital and timely repayment of these obligations by business entities . This, in turn, is a prerequisite for socio-economic development.

Work with the debtors and debtors is an a bit daunting. The fact that they are related to the other side does not always give an advantage. Here is what analysts need to do:

First of all, analysis should follow the financial and economic condition premises, inventory financial assets and commitments. First of all, need to determine fact of debt, its amount, basis and timing of its occurrence.

Secondly, there is a need to select a debt repayment approach. Legislative norms allow the creditor at his discretion to take precautionary measures, apply to the judicial indebtedness order or directly apply to the claim for debt recovery It also provides opportunities.

Third the declarant's statement to collect the chosen strategy (for the debtor to court documents, necessary for the fulfillment of the playlist, etc.) are carried out in accordance with long-term to put out specific actions to address current confusion regarding implementing or mitigating its measures must be taken⁴⁰.

The law establishes that accounts receivable from 90 days from the date of occurrence are considered overdue receivables⁴¹. The existence of this in the company will result in fines for officials from 10 to 15 minimum wage.⁴²

Therefore, overdue receivables may cause problems for enterprise managers .

We should mention that months what these conditions must be completed by the contractor begins at that moment. Therefore, to solve the problem the parties will need to supplement the supplementary agreement on the extension of the term of the contractual obligations. Debtor time court proceedings initiated with the development and application of coercive measures, introduced generally not required.

Liabilities received in for a long time and big collection attempts or that such behavior is useless to admit what debt cancellation, in depending on the area to prevent the occurrence b - ul trends. That is, borrowing is unacceptable only after the occurrence of this debt. What you need to do. First of all, stage the conclusions contractual contract can be performed taking into account the exact amount of the obligations and obligations of the parties. These conditions will be an additional guarantee of loss of money in case of arrears.

The debtor and creditors are our strategic partners. They should be treated without legal or social norms. No one wants to break off relations with their partners. Therefore, when analyzing the receivables and the liability of the creditor, it is important to give priority to the structure of the deposit and the history of their continuous operations. First of all, you need to look for reasons for borrowing with a partner, and then a partner.

Borrowing not only contributes to economic relations, but also social life, social relations. Relations with individuals and legal entities is not a problem of separate objects, but also a problem of the whole economy and society. Therefore, it is important to pay close attention to issues such as their occurrence, duration, validity and protection. The increase in debt affects the financial situation, the composition of enterprises, the impossibility of payment. As a result, the viability and viability of the enterprise will be difficult.

Obligations of debtors are defined as the period of time required for a party to pay for an enterprise (separate divisions, branches and affiliates, employees, suppliers and contractors, taxes and other obligatory payments to the budget, earmarked state funds and insurance premiums, shares in the authorized capital of the founders) .

⁴⁰https://www.norma.uz/bizning_sharhlar/debitorlik_qarzi_undirish_mumkin_emas_kechib_yuborilsin

⁴¹Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 12.05.1994 N UP-1154 "On measures to increase the responsibility of enterprises and organizations for timely settlements in the national economy"

⁴²(Article 175 of the Administrative Code)

Debtor's obligations are defined as the counterparty (divisions, affiliates and dependent companies, employees, suppliers and contractors, taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget, targeted government funds and insurance premiums the company shall be obliged to pay short-term liabilities to the enterprise on its share in the charter capital of the founders.

The obligation consists of certain relations of civil law, through which one person (debtor) is invited to act in the interests of the creditor in a certain way, transfer property, perform work, pay, pay or refrain from any actions.⁴³

Obligations arise or arise because of the contract, damages and other grounds stipulated by the Civil Code .

Obligations arise as a result of non-compliance with the provisions of economic agreements.

An agreement is a contract that will be undertaken by one of the parties in the term of the contract entrusted with the transfer of goods, works or services in the area of entrepreneurship, and the other party undertakes to accept goods, works, services and to pay their remuneration.

Arrears the economic entity is charged with official or improper performance, according to its enterprise it is incompatible with the purpose of money and other property, used in violation of payment discipline, holding the subject to bankruptcy or contractual relations in case of other violations occur,

The conditions of the debtor and creditor can mean increase and decrease, addition and subtraction, as well as income and expenses. Its name is mainly based on the balancing asset and passive components, the accountability of assets to passive and passive types.

When analyzing receivables and payables, the content of the analysis consists of a study of the volume, composition, occurrence of liabilities, volatility of liabilities, assessment of tax liabilities, reasons for the occurrence and termination of liabilities, balance of liabilities ,

Among the tasks of the analysis of receivables and payables:

- evaluation of accurate, complete and timely calculation of cash flows and cash flows;
- assessment of strict compliance with bills and payment discipline;
- determination of the composition, types and types of obligations and terms of payments of creditors;
- assessment of past debit and payables, their share in total liabilities ;
- sale of goods on credit, evaluation of obligations for various forms of accounting;
- studying the status of the targeted use of bank loans and loans, as well as covering current liabilities on them;

⁴³Article 234 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan

- Evaluation of current and future tax rates in the enterprise (form of accounts, change in exchange rates, etc.) On the emergence and approval of obligations for the sale of goods (goods, works and services) abroad.

The information necessary for the analysis is obtained from the Statement of Financial Position, Balance Sheet, Balance Sheets and Balance Sheet, as well as balance sheets and financial statements. In addition, internal financial analysis uses the general ledger, account registers, debt securities, receivables and credit certificates and other sources.

Receivables and liabilities of direct business between the end of books accounts will be come with . Here are the reasons their occurrence :

- The most important reason for the emergence of debt is the fact that business entities do not have solvency and financial status. Receivables and payables are characterized by an increase in their volumes, overdue maturity of assets and their low liquidity;

- failure to comply with the contractual relationship will also lead to an increase in debt and creditors' debts; one of the organizational reasons;

- one of the main reasons for the occurrence of obligations is the condition of non-affiliation with the transfer of ownership of money and mutual payments for the sale of goods (goods, works and services) to another person;

- comparison with modern requirements and forms of trade and financial activities, as well as the fact that the calculation of debt rules, strict regulation of borrowing also increases the debt. That is, the amount of expenses incurred on the fact that the state of the debts, but not for the occurrence of debt;

- one of the main reasons for the overdue increase in maturities and repayment is the lack of a borrowing culture from these individuals and legal entities. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that it will be delayed, postponed or repaid, even if there is a risk of repayment of the debt.

Formation of receivables and payables

Analysis of accounts receivable and payable creditiveness their debt to the formation of ponds and changes to prolong attention.

Receivables and payables an indicator of the total amount of formation of venture capital immobilization, a fall in turnover was broken out, liquidity leads to a difficult financial situation. The extension has expired, digital receivables and payables, especially the negative effects on the store.

Debt obligations and creditors in mutual settlements, when the goods (goods, works and services) are sold and paid on different reporting dates. Their occurrence does not lead to any adverse consequences, unless they are agreed upon by a deadline established by law or by law.

The occurrence of debts and creditors at one facility can be avoided only because it not only interferes with the processes, but also the entire system, the goals with the counterparties.

Debtors and creditors are debts so that they know the true amount of stocks. The results of the inventory compiled by the act of comparisons or letters confirming the balance of mutual settlements.

An inventory of the number and reasons for them, as well as the results of the annual financial report added, should be reflected in the explanatory letter.⁴⁴

In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Approval of Financial Reporting Forms and the Rules for Their Filling” on

The balance sheet of the following accounts receivable and payable balance sheets.⁴⁵

Table 174

Debtors' commitment formation pumps⁴⁶

Debtor's structure of liabilities (number of accounts)	Balance sheet	Beginning of period	End of period	The difference is +, -
Debtors , total (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	210	459 586 597	468 253 903	8 667 306
Of which: expired	211	61 242 836	24 341 057	-36 901 779
Debt of customers and clients (from 4000 to 4900)	220	123 172 327	148 701 321	25 528 994
Debt of subdivisions (4110)	230	0	0	0
Debt liabilities of consolidated and associated companies (4120)	240	195 601 703	197 +055 308	one 453 605
Employee benefits (4200)	250	307 414	202 706	-104,708
Suppliers and Contractors (4300)	260	92 643 705	103 815 079	11 171 374
Taxes on the collection of taxes and fees (4400)	270	31 126 342	12 441 892	-18 684 450
Targeted public funds and insurance premiums (4500)	280	5788 131	151 843	-5 636 288
Shareholderequity (4600)	290	0	0	0

⁴⁴The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2003 No. 1209 registered with the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan [No](#) 140 of December 27, 2002, [team . urges](#) financial reporting forms to fill REGULATIONS

⁴⁵Order of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 27, 2002 No. 140 “On approval of financial reporting forms and the Rules for filling them out”

⁴⁶Annual reports of the railways of Uzbekistan Aj . By the end of 2015

Other lenders (4700)	300	+769 100	666 713	-102 387
Other accounts receivable (4800)	310	10177 875	five 849 041	-4 328 834

Conclusion: Liabilities of receivables at the enterprise have changed from the beginning of the period. Total debtor liabilities increased by eight 667 306 thousand UZS. Sumy compared with the beginning of the aforementioned period. Debt of customers and clients (from 4000 to 4900) is 36 901 779 thousand UZS. Sum, salaries of employees (4200) to -1070 708 thousand UZS. Sum, taxes and allowances to the budget (4400) -18 684 450 thousand UZS, targeted (4500) -5 636 288 thousand UZS, debts of other employees (4700) -102 387 thousand UZS. Sum, other receivables (4800) -4 328 834.

Indebtedness of subsidiaries and affiliates (4120) 1 453 605 000 UZS, suppliers and contractors deduct (4300) 11 171 374 000 UZS increased.

Table 175

Formation of credit liability

The structure of loan commitments (number of accounts)	Balance line	Beginning of period	End of period	The difference is + , -
Current liabilities are calculated by multiplying the total number of transactions (Total 610 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)	600	654 802 314	674 942 829	20 140 515
Including current payables (line 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	601	623 266 697	651 211 265	27 276,076
including: current over due payables	602	26 935 189	18 671 676	8263 513
Indebtedness to suppliers and contractors (6,000)	610	139 361 433	132 315 373	7 046 060
Borrowed deposits (6110)	620	0	0	0
Consolidation of debt to affiliated and accessible entities (6120)	630	91 925 580	160 152 370	68 226 790
Deferred earnings (6210, 6220, 6230)	640	18 722	179 635	160 913
Delinquent liabilities for taxes and obligatory payments (6240)	650	0	0	0
Other deferred liabilities (6250,	660	0	0	

6290)				
Branched Threads (6300)	670	309 086 582	247 864 791	- 61 221 791
Debt to the budget (6400)	680	084 129	19 262 500	6 968 476
Calculation of debt (6510)	690	0	0	0
Debt Admission to Targeted State Funds (6520)	700	18 646 984	25 615 460	11 178 370
Payable to shareholders (6600)	710	0	0	0
Employee salaries (6700)	720	40 920 696	43 590 218	32 669 522
Shortterm bank loans (6810)	730	28 324 178	21 397 333	-6,926,845
Short-term payables (6820, 6830, 6840)	740	3 192 717	2 154 596	-1 038 121
See Long Commitment -TERM, the current part (6950)	750	0	0	0
Other payables (6900, 6900)	760	15 241 293	22 410 553	7 169 260

Conclusion: Current liabilities at the enterprise increased by 2 0 140 515 thousand soums compared to the beginning of the year. In particular, loans to suppliers and contractors (6000) 7 046 060, debt to subsidiary and dependent entities (6120) to 68 226 790 thousand Soum, deferred income (6210, 6220, 6230) 160 913 thousand Soum, Debt to the budget (6400) to the amount of 6 968 476 thousand Soum, Targeted State Payments to Debts (6520) to the amount of 11 178 370 thousand Soum, (6700) 32 669 522 thousand Soum, other payables (6900 out of 6950) increased by 7 169 260 thousand Soum.

Receipts (6300) were issued for short-term bank loans (6810) to UZS 6,926,845 thousand, short-term debt (6820, 6830, 6840) for the amount of KGS 1,388,121 thousand decreased compared to the beginning of the period.

The structure and duration of the analysis of receivables and payables

The composition of accounts receivable and payable is the line of their occurrence. One line of lines can be made up according to the line of balance of accounting.

Debts:customers , select units allocated to debt depending on the bank and reorganization of debts of business companies that reach the milestone, suppliers and contractors deduct, and taxes and other obligatory payments, advance payments, targeted government funds and insurance premiums, debts on payment of dividends to shareholders, other accounts payable debt and other receivables.

Debtors: Debtors, debtors and debtors, debtors, subsidiaries and affiliates, debt repayment, tax and other obligatory payments, receivables, payments on debts to the budget, repayment of debts, debts to target state funds, debts and other payables.

Debt and credit debt analysis also focuses not only on the composition, duration, size of the debt, but also on their balance sheet.

Content receivables accounts payable Analysis

Debtor and Creditor Liabilities Structure (number of accounts)	Balance sheet	Beginning of period	End of period	Difference
Debtors, Total (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)		459 586 597	468 253 903	8 667 306
Of which: expired	211	61 242 836	24 341 057	-36 901 779
Debt of customers and clients (from 4000 to 4900)	220	123 172 327	148 701 321	25 528 994
Debt departments (4110)	230	0	0	0
Debt liabilities of consolidated and associated companies (4120)	240	195 601 703	197 055 308	1453 605
Employee benefits (4200)	250	307 414	202 706	-104,708
Suppliers and Contractors (4300)	260	92 643 705	103 815 079	11 171 374
Taxes on the collection of taxes and fees (4400)	270	31 126 342	12 441 892	-18 684 450
Targeted public funds and insurance premiums (4500)	280	5 788 131	151 843	-5 636 288
Shareholder equity (4600)	290	0	0	0
Other lenders (4700)	300	769 100	666 713	-102 387
Other accounts receivable (4800)	310	10 177 875	5849 041	-4 328 834
The structure of loan commitments				
Current liabilities are calculated by multiplications total transactions (Total 610 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)	600	654 802 314	674 942 829	2 0 140 515
Including current payables (line 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	601	623 266 697	651 211 265	27 276,076
including: current over due payables	602	26 935 189	18 671 676	8 263 513

Indebtedness to suppliers and contractors (6,000)	610	139 361 433	132 315 373	7 046 060
Borrowed deposits (6110)	620	0	0	0
Consolidation of debt to affiliated and accessible entities (6120)	630	91 925 580	160 152 370	68 226,790
Deferred earnings (6210, 6220, 6230)	640	18 722	179 635	160 913
Delinquent liabilities for taxes and obligatory payments (6240)	650	0	0	0
Other deferred liabilities (6250, 6290)	660	0	0	0
Branched Threads (6300)	670	309 086 582	247 864 791	- 61 221 791
Debt to the budget (6400)	680	8 084 129	19 262 500	6 968 476
Calculation of debt (6510)	690	0	0	0
Debt Admission to Targeted State Funds (6520)	700	18 646 984	25 615 460	11 178 370
Payable to shareholders (6600)	710	0	0	0
Employee salaries (6700)	720	40 920 696	43 590 218	32 669 522
Shortterm bank loans (6810)	730	28 324 178	21 397 333	-6,926,845
Short-term payables (6820, 6830, 6840)	740	3 192 717	2 154 596	-1 038 121
Long commitments -TERM, the current part (6950)	750	0	0	0
Other payables (6900, 6900)	760	15 241 293	22 410 553	7 169 260
The difference between receivables and payables		-163 680,100	-182 957 362	-19 277,262
Debtbalance		623 266 697	651 211 265	27 944,568

Conclusion: debt balance at the end of the reporting period made up 651 211 265 thousand Sum. Of them: 468 253 903 amounts payable obligations 651 211 265 The amount of creditors liabilities. Part of the increase in loan obligations of unliquidated obligations 182 957 362 000 UZS.

The difference between receivables and obligations of creditors for the reporting period -163 680 100 thousand UZS. Receivables balance amounted to 623266697 thousand UZS.

The balance of receivables and payables compared with the beginning of the period 27 944568,000 UZS .

Receivables and payables in time structure learning, passage learning time to squintand training overtake duration learning commitments excellent content.

Receipt of receivables and payables by default expires on the basis of legal norms.

In order to strengthen the financial position of enterprises and organizations, ensure timely reporting of consumers for the goods supplied, works and services, increase the responsibility of managers for the state of payment discipline in the national economy: "For timely transmission payments in the national economy enterprises and organizations "on measures to increase the responsibility of the leaders of the UP-1154 of May 12, 1995 decree defines "Juniper" form of ownership of economic entities and consumers, if they must be delivered to customers (works, services) is carried out at least 15% of the cost of payment in advance, banned products, works and services to send affairs .

In accordance with this decree non-receipt of goods, services and works carried out after the ninth day after the date of service, work performed, services rendered are considered overdue receivables.

In case of overdue debts, all managers of enterprises and property organizations, as well as the chief accountants of these enterprises should take disciplinary action even measures criminal prosecution .

Government decision on overdue receivables and payables, republic from - beyond the company for reasons not related to activities debt amounts for Except, of course.

Table 176

Timely analysis receivables and accounts payable debt

Debtor's structure of liabilities (row of strings)	Balance sheet	Beginning of period	End of period	The difference is + , -
Debtors , Total (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	210	459 586 597	468 253 903	8 667 306
Of which: expired	211	61 242 836	24 341 057	-36 901 779
Current liabilities are calculated by multiplications total transactions (Total 610 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)	600	654 802 314	674 942 829	2 0 140 515
Including current payables (line 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	601	623 266 697	651 211 265	27 276,076
including: current over due payables	602	26 935 189	18 671 676	8 263 513

Conclusion: The company has outstanding obligations 468,253 903 thousand UZS. In the reporting period, this commitment was 459,586. 597 thousand UZS . Change at the beginning years increased by eight 667 306

thousand UZS. The amount of overdue liabilities in the structure of receivables on the reporting date made up 61 242 836 thousand UZS and amounted to 24 341 057 thousand UZS on end of reporting period . The absolute change was eight 667 306 thousand UZS. The number of debts overdue during the reporting period increased.

Current liabilities increased by 2 0140 515 thousand UZS compared to the beginning of the year . Creditor liabilities increased on 27 276 076 thousand sums compared to the beginning of the reporting period . In the structure of liabilities, the beginning of the reporting period, the amount of arrears 61 242 836 000 UZS, at the end of the reporting period 24 341 057 000 UZS. Overdue debt compared to the beginning of the reporting period -36 901 779 thousand UZS to reduce the positive assessment.

Comparative analysis of debt dynamics with effectiveness and efficiency (analysis of debtability and creditworthiness of debt)

Economic decisions taken by users require an assessment of their ability to generate monetary assets and cash equivalents, and the duration and accuracy of the proper management of accounts receivable and payables.

Deep analysis of changes in accounts receivable and payables of the business entity requires studying the real situation on their size, duration, delinquency, turnover during the period.

Borrowing is one of the most difficult issues in assessing the financial situation of an enterprise. His decision does not always apply to the enterprise itself. In particular, the liabilities of the receivables and their deduction, the timeliness and the occurrence of additional liabilities arising from debts are not a simple process undertaken by the management of the enterprise. In turn, the obligations of the receivables are on the opposite side of the enterprise, the repayment of debts, their structural effect algorithm. Since receivables and payables affect both sides of the transaction, affecting one of them and the other in the other. At the same time, the decision of debt in one enterprise, in the network and, ultimately, affects the payment discipline in the country.

Debt repayment is carried out behind score own funds and their equivalents. The main stream of cash and cash equivalents in an enterprise is operating activities. On the other hand, most of the obligations are related to this activity. Therefore, managers of the enterprise will always try to keep money and cash equivalents in proportion to their short-term obligations. In addition, maintaining an excessive portion of their operating and debt is not considered acceptable to the enterprise. This will cause the assets to be interrupted. Investing cashless cash equivalents is a tool of management funds .

Cash equivalents include short-term investments. In order for the short-term form of financial investment was recognized cash equivalent risk of change in the value of the convertible amounts and its value should be negligible.

The dynamics of borrowing is a gradual change in its years. This is a retrospective analysis of debt, which is also necessary to determine future projections. In the periodicity of the assessment of debt it is necessary to pay great attention to the costs and outflow of past liabilities. This does not mean that debts are deducted from profit or loss. Deposits must be kept on off-balance sheet accounts for a period of up to 5 years.

An assessment of the debtor's obligations is not always sufficient to make clear conclusions about the financial situation of the organization. Therefore, the relative expression of this process is also evaluated in terms of its efficiency and effectiveness. These parameters are studied and analyzed in terms of the turnover ratio of receivables and payables.

When considering the debts of debtors and creditors, two aspects of turnover are important.

1. Rotation coefficients and their change
2. Period of rotation and their change

Table 177

Turnover ratios of debtors and creditors

Debtors and Creditor Debts (number of conditions)	Last year	Reporting year	The difference is +, -	Growth
Debtors , Total (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	459 586 597	468 253 903	8 667 306	101.9
Of which: expired	61 242 836	24 341 057	36 901 779	39.3
Current liabilities are calculated by multiplications total transactions (Total 610 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)	654 802 314	674 942 829	20,140,515	103.1
Including current payables (line 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	623 266 697	651 211 265	27 276,076	104.5
including: current overdue payables	26 935 189	18 671 676	-8 263 513	69.2
Net Profit from sales	2 799 935 534	2 938 333 638	138 398,104	104.9
Debt Rotation Conversion Ratio	6.09	6.27	0.18	102.9
Includes: Overdue receivables ratio	45,8	122.41	76.53	271.1
Debt repayment by the debtor	59.11	57.41	1.70	96.6
These include: overdue receivables	7,8	2.9	-4.9	37.1

Debt repayment ratio	4.49	4.51	0.02	100.4
These include the return on overdue payables	107.65	163.22	55,57	152.3
Credit term	80.18	79,8	-0.35	98.8
These include: the period during which overdue payables	3.3	2.2	-1,1	66.6
The coefficient of dependence (coefficients) turnover and debt ratios of creditors	1.35	1.39	0.04	102.9

Conclusion: The turnover of accounts receivable at the enterprise increased by 0.18 compared with the previous year. The rotation period accelerated to 1.70 days. The yield on loan obligations increased by 0.02. The frequency of turnover accelerated to 0.3 days. The company has the full ability to cover overdue debts and cover past liabilities.

Mechanisms of management decisions on reducing debts receivables and payables

A systemic approach is needed in debt management. When managing the management it is necessary to pay particular attention to the existence of the debt, the amount and the date of its occurrence, the determination of the terms of debt collection, and the methods of repayment. In this case, it is desirable to choose a negotiating way with more debtors. If there is no possibility of a final solution to the case, it will be necessary to take other measures prescribed by law.

Debt settlement is not an easy process. This will require longer, additional organizational and financial costs, and will always be associated with the conflict of interests of several business structures. This, of course, requires a manager to be foolish, enthusiastic and principled. At the same time, passing through all the instances of law enforcement in debt management does not always lead to positive results.

It is not possible the period of collection and collection of enterprises. debit the way repayment of loans must be written off the following items at named .

The first way is that debt should ika will be deducted directly at the loss of the enterprise at the time despair .

Debt settlement as a result of termination of obligations, bankruptcy of a debtor, liquidation or death as a result of a court decision or termination of a claim recognized hopeless.⁴⁷ Such arrears should be deducted from the account.

Overall debtor's debt is three years. with chapter report command procedures.

⁴⁷(Article 22 SEC).

AT According to Provision "On cost structures" Losses resulting from the write-off of accounts receivable are part of the Company's overdue expenses as other operating expenses.

Second way write off debts - create backup debt . At the same time, receivables that are not repaid within the specified period and are not secured by appropriate orders. It is recognized as bad debts .

Enterprises and legal entities with calculations of the amount of debt is unlikely to be a backup.⁴⁸

It should be noted that in any case credit score must be off-balance sheet for opportunities repayment of a debtor's property within five years with of his moment feedback .

Selected method accounting debts reflected in the accounting policies of the public . If the company is unlikely to want to make a backup copy of the debt, then this is also the procedure for the formation and use of accounting policies. .

In connection with the expiration of debts and receivables and the violation of fixed terms of payments on the accounts of enterprises, violation by officials of fines in the amount of 10 to 15 times the minimum wage.⁴⁹

The company may require an advance payment (advance payment) from buyers and customers for the supply of goods and services, as well as for work or services. In this case, the cash advance will be serve as a guarantee for customers and clients pay future payments and execution of a supply contract goods , works and services. Such amounts create liabilities for an enterprise receiving cash receipts prior to the delivery of goods and goods, as well as performing work or rendering services or paying off previously received advance payments.

Procedures deferment debt obligations governed by article 136 Tax Code.

Insolvent payables may be written off in the following cases:

- approval period (three years from the date of the loan);
- liquidation of the creditor enterprise;
- obligations are deductible by a court or a competent government authority.

The amount of deductible debt is included in other income from the main product. Payables debt cancellation enterprises in composition other income and taxed at rates that provided for the main activity.

Debt settlement on the balance sheet is inconvenient, but with reasonableness: it is less expensive and need to get rid of of the law. It turns out that in practice there are adequate options for lenders. Date of establishing communication with the contractor depending on the loan amount, the date of its creation and other factors:

- enter into another contract or fully repay a debt that meets the conditions of the contract or condition;
- appeal to a bank or tax inspectorate;
- appeal to the debtor or the petition for debts in court;

⁴⁸The order of organization and use of the reserve of the main debt is established in paragraph 216 of appendix 2 to Bmson 21.

⁴⁹(Article 175 of the Administrative Code).

- the recognition of the debtor bankrupt.

In spite of the diversity of approaches, in practice, the management of accounts receivable and payables remains difficult in enterprises and organizations across all sectors of the economy. The share of overdue debts and creditors' liabilities remains high. Financial mnazzasis, which can not be addressed, do not provide a positive solution to existing debts. As a result, the financial situation of the companies is gradually deteriorating. Measures on financial rehabilitation are ineffective.

Improvement of existing legal norms on receivables and payables and termination of enterprises, the rejection of deferred debt policy, the creation of supporting cards, the creation of incentives, the expansion of accounting forms, the creation of insurance services in commercial and commercial activities, we need to switch to an ideal system of organization.

The goal of debt management is to optimize its volume and structure, as well as to stimulate sales of effective credit policy.

Expired receivables and payables and them reserve analysis.

90 days after the date of shipment of goods, services 90 days after the date of the provision of services, the time of non-performance of goods, services and work performed shall be considered overdue debts, except as otherwise provided by law.⁵⁰

What should analysts pay attention to the analysis of overdue debts?

First of all, it is important to determine the priority of reliability, reliability and reliability of information. Debts and indebtedness of creditors are deemed overdue when the above period expires (3 months or 90 calendar days). Receivables and payables are grouped into many pillars by balancing pumps. However, this procedure applies only to part of the product (goods, works and services). That is, the obligations of the buyer and customers, and the debt varies from the delivery of goods and contractors. The reason is that the rules of legislation on obligations related to the collection and repayment of the remaining obligations, the terms of their delays are observed. For example, the procedure and conditions for the payment of obligations for taxes and mandatory payments, the Tax Code, the procedure and conditions for payment of labor obligations, the Labor Code and trade union agreements with three trade unions, the procedure and conditions for payment of insurance obligations are clearly defined in the insurance legislation (bilateral agreements),

Long-term debtors and debt-paying companies are among the worst debts. The probability of their redemption is rarely observed. Therefore, the procedure for debt

⁵⁰ (Presidential Decree "On the timely calculation of the national economy" On measures to increase the responsibility of managers of enterprises and organizations for the implementation of the state ... " Point 2 PF-1154 dated 12.05.1995).

restructuring is created to cover the loss of bad debts. A strong market economy is a type of enterprise that is economically inevitable. It is also beneficial to end the continuous loss of these debts, and not start or support the repayment of debt at a bankruptcy enterprise in the event of a constant shortage of customers and clients.

There is no doubt that the reserves of bad debts are part of the company's net profit. It is not allowed to generate bad debts at the expense of expenses.

The procedure for forming reserves from a pool of bad debts is determined on the basis of a contract and the property of the owners of the enterprise.

The use of a shameful debt reserve is based on debt that is no longer justified and may be justified by a lower probability of debt. In the absence of outstanding debts in the event of non-use of funds will be returned to the net profit of the company and used for other purposes.

What is a desperate debt?

Non-desirable debt - the termination of an obligation under a court order, a debtor's bankruptcy, liquidation or death, or a debt that can not be impaired due to the expiration of the term of the claim⁵¹.

Accounts receivable of enterprises are estimated based on national accounting standards of the market value in the following order:

- first, the structure of the debtor's debt and behavior analysis are carried out in accordance with the balance sheet of the debtors (account balance (Figure 1)), as well as the Appendix to the balance sheet (Figure 5), and then, based on the accounting reports and initial documentary data. In the part of debtors, the amount of receivables is an inventory. According to the results of receivables, receivables are calculated by the organizations-debtors, the total amount of which is debt and the debt is extended for a period of more than three months;

- secondly, an assessment of the financial position of each debtor on the basis of financial indicators (and their estimated values) to assess the financial condition of enterprises and the unsatisfactory balance structure.

Thus, it is supposed to isolate the desperate debt from the total debt, and then analyze the financial condition of the receivables: the calculation of the current liquidity ratio, equity ratio and creditworthiness ratio. In our opinion, if the analysis of companies-debtors shows that the company is incapable of payment, it is necessary to analyze the financial indicators characterizing business activity in various aspects.

The analysis of overdue liabilities is used to estimate the amount of overdue receivables and payables presented in relation to the balance sheet.

⁵¹Ўзбекистон республикаси солиқ кодекси, 22-модда

Its structure includes the following knowledge of the Tarikh: This decree is redeemed in case of overdue debts.

Table 178

Disclosure of overdue receivables and payables

№	Overdue list of receivables and creditors	Common loan	Depending on the organization for reasons without a reason expired debts				
			Common	Including			
				Government in accordance with their decisions fee Texpired on shipped products	The parties planned to send resources and means of raw materials and the amount of advance payments	Governmenth solutions postponed	court consideration of the case of judges in the case or recovery from creditors by the economic court sum of decision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OVERDUE DEBTS OF RECEIVABLE							
1.	Debtors with overdue debts, in total	24 341 057	24 341 057	24 341 057			
2.	Republic has expired total debt	24 341 057	24 341 057	24 341 057			
2.1.	including: on behalf of receivables	xxx					
2.2.	Term of internal office expired total debt						
2.2.1.	including: on behalf of receivables						
3.	Outside the republic expired total debt						
3.1.	including: on behalf of receivables						
OVERDUE DEBTS OF PAYABLE							
4.	Overdue with debts common creditors	18 671 676	18 671 676		x	18 671 676	
5.	Republic has expired total debt	18 671 676	18 671 676		x	18 671 676	
5.1.	including: on behalf of creditors	xxx			x		
5.2.	Term of internal				x		

	office expired total debt						
5.2.1.	including: on behalf of creditors				x		
6.	Outside the republic expired total debt				x		
6.1.	including: on behalf of creditors				x		

Conclusion: Obligations of the Company's receivables are recognized as the current period 24 341 057 thousand UZS, overdue obligations of the creditor 18. There were 671 676 thousand sums. Overdue receivables and creditworthiness are one of the main obligations in the republic. Obligations are mainly caused by non-working reasons.

State Railroad Company “Uzbekistan Temir Yullari” annual report
Balance Balance Balance

Active and passive	Code String	2013	2014	2015
ACTIVE				
I. Long-term assets				
Main tools:				
Initial cost (0100, 0300)	Ø10	7837564886	7213786827	5911307468
Excess Amount (0200)	O11	2839410062	2356991690	1830177697
residual value (line 010-011)	Ø12	4998154824	4856795137	4081129771
Intangible assets:				
Starting Point (0400)	O20	1439850	1154821	1105257
Amortization depreciation (0500)	O21	806352	555174	305614
residual value (line 020 - 021)	O22	633498	599647	799643
Long-term investments, total (line 040 + 050 + 060 + 070 + 080), including:	Ø30	198827699	96337961	86764547
securities (0610)	O40	50499233	33158730	25772990

Investments in subsidiaries (0620)	Ø50	2134992	1878656	1745115
Investments in Associated Economic Societies (0630)	Ø60	125505928	45096922	45124552
Investment in foreign direct investment (0640)	Ø70	5626103	4844064	2333935
Other long-term investments (0690)	Ø80	15061443	11359589	11787955
Embedded Equipment (0700)	O90	5433299	6096507	5557874
Capital investments (0800)	100	3013143481	1573048668	1221413180
Long-term receivables (0910, 0920, 0930, 0940)	110	2876364	3196364	1062000
Long-term overdue expenses (0950, 0960, 0990)	120	17247627	10947515	8249416
According to section I, the total amount (line 012 + 022 + 030 + 090 + 100 + 110 + 120)	130	8236316792	6547021799	5404976431
Ii.Current assets				
Total inventory, total (line 150 + 160 + 170 + 170 + 180), including:	140	740778959	629083577	552021663
Production stocks (1000, 1100, 1500, 1600)	150	661537636	586408481	506780875
Work in, 2100, 2300, 2700)	160	52256325	28830731	21527452
Finished goods (2800)	170	2576252	1387641	52100
Goods (from 2900 to 2980)	180	24408746	12456704	23661236
Expenditure in the future (3100)	190	868301386	543418272	476419603
Deferred expenses (3200)	200	0	0	0
Debtors, total (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	210	468253903	459586597	403764180
of which: expired	211	24341057	61242836	28033106
Debt of clients and clients (from 4000 to 4900)	220	148701321	123172327	118241157
Debt departments (4110)	230	0	0	0
Debt liabilities of consolidated and dependent companies (4120)	240	197055308	195601703	172422333
Employee benefits (4200)	250	202706	307414	231742
Suppliers and contractors	260			93257375

(4300)		103815079	92643705	
Taxes on the collection of taxes and fees (4400)	270	12441892	31126342	11036965
Targeted state funds and insurance premiums (4500)	280	151843	5788131	25073
Equity shareholders (4600)	290	0	0	0
Other lenders (4700)	300	666713	766100	856798
Other receivables (4800)	310	5849041	10180875	7692737
The total amount of money (line 3 330 + 340 + 350 + 360), including:	320	126836535	118019899	88298309
Cash in cash (5000)	330	825	515	8024
Means for computing (5100)	340	9446497	9214222	11676869
Credits in foreign currency (5200)	350	103516126	96474690	62285655
Other cash and cash equivalents (5500, 5600, 5700)	360	13873087	12330642	14255537
Short-term investments (5800)	370	8634500	5596000	93000
Other current assets (5900)	380	3476418	3345157	2580980
Section II (total 140 + 190 + 200 + 210 + 320 + 370 + 380)	390	2216281701	1759049478	1523177735
Total balance sheet assets (line 130 + 390)	400	10452598493	8306071271	6928154166
passive				
I. Sources of own funds				
Share capital (8300)	410	589489813	502851875	502842875
Added capital (8400)	420	0	0	0
Capital Reserve capital (8500)	430	3994786936	3503930275	2530421353
Buying Special Offers (8600)	440	0	0	0
Retained earnings (retained earnings) (8700)	450	217931857	624715984	911392606
Targeted income (8800)	460	1731511300	1009043887	790280656
Provisions for future expenses and payments (8900)	470	0	0	0
Total number of sections I (line 410 + 420 + 430-440 + 450 + 460 + 470)	480	6533719906	5640542021	4734937490
Liabilities				
Long-term liabilities (total: 500	490			1624575384

+ 510 + 520 + 530 + 540 + 550 + 560 + 570 + 580 + 590)		3243935758	2010726936	
including: long-term payables (line 500 + 520 + 540 + 560 + 590)	491	0	0	0
Long-term debt to suppliers and contractors (7000)	500	0	0	0
Long-term liabilities to subdivisions (7110)	510	0	0	0
Long-term debt to subsidiaries and affiliates (7120)	520	0	0	0
Long-term incomes of the future periods (7210, 7220, 7230)	530	0	0	0
Long-term deferred tax liabilities reserve (7240)	540	0	0	0
Other long-term deferred liabilities (7250, 7290)	550	0	0	0
Received buyers and customers (7300)	560	0	0	0
Long-term bank loans (7810)	570	3241935758	2008066936	1621195384
Long-term loans (7820, 7830, 7840)	580	2,000,000	2660000	3380000
Other debt obligations (7900)	590	0	0	0
Current liabilities are calculated by multiplying the total number of transactions (total 610 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)	600	674942829	654802314	568641292
including current payables (line 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	601	651211265	623266697	547697671
including: current overdue payables	602	18671676	26935189	31537061
Indebtedness to suppliers and contractors (6,000)	610	132315373	139361433	167088297
Borrowed deposits (6110)	620	0	0	0

Consolidation of debt to affiliated and accessible entities (6120)	630	160152370	91925580	40518194
Deferred earnings (6210, 6220, 6230)	640	179635	18722	100393
Delinquent liabilities for taxes and obligatory payments (6240)	650	0	0	0
Other deferred liabilities (6250, 6290)	660	0	0	0
Branched Threads (6300)	670	247864791	309086582	249665190
Debt to the budget (6400)	680	19262500	8084129	11095990
Calculation of debt (6510)	690	0	0	0
Debt Admission to Targeted State Funds (6520)	700	25615460	18646984	25823131
Payable to shareholders (6600)	710	0	0	0
Employee salaries (6700)	720	43590218	40920696	39330733
Short term bank loans (6810)	730	21397333	28324178	18335714
Short-term payables (6820, 6830, 6840)	740	2154596	3192717	2507514
Current portion of long-term liabilities (6950)	750	0	0	0
Other payables (6900, 6900)	760	22410553	15241293	14176136
General Section II (row 490 + 600)	770	3918878578	2665529250	2193216676
Passive common		10452598493	8306071271	6928154166

Theme 1.9. Analysis of financial results and profitability

Analysis financial results arrived and indicators profitability, representing importance sense goals and tasks

The overall financial results of their composition, structure and options , Related by each of them

Financial results, profits and indicators profitability evaluation and methods analysis.

Analysis of the income of the main and non-core activities of the enterprise.

Marginal analysis of profit.

Gross profit from sales of products and analysis of factors affecting it.

Types of expenses and their description of financial results.

Ways analysis and analysis costs. Factors affecting the change in value and methods for calculating them.

Main advantage and economic activity possess (I) identification and analysis damaged roads.

Analysis of extraordinary gains and losses.

Analysis of profitability before tax.

Analysis of payments and allocations to the budget.

Fiscal teaching comparative analysis of the dynamics of payments at the result what indicators.

Methods for calculating the tax burden on enterprises.

Net profit and analysis of factors affecting it.

Analysis of profitability indicators and factors affecting them.

Identify the benefits and benefits of increased profitability.

Analysis financial results arrived and indicators profitability, representing importance sense goals and tasks.

This advantage is the main source of business continuity, development and development of business entities. Profit is not only the driving force of a business, but and prerequisite for its future competitiveness and financial sustainability. Benefits are an important tool to increase the viability of the enterprise and ensure risk tolerance.

The analysis of financial results assesses income and expenditure, changes in profits and losses, analyzes the results, analyzes opportunities, and measures to improve effectiveness. In addition, the profitability indicator and its factor analysis are used to characterize the profitability of the entity.

Profit or loss is the total income of the other components of the total income less expenses, deductible on the rest of the results is an the key.⁵²

Total income for this period at result of operations and other events , as a result of a major change in with. Total comprehensive income includes all parts of “profit or loss” and “other comprehensive income”.⁵³

⁵²БҲХС 1. Молиявий ҳисоботларни тақдим этиш

⁵³БҲХС 1. Молиявий ҳисоботларни тақдим этиш

Gross income is the result of all sources of profit and loss

Picture

Below is the dependence of the indicators representing financial results.

Future economic benefits	Reducing or increasing assets	Outflow or decrease of assets	Difference income and expense	Relative expression of sleepiness
Assets	Income	Costs	Profit	Profitability

Assets are economic resources that are controlled by the subject and are subsequently derived from earnings from earnings.

Growth of economic benefits in the form of profitability or increase in income-assets or decrease in liabilities and growth that is not associated with the inflow of capital of owners of capital.

The concept of income includes business income and other income. Income from ordinary activities is generated in the ordinary course of business of a business entity and is also known as income, such as sales, fees, interest, dividends and royalties.

The key issue in generating income is to determine when this income should be recognized. Profit is recognized when future economic benefits are likely to be restored by the economic entity and that it can be reliably estimated.

Expenditure is the increase or decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities.

Profit - a positive difference between earnings and expenses.

Loss - negative difference between income and expenses.

The purpose of this topic is to describe a system of indicators representing financial results, their expression in the "Financial Reports", analysis of each indicator, analysis of aggregate indicators of financial results.

During the analysis being researched complex communication system. It requires the proper functioning of its function. The objectives of the analysis of indicators representing the financial results of the company are:

- verify the accuracy of all indicators representing financial results;
- evaluation of changes in financial indicators for the reporting period;
- definition factors affecting each of indicators representing financial results and them assessment impacts;
- evaluation of efficiency indicators representing financial results , their influence and influence on the change in their net profit ;

- evaluation of indicators of financial performance and their effectiveness and related aspects;
- evaluation of profitability and analysis factors affecting its change ;
- profit and profitability and increase of internal potential for search and definitions measures.

A “financial statement of results” (Figure 2 CC) is a key source of analysis. At the same time, in the process of analysis, the Company's “Balance Sheet” (Figure 1), “Statement of Cash Flows” (Figure 4), “Report on Private Capital” (Figure 5), “Handbook on the Financial and Economic Situation”, Appendix 1 to Plan 2b).

AT whole their composition, structure and financial results , associated with one of indicators at

Xshchjalik test subjects h at reporting period net profit or lesion is determined based on the following elements:

- profit or loss from general economic activity;
- immediate income (loss);
- generalized financial result (profit or loss) before income tax;
- benefit.

Gross profit includes income from the main and non-core activities of the enterprise. Proceeds from the main activity can be deducted from the sale of goods, works, services, stocks, other assets, as well as rent, interest and dividends, fees and basic activities of the enterprise.

Revenues received by an enterprise as a result of non-core business include items that are suitable for determining income.

Revaluation of securities traded on the Stock Exchange and others include income derived from non-core activities. Such revenues also stand out because they are useful in making economic decisions.

Taxable income (loss) - represents the amount of income (loss) for the reporting period, as defined in the tax laws.

Financial results - this is the final economic decline of the enterprise, which is expressed in the form of profit or loss.

Revenues and expenses may be indicated by limiting the types of activities to provide information necessary for making decisions in the financial statements.

Revenues and expenses represent the business results of the business entity. It should be noted that the share of cash in private capital is not profit , and distribution between private owners is not the cost.

The most important issue is the issue of reflection of financial results in financial conditions. The following requirements apply.

Increase in assets and liabilities, related with reduction future economic benefits in measuring growth revenue is reflected in the statement of financial results for name diagnosis. Income increased recognition of assets and liabilities with The aim to reflect the reduction should occur simultaneously.

Decrease in future economic benefits associated with the decrease in the cost of assets and the increase in the liabilities reflects the financial performance report. Acknowledgment of receipts should arise simultaneously with the obligation reflecting the increase or decrease in the assets.

Establishing costs associated with property management, production management and sales, performance of work, services and loss. Usually they can be in the form of withdrawal or use of cash, material resources, funds, equipment and other assets.

Losses also indicate a reduction in economic benefits and, depending on their nature, do not differ from other costs. Losses may also arise from the sale of other assets or natural disasters.

General financial results, their structure, structure and indicators

1	Gross financial results of sales (GFR)	=	Net profit from the sale of goods (works, services) (In)	-	Cost of product sold (works, services) (Cp)

2	Financial results of the main production activities (FRMPA)	=	GFR	-	Period expenses (PE)	+	Other operating income (OOI)

3	Results of financial activity (RFA)	=	Income from financial activities (IFA)	-	Financial Operations expenses (FOE)

4	Indirect profit or loss (IP) (IL)	=	Indirect income (IP)	-	Indirect costs (IL)

5	Total financial income until tax is paid (TFIuTP)	=	Financial results of the main production activities (FRMPA)	+	Results of financial	+	Indirect income (IP)

					activity (RFA)		

6	Net Profit (NP)	=	Total financial income until tax is paid (TFIuTP)	-	Taxes and Deductions (TD)

7	Unspecified profit (UP)	=	Net Profit (NP)	-	Dividends (D)

Link elements affect financial results analysts the following follows give preservation regulations.

Table 179

Financial units and their completeness

F_1 / F_0		ST_1 / ST_0		X_{k1} / X_{k0}		A_1 / A_0		1
Net profit growth	>	Sales revenue growth	>	Private capital growth	>	Asset growth	>	100
1. Conditions for growth of assets								
2. Conditions for growth of financial capacity								
3. Conditions for Economic Growth								
4. Favorite at development and progress states								

Links aboveanalytics argue , what “Golden the rule” should pay attention. Without of this rules can not ensure the viability of business, business continuity, macroeconomic stability of economic development.

Table 180

Uzbek railways promotions oliyaviy result of affected units and their continuity

Indicators	ResearchFirst Year	Reporting year	difference	Growth	Complicity
Net profit	507 693 607	974 038 284	466 344 677	one 91.8	one 91.8 > 15 4.0
Net sales the falls	3,362,225,550	5 180 801 340	1 818 575 790	one 54.0	one 54 > one 30.7
Private equity	7,745,794,466	10 124 233 076	2,378,438,610	one 30.7	one 30.7 <184. 0
Assets	13 198 104 658	24,276,893,065	11,078,788,407	one 84.0	one 84.0 > 100

Short description: Degree of joining profits C relatively high than net income, and the ratio of net profit to private capital is low, and the ratio of private capital to assets is not supported. The overall situation in the company can be assessed positively.

Report on the execution of the financial statements of JSC "Uzbek Railways" (2016-2017)

Rating for name	2017	2016
Net sales of products (goods, works and services) (NDS fabric)		
Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	3,191,287,162	2,474,622,038
Gross profit from sales of products (goods, works and services)	1,989,514,178	887 603 512
Period expenses	752 744 444	568 302 199

Other operating expenses	178 630 359	135 306 333
Benefits of core business	1 415 400 093	454,607,646
Financing costs	833 455 050	159 047 300
Income from financial activities	506 789 162	269 112 080
Profit from profit (profit) can be obtained up to the threshold	1,088,734,205	564,672,426
Benefits and Losses	0	0
Income tax (profit)	30,730,577	16 304 363
Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456
Net profit for the reporting period	974 038 284	507 693 607

Financial results, profits and indicators profitability evaluation and methods analysis

The analysis gives summary of financial results , such as bullet , vertical, horizontal, analysis trends , financial ratios and comparative analysis using the methods of factor analysis.

When reading a financial statement, it provides a general explanation of its line breakdown, the value of the generic lines that reflect the financial effectiveness, the reporting period and the same period of the previous year.

Vertical analysis financial results, a whole row different tactics and training Rk continued distinction learning and relative degree of right to of them yourself. A key aspect of this is the total amount of final financial results, including the content of profits and loss of content.

In horizontal analysis absolute and relative expression evaluated changes in sequence financial results for periodic changes to stages of formation.

Or analysis trends on basis specific financial results and structures but teaching about change and dynamics changes. The most important aspect is the assessment of changes for the year.

Financial results analysis, held external bulkheads and internal subjects. Internal analytics included in internal financial analysis and is managed only by employees of this organization.

Table 181

The system of indicators analyzed in financial analysis

1	Income	Net sales of goods
1.1		Other operating income
1.2		Income from financial activities
1,3		Extraordinary income
2	Costs	Cost of goods sold (works, services)
2.1		Period expenses
2.2		Financial expenses
2.3		Emergency expenses
3	Benefits and Losses	Gross profit (loss)
3.1		Operating profit (loss)
3.2		General economic activity at key profit (loss)
3.3		Profit (loss) from financial activities
3.4		General economic activity at key profit (lesion)
3.5		Extreme profit (loss)
3.6		Profit (loss) before tax
4	Profitability ratios	Return on sales

4.1		Cost effectiveness
4.2		Return on equity
4.3		Return on assets
4.4		Return on fixed assets

The analysis analyzes financial results (income and expenses), profit and loss indicators, profitability indicators in the current and previous year review methods and analyzes the causes and factors of change.

International Financial Reporting Standards, many enterprises in order to conduct analysis financial results the following aspects:

- (a) the main factors and consequences that determine financial results;
- (b) sources of financing the business of the enterprise and its activities the ratio of expected liabilities to capital;
- (v) statement of financial condition business entity (at compliance with IFRS) unrecognized resources.

Table 182

Studied at analysis financial results for indicators and their analysis

№	Indicators	Last year	Reporting year	Difference +, -	Growth
1	Income (million):	3 631 337 630	five 687 590 502	2 056 252, 872	156
	Net sales of goods	3,362,225,550	5 180 801 340	1 818 575 790	154.0
	Other operating income	0	0	0	0
	Income from financial activities	269 112 080	506 789 162	237 677 082	188.0
	Extra ordinary	0	0	0	0

	income				
2	Expenditures (million UZS)	3 337 277,870	four +956 117,015	one 618 939 145	148.
	Cost of goods sold (works, services)	2,474,622,038	3,191,287 162	716 665 124	128.9
	Period expenses	568 302 199	752 744 444	184,442,245	132.3
	Other operating expenses	135 306 333	178 630 359	43 324 026	132.0
	Financial expenses	159 047 300	833 455 050	674 407 750	523.9
	Emergency expenses	0	0	0	0
3	Profit and loss (million USD):				
	Gross profit from sales of products (goods, works and services)	887 603 512	1,989,514 178	1,131,910 666	224.2
3.5	Operating profit (loss)	454,607,646	1 415 400 093	960 792 447	3.12
3.6	Profit from profit (profit) can be obtained up to the threshold	564,672,426	1,088,734 205	524 061 +779	193.0
3.7	Income tax	16 304 363	30 730 577	14,426,214	188.4
3.8	Other taxes and fees	40 674 456	83 965 344	43 290 888	206.0

3.9	Net profit	507 693,607	974 038 284	466 344 677	192.1
fou r	Profitability indicators,%				
4.1	Return on sales	26.3	38.3	12.0	145.8
4.2	Cost effectiveness	35.8	62.3	+26,5	174.0
4.3	Return on equity	6.5	9.6	3.1	147.6
4.4	Return on assets	3.8	4.0	0.2	105.2

Conclusion: the amount of profit before income tax returns is 93% or 524 061 Increased by 779,000 UZS.

Net profit was 466, which is 92.1% more than in the previous year. 344 Increased by 677 thousand UZS.

The profile of selected and analyzed types of profitability can also be assessed positively. Thus, the profitability of sales increased by 12% compared with the previous year, profitability increased by 26.5% compared with the previous year, capital gains by 3.1% and return on assets by 0.2%.

Table 183

Balancing balance of the railways of Uzbekistan (2016-2017)

Indicators name	2017	2016	Change	Growth
ACTIVE				
1. Long-term assets	12,593 199,960	10,219,731,945	2 373 468,015	123.2
2. Current assets	11 683 693 105	2 978 372 713	8 705 320 392	392.3
Total balance sheet assets	24,276,893,065	13 198 104 658	11 078 788 407	183.9
PASSIVE				
1.Sources of our	10 124 233 076	7,745,794,466	2 378 438,610	130.7

resources				
2. Obligations	14,152,659,989	5 452 310 192	8 700 349 797	259.7
Total balance sheet liabilities	24,276,893,065	13 198 104 658	11 078 788 407	183.9

Table 184

Report on the execution of the financial statements of JSC "Uzbek Railways" (2016-2017)

Indicators name	2017	2016	Change	Growth
Net sales of products (goods, works and services) (NDS fabric)	5 180 801 340	3,362,225,550	1818 575,790	154
Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	3,191,287,162	2,474,622,038	716 665 124	128.9
Gross profit from sales of products (goods, works and services)	1,989,514,178	887 603 512	1 101 910 666	224.2
Period expenses	752 744 444	568 302 199	184 442,245	132.3
Other operating expenses	178 630 359	135 306 333	43 324 026	131
Benefits of core business	1 415 400 093	454,607,646	960 792 447	311
Financing costs	833 455 050	159 047 300	674 407 750	523
Income from financial activities	506 789 162	269 112 080	237 677,082	188.1
Profit from profit (profit) can be obtained up to the threshold	1,088,734,205	564,672,426	524 061 779	192.9
Benefits and Losses	0	0	0	0

Income tax (profit)	30,730,577	16 304 363	14 426 214	187.5
Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456	43 290 888	207
Net profit for the reporting period	974 038 284	507 693 607	466 344 677	192.1

Revenue analysis main and minor activities

The main activity of the company is one of the most widely used and significant indicators. On the basis of this type of activity, the procedures for taxation of enterprises, their rates, a number of privileges and peripheral devices are determined.

In accordance with the requirements of existing legal acts, the procedure for determining the type of activity is as follows:

In determining the main activity major factor is an share arrived or value added tax. An increase in profits from the very high value added tax, or determined as a type of activity.

Statistical agencies rely on sources presented statistical reports to determine the main types of business. The type of activities the agency statistics bases on the organization shtirokisiz, independent sales, net income of the size determined.

In some cases, it must be installed quarterly, and in others - quarterly.

The following are the main and joint activities in the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

The main type of activity of the legal entity - the end of the reporting period, total sales of the proportion of net income will dominate the activity is .

Together, products produced as a result of joint activities - goods (works, services) is.

The main analyzes of income from activities in the current period (ERS of goods, works and services) net revenue from sales of volume, sales of products (goods, works and services), tananrxii production, expenses, operating income and expenses for the analysis period of the current "M (ERS works services), as well as the procedure for forming financial results . ” Therefore, the content of the above is slightly different.

The content of the main and non-core activities is not considered to the same extent as the financial indicators of the core business.

The financial result of the main activity is gross profit (loss) of the product (goods, works and services) (trade line 030 + 060 + 070 + 080), other income from basic operations (line 090) This is so.

Thus, we can conclude that the main type of activity can be determined on the basis of the nature of the enterprise's activities (production, trade, catering, leasing, etc.), Taxation, benefits and peripherals.

It is important to understand the meaning of awareness when recognizing sleep.

Sales mean - in order to sell, exchange, gratuitous transfer of goods for shipment works, goods and services, as well as the security of title to the pledge, taken by the buyer as a hostage to transfer the equipment. Invoices, works or services for the sale of certificates, send is performed, the delivery of goods, services, receipts, checks and other documents confirming the sale of those who approved from.

Table 185

Main activities and their analysis

Key performance indicators	Line	Past year	Reporting year	The difference is +, -	AT%
Net sales from sales of products (goods, works and services)	010	3,362,225,550	5 180 801 340	1 818 575 790	154.0
Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	020	2,474,622,038	3,191,287,162	716 665 124	128.9
Gross profit (loss) from the sale of products (goods, works and services) (line 010-020)	+030	887 603 512	1,989,514,178	131 910 1 666	224.2
The total cost of turnover (line 050 + 060 + 070 + 080), including:	040	568 302 199	752 744 444	442 184 245	132.3
Other operating expenses	070	135 306 333	178 630 359	43 324 026	132.0
Expenses for deductions for the reporting period	080	-	-	-	-

after tax					
Other operating income	090	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) of core activities(line 030-040 + 090)	100	454 607 646	1415 400 093	960 792 447	3.12

Conclusion: net sales goods (goods, works and services) at the enterprise increased by 54% in comparison with the previous year by 1 818 575 790 thousand UZS. The cost of products (goods, works and services) increased by 28.9% compared with the previous year, which is 716 665 124 thousand UZS.

Gross profit from the sale of goods (goods, works and services) increased 2.2 times as compared with the previous year by 1,131,910,666 thousand UZS.

During this period, there was an increase in operating expenses and expenses. No other main activity was detected.

It can be estimated that the results of the main activities increased by 960 792 447 thous. UZS to 3.12 times compared with the previous year

Profit Margin Analysis

Marginal analysis plays an important role in justifying business management decisions. Analysis of the margin of benefits of economic indicators of communication between the three groups potential. These figures represent the volume of production (sales), costs (variable and unstable) and profitability indicators.

This method is often referred to as insecurity analysis. This method was developed by American scientists in the 1930s. Its author is Walter Rautenshtraks, the original engineer. The basis of the method is the cost of changing and indefinable costs in accordance with the yield of the product.⁵⁴

The marginal revenue of an enterprise is determined by deducting variable costs from sales revenue. Marginal revenue per unit of product is the difference between the price of a product and variable costs. Rating is not just variable costs, but also fixed costs and benefits.

Key aspects of marginal analysis are:

Determining the size of the workload;

- determine the safe (safe) working environment of the company;
- determine the volume of production in the expected amount of the loan;
- determination of the critical level of fixed costs for marginal revenue;
- determination of the critical level of the price of the product at fixed and

variable costs when performing the task.

⁵⁴K. R. Subramanyam "FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS", ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by ҳамда Карлин Т.П. "Анализ финансовых отчетов (на основе GAAP)" Учебник. — М.: ИНФРА-М, 1998. — 448 с. — ISBN 5-86225-675-X К)

Margin indicator, usually three rounds of book account revenue will be disqualified

- Absolute limiting gain
- Relative marginal winnings
- Operation richag

Table 186

Marginal revenue

Indicators	Identified	Character description
1. Mutual marginal revenue	CT-O'h	ST sale continues Current expenses
2. National marginal revenue	MD/ST	MD-marginal win
3. Operating experience	$F_{\text{training}}/ST_{\text{students}}$	Growth in sales of feed products The increase in the number of VAT
Growth of product sales profitability	$F_1 - F_0 / F_0$	Actual (1) and past (0) period profit figures
Increase in sales	$S_1 - S_0 / S_0$	Sales in the current period (1) and (0) symbol indicator

The published literature theoretically emphasizes the variable and indefinable costs of production costs. Normative documents do not define the norms of production costs for variable and indirect costs. Therefore, the practice does not apply to the accounting procedure with variable and indirect costs of production costs.

The goal of structuring production costs for variable and indefinable costs is to track these costs, locations and responsibility centers, as well as targeted revenue management. Unfortunately, when changing production costs for variable and fixed costs, they look at the same volume of production and operating costs. However, the content of this content belongs to both groups.

When calculating the profit from the sale of goods, the transition to the method of adopting the draft law "On Accounting" (old version, 1996) was adopted and implemented. This can be directly related to changes in the accounting policy of the organization, which includes all the variable units of the account. Consequently, one

of the key links affecting profit marginalization is a change in business accounting policy.

The transition to the cassial method will lead to an increase in marginal profit, gross profit. But the task of ensuring its reality in subsequent periods.

Table 187

International practice of determining financial results

Net sales of goods X1	Net sales revenue / of sales					
	Variable costs		Costs associated with changes in the volume of products			
	Marginal profit X2	Fixed costs		Non-dependent costs		
		Operating profit X3	Period expenses, other operating income		Revenues from sales (excluding sales, administrative and other economic expenses), excluding products (works, services)	
			Benefits basic operations X4	Income from financial activities , costs		Revenues and expenses from financially structured processes
				Benefits of business X5	Extraordinary income expenses	Revenues or expenses associated with events or transactions that are significantly different from the ordinary activities of the enterprise, that is, often or systematically
						Benefits before tax X6
Profit is recognized in profit or loss before disposal of profit or loss					Taxes, fees, charges	

		X7
		Net profitX 8

Table 188

Marginal profit and calculation of its coefficient

Indicators	Last year	The reporting year is conditional	Reporting year
An gross receipts from product sales	$Mo' * Bo'$	$Mx * Bo'$	$Mx * Bx$
Changes in the cost of the product sold	$Mo' * O'o'$	$Mx * O'o'$	$Mx * O'x$
Marginal profit	$Mo'(Bo' - O'o')$	$Mx(Bo' - O'o')$	$Mx(Bx - O'x)$
Costs associated with the cost of goods sold	Do'	Dx	Dx
Net profit from sales	$Mo'(Bo' - O'o') - Do'$	$Mx(Bo' - O'o') - Dx$	$Mx(Bx - O'x) - Dx$

Character descriptions;

M_0 , M_x - the actual number of products produced in the previous year (M_0) and reporting year (M_x);

Price per unit B_x sold last year (B_0) and year (B_x);

O , O_x vary from one year to another (O_0) and units in the reporting year (O_x);

D training, D_x (D reporting year curriculum) and (D_x) general variable costs.

The above factors affecting the change in the profit margin and its relationship with billing. Changes in profits and their impact on the quantity of a product to account for factors, including the effect of price changes per unit and variable costs per unit of production in Russia.

1. To determine the effect of marginal gains and changes in quantities of products, the following links are used:

$$M_x * B_0 - M_0 * B_0 = B_0 * (M_x - M_0);$$

2. The effect of price changes on marginal profits can be found at the following link:

$$M_x \cdot B_x - M_x \cdot B_b = M_x \cdot (B_x - B_b);$$

3. The effect of a change in marginal costs on changes in the value of a product can be found at the following link:

$$M_x \cdot OX - M_x \cdot OO = M_x \cdot (OX - OO);$$

You can calculate the influence of factors affecting the margin and net profit, in the aggregate of three factors.

Improving the profitability of the enterprise: increasing sales (selling goods on credit, after-sales service, using various deductions in payments), improving the quality of purchases, searching for markets, reducing delivery times; producing full capacity of production capacities, increasing labor productivity, economical use of production resources, low quality and non-production products) can be achieved.

Gross analysis of profit and loss on the impact of the product

Gross profit from sales of products should be used to account for income received from the following operations and events:

- (a) the sale of goods;
- (b) the provision of services;
- (c) use of assets by other parties that generate income in the form of interest, royalties and dividends .

Commodities are goods produced for sale by an economic entity and goods purchased for resale, such as goods purchased by a retailer , or land and other property held for resale. .

Usually this service includes the execution of an approved contract of an economic entity in an agreed period. When services are available for one or more periods, they are accounted for during the relevant periods.

As a result of using other assets of an economic entity , the following types of income are generated:

(A) an interest in adbirkorlik ownership of the relation to the subject of money or their equivalent amounts to be paid or the business entities that will be used for truth;

(B) consent of ownership to the topic of long-term assets, such as patents, trademarks, copyright and software, which will be used for truth;

(c) dividends - the distribution of profits in proportion to shareholders in proportion their share in capital type.

Items of income for its business entity or economic nafning includes gross income. The amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as sales of taxes, goods and services tax, value added tax, the recipient does not serve as an economic benefit for the business entity and capital increase does not result. Therefore, they are deducted from profit. Similarly, in intermediary relations, gross receipt of economic benefits covers the amounts reimbursed on behalf of the client , but does not lead to an

increase in the capital of a business entity. Amounts deducted on behalf of the Employer are not considered income. In contrast, income is a brokerage fee.

In the national account, net sales are an important line of revenue from basic operations.

Net sales are based on deductible sales taxes (total revenue).

S gross profit from the sale of firing, the net sale of product revenues (goods, works and services) behind deducting cost of crime.

The amount of income that will be generated as a result of the operation is usually subject to the assets of the buyer or user competencies determined by is he estimated at the real value of the compensation received or receivable, which takes into account any trade reductions or wholesale sales permitted by the economic entity .

International Financial Reporting Standards, the following standards are established for inclusion in the line of goods (products) and recognition of revenue as income:

(a) related with in the ownership of the goods (a) significant risks and rewards for the buyer to jump or franchise;

(b) enterprises selling goods can now control the inherent right of ownership and effective control over them;

(c) can reliably estimate the amount of income;

(d) operations related to economic profit there is likely to be accepted;

(e) reliable assessment incurred or incurred expenses by deal.

The risks and rewards of ownership require that the business entity learns aspects of the operation in order to determine when it is transferred to the buyer. Often the risks of ownership and remuneration are subject to the right to acquire or dispose of the right of legal ownership.

Table 189

Gross profit from sales

Indicators	Reporting year		Last year		The difference is +, -	
	Income	Costs	Income	Costs	Income	Costs
Proceeds from net sales of products (works, services)	5 180 801 340	x	3,362,225,550	x	1 818 575 790	x
Cost of products	x	3,191,287,162	x	2,474,622,038	x	716

(works, services)						665 124
Gross profit from sales	1,989,514 178		887 603 512		131 1 910 666	
Sold last year and cost	4 852 124 352	2 865 241 005	3,362,225,550	2,474,622,038	1 489 898 802	390 618 967

$$K_1 = S q_1 s_0 / S q_0 s_0,$$

$$K_1 * R_0 - P_0$$

$$S q_1 p_k - S q_1 p_1$$

Conclusion: Net sales of goods (brands, works and services) from the sale of goods (sales, goods, services), sales of goods (works, services), gross income compared with the previous year, can be seen that compared with last year, revenue increased by 1 418 898 802 thousand UZS, and expenses - by 390 618 967 thousand UZS.

Among the factors affecting the gross profit of the product (work, services) and its impact:

- volume of sales;
- product structure change;
- change in prices for products;
- changes in tariffs for raw materials, materials and fuel
- changes in material and labor costs.

Table 190

Influence factors calculated using calculation

1. Change in total gross profit, sales	$DR = R_1 - R_0$,	R ₁ ; R ₀ , -current and last year total profit
1.1 Changes in the prices of goods sold	$DR_1 = S q_1 p_1 - S q_1 p_0$	q ₁ p ₁ .- number and cost of products sold during current

		period $q_1 p_0$ - Sales of goods sold in last year prices
1.2. Raw material, materials, energy costs associated with changes in tariffs in the spring	$S q_1 p_k - S q_1 p_1$	p_k - raw materials, material, energy consumption, rate of change of tariffs
1.3. Change in sales	$K_1 = S q_1 s_0 / S q_0 s_0$, $K_1 * R_0 - P_0$	K_1 - hit in Dynamics
1.4. Changes at the structure of the product sold due to him sales revenue	$R_0 * K_2$ $K_2 = (S q_1 p_0 / S q_0 p_0 - S q_1 s_0 / S q_0 s_0)$	K_2 - Sales of product structure through sales revenue
1.4. Due to the change in the value of a single amount of products	$S q_1 s_0 - S q_1 k$	s_k - price estimates due to changes in recognition
1.5. Due to the cost of structural changes in product sales	$S q_0 s_0 * K_1 - S q_0 s_0$	

Table 191

Concentration of factors

Indicators	Amount per
Total change in sales profitability	131 910 1 666
1.1. Change in the price of products sold	328 676 988
1.2. Raw material, material, change in material evaluation,	-488 289 775

energy consumption rate	
1.3. Change in sales	178 891 297
1.4. Changes in sales of a product sold through sales revenue	1 874 444 428
1.5. Due to the change in the value of a single amount of products	-390 618 967
1.6. The impact of structural change on a product sold at the cost of	-371 193 305

Conclusion: The change in the gross profit from the sale of the company and its factors influencing the price change of goods sold (328 676 988 000 UZS), changes in the volume of products sold (178 891 297 thousand UZS), the impact of structural changes on profits from the sale of the sold product (1 874 444 428 thousand UZS.).

Raw materials from - the change in the price of energy, as described in the bile (488 289 775 000 UZS), the sum of the products of the - because of changes in the value of (390 618 967 000 UZS), as well as the structural changes associated with the impact of the cost of sales (371 193 305 thousand UZS), gross profit decreased.

All factors influencing the sales of products in gross profit compared with the previous year, 1 131 910 666 000 UZS.

Types of expenses of financial results and their description

The costs of business entities on the following:

- production costs;
- expenses incurred;
- unusual expenses;
- other operating theaters costs;
- financial expenses;
- compensation for extraordinary expenses.

The expenses of economic entities are the costs of production, expenses for the period, financial expenses and extraordinary expenses.

Companies all expenses of their property (for example, depreciation, raw materials purchases, transportation costs, staff costs) in order to combine with each other. For example:

- raw materials;

- payment costs;
- depreciation expense;
- other expenses.

Production costs (works, services) are included in the cost of products directly related with production (works, services), production technology and costs associated with its organization. These include: direct and indirect costs, indirect and indirect costs of labor, other direct and indirect costs, including production costs.

Under the cost of the term refers to costs and expenses that are not directly related to the production process: management costs, sales costs and other items of economic importance.

“Costs incurred” include the following items.

1. Selling expenses:

- transportation costs for rail, air, road, sea, river transport and riding;
- costs of sale and sale of catering;
- learn to cast cost markets (marketing, advertising costs);
- abdominal sales alienation and other expenses.

2. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include: employee benefits ; allocations for social insurance related to management personnel ; storage, purchase and rental costs for light commercial vehicles and service minibuses; expenses for the organization and management of an economic entity and its structural divisions ; the costs of maintenance and technical maintenance of technical equipment, communication equipment, signal equipment, counting centers and other technical means of control not related to production ; communication services, including: subscription fee of the subscriber network; channel rental; portable satellite communications and paging communications; use of the radio frequency spectrum; payment for data networks, including the Internet ; Set and international calls for payment ; administrative management must pay for buildings and premises for rent ; administrative important and correct them, as well as depreciation of fixed assets (depreciation) costs ; other administrative costs ;

3. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include: To training and retraining costs for newly created business entities, with the exception of training and retraining of personnel ; project and construction and installation work on the elimination of half of the work, as well as an object under the cellar to cover the costs of transportation and injuries during riots caused by corrosion protection from the cost of defects inspection of equipment (pieces) and other similar costs and delivery work to the account suppliers or other enterprises that are liable for damage, damage or damage to these expenses at the expense of legal entities that have violated the conditions for their execution; the refund cannot be executed ; full arbitration and information services ; audit payment, pay for the audit will be carried out ; fines, fines ; limited operating expenses.

3. The cost of financial activities : bankle Interest on loans and other financial-credit institutions ; m of real estate to pay interest on financial lease (leasing) costs ; cn diagnosis of negative exchange rate differences and losses on foreign currency transactions ; spent (subsidiary securities of companies, etc.) to assess the costs of funds ; training costs associated with the production and distribution of securities; financial operating and other expenses.

4. Extreme loss

Emergency losses are outside the normal operation of enterprises resulting from events or transactions that are an unexpected and unusual item of expenditure. This does not include the articles of the previous substance, which must be reflected in the components of urgent and current expenses.

To reflect an element as an emergency, it must meet the following criteria:

- unusual business activity of the enterprise;
- should not be repeated for several years;
- does not depend on the decisions made by the personnel manager.

It is also important to take into account the circumstances in which decisions are made on the inclusion or exclusion of relevant substances in the emergency budget. For example, if the company is a special climatic conditions, and then - in depending on the climatic conditions of the form will not work without an emergency, which cannot be measured, because it is a matter of a few years must repeat does not meet the criteria.

Table 192

Costs and their analysis

Costs indicators	Line	Last year	Reporting year	The difference is, +, -	Growth, %
Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	020	2,474,622,038	3,191,287 162	716 665 124	128.9
Total expenses per year	040	568 302 199	752 744 444	184 442 245	132.3
Other operating expenses	070	135 306 333	178 630 359	43 324 026	132.0
Expenses for deductions for the	080				

reporting period after tax		0	0	0	
Overall financial expenses (line 180 + 190 + 200 + 210), including:	170	159 047 300	833 455 050	674 407 750	523 .0
Emergency loss	230	0	0	0	0
Income tax	250	16 304 363	30,730,577	14,426,214	188.4
Other taxes and other obligatory payments	260	40 674 456	83 965 344	43 290 888	206.4
General expenses		3 394 256 689	5070 812 936	1 676 556 247	149.4

Conclusion: The total value of the company last year amounted to 3 394 256 689 thousand UZS, this year - 5 070 812 936 thousand UZS. Compared to the previous year, the absolute change was 1,676.556 247 thousand UZS, the growth rate was 149.4%.

The largest change in the structure of expenditures was associated with the cost of financial activities. The cost of this content increased by 5.23 times compared with the previous year. Expenses for tax payments increased by 188.4%, while expenses on other taxes and fees increased 2.06 times.

Costs and other operating expenses increased by 132%, and production costs amounted to 128.9%.

Methods of analysis and analysis costs. The coefficients affecting the change in value and methods for calculating them

Estimating production costs is one of the key principles of financial reporting. In assessing production costs, it is important to know their nature and character. Production costs are based on the following items of expenses in accordance with the Regulation on the "cost structure":

- direct and indirect material costs of production;

- direct and indirect labor costs and expenses;
- directly or indirectly involved in the production of major intangible assets and depreciation costs;
- other direct and indirect costs.

Their assessment is very different from the content. For example; wage estimates are estimated on the basis of earnings and deductions or liabilities recognized for fees and deductions.

Depreciation, amortization and depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets are measured at a fixed, usually assessed value.

Fixed assets and intangible assets are recorded at their full initial value. The calculation of the value of fixed assets and intangible assets is carried out by calculating their depreciation (amortization) until their cost is fully repaid or the object is exhausted. Amortization charges are made from the month following the transfer of the object. The cost of land is not depreciated.

Financial investments are accounted for in accordance with accounting standards.

Liabilities reflected in the dimension by the parties.

Obligations arising from a court decision are reflected in the corresponding amount.

Potential liabilities are reflected in the original actual estimate.

The valuation of material costs included in cost is very different from the depreciation of fixed assets or intangible assets, wages and deductions.

Asset revaluation is based on the following two estimates: the actual value of the balance at the acquisition date (purchase price or cost price) or market value (net realizable value).

Estimation of reserves, which are a component of material resources and the main element of production costs, is compiled in accordance with national accounting standards as follows:

Regulatory **costs**, expenses directed, planned and effective business management at the beginning of the reporting period, the cost of their future. This method is mainly used in the cost accounting system, called "**standard cost**", which is applied to the same type of manufacturer of the product. In this method, the materials used for production are evaluated as a normative. The difference between the fair value and the standard cost is determined at the end of the reporting period and adjusted accordingly.

Of course, every enterprise will finance to benefit from it. The asset management process based on increasing profits depends on the category of financial management using borrowed funds.

Leverage, that it is a specific force that can literally change heavy things, allowing it to carry relatively heavy loads. When applied to the economy, a small change is seen as a factor that can dramatically change the outcome. There are three types of leverage that can be identified by recycling and elaborating a report on financial results.

The relationship between income and leverage. The meaning of this group is that the net income is linked to the difference between production and financial

character. They don't fill each other, but each movement is manageable. All of which contribute to the free financing of the enterprise, occupying a certain part of the market under market economy of the enterprise.

The value of net income depends on many factors. The following impacts can be added to the financial management of the business:

- rational use of financial resources;
- source of funds

The main elements of the cost of production is the constant and educational expenses on changeable goals. At the same time, they are far from each other sections of different preparation may contain. It is far see The company's technical and technology policy is directly related to there is. The cost of training to change the total net income from teaching. The main means of financing, as well as the constant movement of academic growth and learning changeable cost reduction. However, while this change up to t son of settings to draw does not make a reservation. Thus, the constant and the teachings of girls determine the optimal point of them not so easy to find. This teaching production serves production leverage.

As a result production leverage is the cost of production and production volumes result from changes in gross profit impact of potential.

In the financial leverage, an enterprise is credited as a source of financing from its own funds and borrowed funds. The use of borrowed funds associated with certain deductions for the enterprise. What is the difference (their size) between the company's own funds and long-term debt, as well as their impact on profits, are studied in financial leverage.

Thus, financial leverage is a potential impact on profits due to changes in the volumes and volumes of long-term debt of an enterprise.

Common leverage these three things, profit, financial and nature, expenses and net profit.

This is a general analysis leverage carried out for the economy, known in the cycle of motil points.

The "dead end" method. Every business faces a lot of costs in the process. production. According to the new report, there are two options. production and sales products. The first, the former economy, the cost of the original curve and spending through Congress to determine the cost of the product. The second option, it is economically used in developed countries, many secrets that, in this varying operating costs (make you you see production) and fixed costs are allocated. Changes in the volume of sales expenses straight proportional. Fixed sales costs are not connected. If we are fixed and variable costs of constant training and training expenses learning we will be in line with the target.

The average cost method implies the cost of inventory at the cost of production, the beginning of the introduction of the FIFO, the LIFO method, which deducts the last record for the first time.

The importance of differentiating these methods lies in the fact that their influence on the final result varies. For example; the average cost of production is divided into a separate cost of production separately according to the method, according to the method, as well as on individual indicators of production costs. As a result, the indicator is the effect of different.

Evaluation of prime cost of products (works, services). The following methods are used to determine the prime cost of 'inventories', such as products, works and services, in National Accounting Standard 4:

Simple method is used in organizations that produce a single product (works, services), semi-finished products and incomplete production. The cost of the unit of products (works, services) shall be calculated by dividing the amount of production expenses into the total quantity of products (works, services) produced;

The normal method is based on the cost of raw materials, materials, labor costs and the established standards for the use of production capacity, which is more widely used in practice;

Ordering method is used in organizations with individual and small scale production. All charges are considered to be incomplete production until the end of the order. If the order consisted of a series of products (works, services), the cost of the unit of goods (works, services) shall be determined by the sum of expenses for this order, in the quantity of product units;

The method of stage-by-stage application of raw materials and materials in production of a number of phases, phases, stages. This method identifies the cost price of all products (works, services), then the unit cost of the unit. In this case the step-by-step method can be implemented in two variants depending on the organization's affiliation: semi-finished and semi-finished versions;

Inventory Asset Evaluation Technique (in trading). The method selection will depend on the Inventories nomenclature and their type, type of production, its complexity, incomplete production, and the length of production. The selected method is displayed in the Account Policy.

Reassess inventory. The corporate accounting policy also makes it clear that the value of Inventories will be adjusted, which will be based on the current value of Inventories - net realizable value (if net realizable value is lower than cost).

Valuation of Inventories. The enterprise independently defines the method of valuation of the commodity inventory accounted for production: the cost of unit of the purchased materials. This method will be used regardless of whether the items intended for specific projects are purchased or manufactured;

Average Convertible Value (AVECO). The value of each unit of inventories is determined at the beginning of the period based on the weighted average of the same units and the value of the same units purchased or produced during the period. The cost of each INVENTORY unit according to the AVECO method determines the cost and amount of the inventory balance at the beginning of the period, and the amount received the total cost of the same units, formed from the cost and cost of inventories, by their total number. The average value can be calculated according to the method

selected by the organization, and can be calculated on a regular basis or by the arrival of each new INVENTORY family.

Inventories costing (FIFO) at first purchasing time. Output units of INVENTORY are primarily included in the cost of inventories purchased or produced, and the cost of inventory at the end of the period is the sum of the last acquired or generated stock units.

For each group (type) of inventories, a single valuation method is applied throughout the reporting period. The method that you use should also be reflected in your account policy.

Table 193

The advantages and disadvantages of valuation methods

№	Methods	Superiority	Disadvantage
1	FIFO	Provides realistic evaluation of Inventories.	It leads to depreciation of costs; potentially increases profits; reserves make the calculation difficult.
2	LIFO	Provides the cost of production and the basis for profitability.	Reduces reserves at a low price; reserves make the calculation difficult
3	AVECO	Easy to use, no computing.	This leads to the assessment of actual reserves and production costs.
4	NIFO	Provides realistic assessment of reserves and production costs.	Every time you spend, much effort is required to determine INVENTORY prices.
5	Normative value method.	Reserves make up your account because it does not need to be booked.	The normative value may not reflect the current value and therefore may reflect the value of the stock.

In practice, there may be temporary suspension of production activity due to the seasonal demand for goods and changes in market conditions. In this case, some production costs, in particular the wage associated with that production, and the depreciation of fixed assets, will not be deducted. Because the production process has ceased, all the production personnel involved in the production are not dismissed, and the wages are at least minimal for their maintenance, the cost of amortization.

Among the factors that affect the costs change are the following:

Factors affecting direct and indirect material costs: change in the rate of material expenditure; Changes in the cost of unit of material expenditure.

Factors affecting the direct and indirect costs of labor: changes in the number of workers; the change in the wage earned per employee.

Factors influencing the change in wage deductions: Changes in the allocation base; change of the rate of deductions.

Factors that affect the depreciation costs: The value of the change in value; amortization norms and procedures.

Units that affect other expenditure expenditures will vary depending on the type of expenses that are not included in the above order.

The units that affect the periodic expenses change are investigated based on sales, administrative and other operating costs.

Units that affect the change in the cost of finance are estimated based on their composition.

Emergency expenditures are not anticipated in advance, their appearance is not anticipated and has a random classification.

Benefits (losses) of main and economic activities, ways of their identification and analysis

The financial results of the business entity from the main and economic activities are characterized by the following indicators of profitability:

A .Gross profit from the sale of the product is determined as the difference between the net proceeds of the sale and the production cost of the product sold:

$$GP = NGS - PCS,$$

where:

GP - Gross Profit;

NGS - Net gain from sales;

PCS - production cost of sales.

B) The gains derived from the principal operation are determined by the difference between the gross profit of the product and the costs of the sale, plus any other gain or loss from the underlying operation:

$$BCB = GP - PE + OIMO - ODMO,$$

Where:

BCB - benefits from core business;

PE - period expenses;

OIMO - Other Income from Main Operations;

ODMO - Other damages from major operations.

S). Income (or loss) from business activities, the amount of profit earned from this business is calculated as a gain or loss from financial activity:

$$PDEA = BCB + IFA - CFA,$$

where:

PDEA - profit derived from economic activities ;

IFA - income from financial activities;

CFA - Costs of financial activity.

Table 194

Loss analysis of earnings from main and economic activities.

Key Performance Indicators	Line	Last year	Report year	Difference +,-	Growth %
Net sales from sales of products (goods, works and services)	010	3 362 255 550	5 180 801 340	1 818 575 790	154.0
The cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	020	2 474 622 038	3 191 287 162	716 665 124	128.9
Gross profit (loss) of sales of products (goods, works and services) (line 010-020)	030	887 603 512	1 989 514 178	1 131 910 666	224.2
Turnover costs total (line 050 + 060 + 070 + 080) including:	040	568 302 199	752 744 444	184 442 245	132.3
Other operating costs	070	135 306 333	178 630 359	43 324 026	132.0
The deductible expenses of the reporting period after taxation	080	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	090	-	-	-	-
Benefits of Key Operations (line 030-040 +090)	100	454 607 646	1 415 400 093	960 792 447	3.12
Income from financial activities	110				
Income in the form of dividends; interest income; income from finance leases; incomes from the exchange rate difference; other income from financial activities	120-160	269 112 080	506 789 162	237 677 082	188.1
Costs of financing activities:	170				
Interest Charge; Interest expense on finance leases; losses from the exchange rate difference; other financial expenses	180-210	159 047 300	833 455 050	674 407 750	523.9
The financial result of the economic activity		564 672 426	1 088 734 205	524 061 779	192.9

Conclusion: From the analysis of financial results of the enterprise's economic activities, it is possible to conclude that the results of the economic activity compared to the previous year increased by 524 061 779 thousand UZS or 192.9%. These changes were mainly due to the positive differences in the main operating results. As a result, the share of financial activity in the current period increased by 188.1% and totaled 523.1%. That is, changes in shrinkage from financial operations have been increased by 3 times more.

When the items of income and expense from the general (ordinary) activity reaches a certain amount, and the nature of the operations of the undertaking's business is crucial, the nature and amount of these articles shall be disclosed.

Significant economic transactions requiring disclosure in financial statements include⁵⁵:

- Reduction of the INVENTORY before the net selling price or re-evaluation of the value of fixed assets, as well as the revaluation of such revaluations;
- postponement of the activity of a business subject, as well as the cancellation of any stock of expenses;
- termination of long-term investments;
- stop the activity;
- establishment of production processes; - to abort the resources.

Emergency benefits and losses analysis

The current profitability of the profit is estimated as part of its past year, with estimates of future expectations in the prognostic estimates of separate income and expense items. One such component is the immediate profit and loss.

Estimates of profit and loss are key to its repeatability. However, emergency substances do not have this property.

Therefore, it is important to consider the emergence of extraordinary benefits and damages in the study of this content.

Extraordinary loss (loss) is income or expense that is significantly different from ordinary activities of an undertaking, ie as a result of events or transactions that are not frequent or regular.

In order to reflect this or that item as an immediate cost, it must meet the following criteria:

- Unusual business practices of an entity;
- should not be repeated for several years;
- Not dependent on the decisions made by the managing staff.

Consideration should also be given to the circumstances in which decisions are made on the inclusion or exclusion of relevant substances in the emergency.

This range of profits and losses includes emergency situations, such as natural phenomena (earthquakes, landslides, storms, droughts, etc.), other natural disasters or

⁵⁵3-СОН БҲМСМОЛИЯВИЙ НАТИЖАЛАРТЎҒРИСИДАГИ ҲИСОБОТ, ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ АДЛИЯ ВАЗИРЛИГИ
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socioeconomic situations (ie, the state of war, the state of siege, the state's interests, the prohibition of imports and exports, and so forth), with the immediate, indispensable and unforeseen circumstances of the particular circumstances.⁵⁶

Table 195

Emergency benefits and losses analysis

Indicator name	Line	Last year	Report year	Difference	Growth
1	2	3	4	5	6
Emergency Earnings and Losses	230	0	0	0	0
Profit (loss) until profit tax is paid (line 220 +/- 230)	240	564 672 426	1 088 734 205	524 061 779	192.9
Income tax	250	16 304 363	30 730 577	14 426 214	188.4
Other taxes and other mandatory payments	260	40 674 456	83 965 344	43 290 888	206.4
Net Profit of the reporting period (line 240-250-260)	270	507 693 607	974 038 284	466 344 677	192.1

Conclusion: In the current period and in the previous period, the Company did not record fixed income and expense. Before taxation, the amount of profit increased by 524,061,779 UZS or 192.9% year-on-year. Change in profit tax was 14,423,214 UZS more than last year. The amount of taxes and duties other than the profit increased by 43,290,888 UZS compared to the previous year.

Benefits Analysis Before Taxes

The overall result of the enterprise's business is summed up financially. The fact that profit before tax is an object of income tax and other taxes, it is emphasized in his name as "until tax". Taxes are exempted from income tax and other taxes and mandatory payments.

In practice, this linear definition technique can be defined in accordance with the Regulation on Cost Constraints.

Profit before tax is defined as the profit and loss from extraordinary (unexpected) situations, if the profit from the economic activities is:

$$PR = PDEA + BES - DES,$$

where:

PR - profit received;

BES - benefits from emergency situations;

DES - damage from emergency situations.

⁵⁶Солиқ қодеки, 22-модда

The net profit of the year remains at the disposal of the undertaking after the tax payment, the profit received before the payment of the tax withholding tax and minus other taxes and duties,

$$NP = PR - RT - OT,$$

where:

NP - Net Profit;

Table 196

Net Profit and Its Factor Analysis

Indicator name	Line	Last year	Report year	Difference	Growth
Net sales from sales of products (goods, works and services)	010	3 362 255 550	5 180 801 340	1 818 575 790	154.0
The cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	020	2 474 622 038	3 191 287 162	716 665 124	128.9
Gross profit (loss) of sales of products (goods, works and services) (line 010-020)	030	887 603 512	1 989 514 178	1 131 910 666	224.2
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Other operating costs	070	135 306 333	178 630 359	43 324 026	132.0
The deductible expenses of the reporting period after taxation	080	-	-	-	-
Other operating income	090	-	-	-	-
Benefits of Key Operations (line 030-040 +090)	100	454 607 646	1 415 400 093	960 792 447	3.12
Income from financial activities	110				
Income in the form of dividends; interest income; income from finance leases; incomes from the exchange rate difference; other income from financial activities	120-160	269 112 080	506 789 162	237 677 082	188.1
Costs of financing activities:	170				
Interest Charge; Interest expense on finance leases; losses from the exchange rate difference; other financial	180-210	159 047 300	833 455 050	674 407 750	523.9

expenses					
The financial result of the economic activity	220	564 672 426	1 088 734 205	524 061 779	192.9
Emergency Earnings and Losses	230	0	0	0	0
Profit (loss) until profit tax is paid (line 220 +/- 230)	240	564 672 426	1 088 734 205	524 061 779	192.9
Income tax	250	16 304 363	30 730 577	14 426 214	188.4
Other taxes and other mandatory payments	260	40 674 456	83 965 344	43 290 888	206.4
Net profit of the reporting period (line 240-250-260)	270	507 693 607	974 038 284	466 344 677	192.1

Conclusion: The company achieved positive results on all indicators compared to the previous year.

Including:

- the gross receipt of income increased by 1,131,910,666 thousand UZS or by 224.2%;
- expenditures increased by 184 442 245 thousand UZS or 133.2% to the previous year;
- income from financial activities increased by 237,677,082 thousand UZS or 188,1%;
- Financial Activity Expenditures by 674,407,750 thousand UZS or 523.9fold;
- The results of the enterprise's activity increased by 524 061 779 thousand UZS or 192.9%;
- Before paying profit tax, the amount of profit increased by 524,061,779 UZS or 192.9% year-on-year.
- The amount of profit increased by 466 344 677 thousand UZS or 192.1% year-on-year.

Analysis of payments and allocations to the budget

Payments to the budget and deductions are the obligations of enterprises for taxes and other obligatory payments. These obligations are short-term liabilities. Because, in accordance with the law, they must be reimbursed in the current period.

Taxes are defined as mandatory payments to the budget, which are regular, non-refundable and non-refundable, to be collected in a reasonable amount.⁵⁷

Other mandatory payments include, but are not limited to, mandatory monetary payments, customs payments, as well as by competent authorities and officials in

⁵⁷Солиқ кодекси, 12-модда

respect of payers of legal acts, including certain rights or licenses and other the fees to be paid to issue the permitting documents shall be understood as the state duty.⁵⁸

Taxes include:

- 1) profit tax for legal entities;
- 2) the tax on income of physical persons;
- 3) value added tax;
- 4) excise tax;
- 5) taxes and special payments for subsoil users;
- 6) water use tax;
- 7) property tax;
- 8) land tax;
- 10) taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel and gas.

Other mandatory payments include:

- 1) mandatory payments to the State Targeted Funds: - single social payment; - Insurance premiums of non-budget Pension Funds; - obligatory deductions to state owned funds; Deductions to the Republican Road Fund;
- 2) state duty;
- 3) customs payments;
- 4) the fee for retail sale of certain types of goods and provision of certain types of services.

For simplified taxation:

single tax payment;

single land tax;

fixed tax on certain types of entrepreneurial activity.

In addition, during the implementation of the state national programs appropriate funds can be established and mandatory payments are established in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the legislation.

Obligations of enterprises on taxes and mandatory payments include:

- timely and full fulfillment of their tax liabilities;
- keeping accounting, financial and tax reporting according to the legislation;
- submit documents confirming the right to receive tax benefits to tax authorities and other competent authorities;
- provide the tax authorities with documents and information related to the calculation, payment of taxes and other obligatory payments at the time of the tax inspection;
- must comply with legal requirements of state tax authorities and other competent authorities and their officials, and not to impede the legitimate activities of these bodies and their officials. An analysis of taxes and other mandatory payments is carried out at the following stages:

⁵⁸Солиқ кодекси, 12-модда

- formation of a reliable and complete source of information on taxes and other mandatory payments;
- comparison of data on taxes and other mandatory payments in the company and tax office;
- determine the dynamics of changes in taxes and other mandatory payments;
- identify and influence the factors influencing taxes and other mandatory payments;
- formulate final conclusions on tax and other compulsory payments;
- preparation and implementation of decisions on controlling the influence of internal and external factors on the potential impact.

Table 197

Analysis of Taxes and Other Compulsory Payments

Indicator name	Line	Last year	Report year	Difference	Growth
1. Profit tax for legal entities	280	16 304 363	30 730 577	14 426 214	188.4
2. Income tax on personal income	290	191 645 223	258 722 106	67 076 883	135.1
including: deductions to personal savings pension accounts	291				
3. Innovation and Social Infrastructure Development Tax	300	40 674 456	83 965 344	43 290 888	206.4
4. Value Added Tax	310	27 132 645	417 841 490	146 515 845	153.8
5. Unlimited tax	320	-	-	-	-
6. The tax on subsoil use	330	-	-	-	-
6. Water use tax	340	2 256 400	3 942 012	1 685 612	174.7
7. Income tax on legal entities	350	213 121 506	313 560 412	82 438 906	146.9
8. Land Tax from Yuridic Persons	360	125 642 301	138 625 410	12 983 109	110.4

Conclusion: Profit tax for the enterprise has increased by 14,423,214 UZS or 188,4% compared with the previous year. Taxes on personal income increased by 67 076 883 thousand UZS or 135.1% compared with the previous year, taxation and social infrastructure development tax increased by UZS 43 290 888 thousand or

206.4% compared with the previous year, i 146 515 845 thousand UZS or 153.8 million sums, the water use tax of 1 685 612 thousand UZS or 174.7 million, the property tax payment was 82 438 906 thousand UZS, or by 146.9 percent.

Dynamics of tax payments, comparative analysis with their results

Creation of a modern tax system is one of the basic conditions for accelerated development of the economy, creation of favorable conditions for entrepreneurship activity, improvement of investment climate, and expansion of production and service.

In particular, in order to gradually reduce the tax burden on business entities in the process of improving the taxation system, it is important to reduce the direct tax burden on their income. Of course, as a result of reducing the tax burden, enterprises have the opportunity to invest in their investments to modernize their production, increase their efficiency, and boost their investment.

It is a logical continuation of the structural reforms and reforms implemented in the country in the five main priorities of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, consistent simplification of the system of taxation, simplifying the tax base such as reducing the tax burden by expanding.

In order to implement these tasks, as well as introduce modern methods of tax administration, increase tax collection and other compulsory payments, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On tax administration improvement, "On Measures to Increase Intrests".

The decree defined the most important directions of reforming the system of tax authorities in order to improve the taxation system, increase tax collection and other compulsory payments.

In particular, the introduction of modern information and communication technologies and advanced automated methods of analysis into the process of tax administration is aimed at providing taxpayers, first of all, the transition task was determined. The main goal is to reduce the cost of taxpayers' money, travel and other expenses on the one hand, and, on the other hand, to prevent corruption, such as extortion.

In addition, taxpayers will have the opportunity to fully support taxpayers, improve their legal culture and develop effective mechanisms for the prevention of tax offenses, and introduce modern tax control practices, keeps you up.

The systematic analysis of the dynamics of macroeconomic indicators and the tax potential of the regions contributes to the full coverage of taxation objects and the implementation of effective tax incentives to increase the revenue base of local budgets and ensure their independence. will do.

There are also a number of new procedures for securing "healthy competition" and preventing "secretive business" among business entities.

Over the past period, a number of positive results have been achieved as a result of reducing the number of inspections and unreasonable interference in their activities, and these processes are continuing.

Trends in the abolition of unscheduled and alternative audits of business activities, simplification of reporting forms and terms of submission, the simplification of the timeframes, the amount of funds and the effectiveness of new peripheral pays, and the increase in payments and revenues to the budget. it seems clear.

Information on business entities' payments to the budget shall be reflected in the report on the financial results at the value paid in the invoice and actually paid.

Table 198

Tax Dynamics

Indicator	Years				Change		
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2017, compared with 2016	2016, compared with 2015	2015, compared with 2014
1. Profit tax	30 730 577	16 304 363	18 845 215	26 043 300	14 426 214	11 885 362	4 687 277
2. Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456	4 443 440	56 999 126	39 290 888	79 521 904	26 966 218

Conclusion: The tax and other taxes, and the dynamics of payments in the enterprise, can be summarized as the amount of payments over the past few years has increased. The tax burden on paid income from the basic tax increased compared to the previous year by 14,423,21 thousand UZS compared with 2016, to 11,885,362 thousand UZS in 2015, and 4,687,277 thousand UZS more than in 2014.

Methods of calculating tax burden on companies

The tax burden represents a set of indicators for the country's tax system.

Tax burden is the share of tax revenues in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The tax burden can be determined not only nationwide, but also for the network, region or separately received taxpayers, businesses.

The tax burden on macroeconomic levels is determined by the ratio of taxes and other mandatory payments to the gross domestic product.

Its appearance is as follows:

$$TB = T + P / GDP * 100$$

Where:

TB - Tax burden;

T - taxes;

P - payments;

GDP is the country's gross domestic product.

The tax burden on enterprises is determined by their earnings. That is, it is calculated based on the sales volume of the product (goods, works and services) or the newly created value.

The tax burden on enterprises can be calculated using the following formula for determining the amount of sales of products (goods, works and services) and added value.

Income from sales:

$$a) TB = T + P / IS$$

In relation to value added:

$$b) TB = T + P / AV$$

Where: P (D) - Profit (gain),

G-gain,

AV-added value,

Value added means the value added to the goods (works, services) during the manufacturing process of certain goods (works, services).

Value added includes depreciation deductions, wages, social allowances, curves and other taxes and benefits.

Table 199

Tax burden analysis

Years	Amount of assessed and paid taxes and other mandatory payments	Sales revenue	New value created	Tax burden	
				Income from sales	In relation to value added
A	1	2	3	4	5
2016	860 969 894	3 362 225 550	2 474 622 038	25.5	34.7
2017	1 247 387 351	5 180 801 340	3 191 287 162	24.07	39.1
Difference, +,-	386 417 457	1 818 575 790	716 665 124	-0.8	4.4

Conclusion: The enterprise's tax burden declined from 25.5 to 24.07 per cent. From 34.7 to 39.1 percent, the value of the newly created value has increased.

Net Profit and Analysis of Factors Affecting It

Competitiveness in the enterprise depends, first of all, on increasing productivity, increasing the efficiency of the enterprise and maintaining its future outcomes.

The growth of net profit is also a prerequisite for the development and expansion of production, changing labor attitudes, enhancing investment attractiveness and maintaining market activities.

It is possible to add the following effects units that summarize the above sources for factors that affect the net profit and its change.

Table 200

Net profit and factors affecting its change

Outcome indicators	Impact factors
1. Gross profit from sale of products (goods, works and services)	1.1. Changes in prices of sold goods
	1.2. Raw materials, supplies, energy costs, and tariff changes
	1.3. Change in the volume of sales
	1.4. Changes in sales of product sold through sales revenue
	1.4. Due to the change in the cost of one sum of products
	1.5. Due to the cost effect of the structural changes in the sales product
	+, -
2. Benefits of main activity	Sale Expenses
	Administrative expenses
	Other operating costs
	The deductible expenses of the reporting period after taxation
	Other operating income
	+, -
Take advantage of your global business	Income from financial activity
	Expenses from financial activities
	+, -
Benefits until tax	Emergency Income
	Extraordinary expenses
	+, -
Net profit	Benefit tax
	Other mandatory payments
	-
Distribution of net profit	Development and expansion of production

	(savings)
	Formation (accumulation) of reserves (reserve)
	For the Beneficent
	Increase of statutory capital (in the order established by the legislation)
	=
Undistributed benefits	Collected, aggregated.

Table 201

Net Profit and Its Factor Analysis

Impact factors	Definition formula	Impact Level	Note
1.General change of gross profit from sales	$\Delta R = R1 - R0,$	1 131 910 666	
1.1 Changes in prices of sold goods	$\Delta R1 = \sum q1p1 - \sum q1p0$	328 676 775	
1.2. Raw materials, supplies, energy costs, and tariff changes	$\sum q1pk - \sum q1p1$	-488 289 775	
1.3. Change in the volume of sales	$K1 = \sum q1s0 / \sum q0s0,$ $K1 * R0 - P0$	178 891 297	
1.4. Changes in sales of product sold through sales revenue	$R0 * K2 - K2 = (\sum q1p0 / \sum q0p0 - \sum q1s0 / \sum q0s0)$	1 874 444 428	
1.4. Due to the change in the cost of one sum of products	$\sum q1s0 - \sum q1sk$	-390 618 967	
1.5. Due to the cost effect of the structural changes in the sales product	$\sum q0s0 * K1 - \sum q0s0$	-371 193 305	
Current expenses, including total:	$\Delta DX = DX1 - DX0$	-184 442 245	
Sale Expenses	$Sc1 - Sc0$	-	
Administrative expenses	$Sm1 - Sm0$	-	
Other operating costs	$So1 - So0$	-43 324 026	
The deductible expenses of the reporting period after taxation	$St1 - St0$	-	
Other operating income	$Pb1 - Pb0$	-	
Profit (loss) of main activities	$\Delta Af = Af1 - Af0$	960 792 447	
Income from financial activities, including:	ΔMfd	237 677 082	
Income in the form of dividends	$D1 - D0$	-	

Interest Income	Fd1-Fd0	-	
Income from finance leases	MI_{d1}-MI_{d0}	-	
Income from the exchange rate difference	VK_{d1}- VK_{d0}	-	
Other Income of Financial Activities	MB_{d1}-MB_{d0}	-	
Costs of financial activities, including:	Δ M_{fx}	-674 407 750	
Interest-bearing expenses	F_{x1}-F_{x0}	-	
Interest expense on finance lease	MI_{x1}-MI_{x0}	-	
Currency loss differences	VK_{x1}- VK_{x0}	-	
Other expenses on financial activities	MB_{x1}-MB_{x0}	-	
Benefits (loss) of gross operating activities	Δ U_{xfn}= U_{xfn1}- U_{xfn0}	524 061 779	
Emergency benefits and losses analysis		-	
Profit (loss) until profit tax is paid (line 2120 +/- 230)	Δ F_n= F_{n1} – F_{n0}	524 061 779	
Income tax	Δ F_s= F_{s1} – F_{s0}	-14 426 214	
Other taxes and mandatory payments	Δ F_{bs}= F_{bs1} – F_{bs0}	-43 290 888	
Net profit	SF1-SF0	466 344 677	

Conclusion: The net profits were 466,344,677 thousand UZS more than the previous year, with the following positive and negative factors.

Among the positive factors were the change in prices for sold goods (328,676,998 thousand UZS), the change in the volume of sales (178,851,297 thousand UZS), the change in the structure of sales (1,874,444,448 thousand UZS) m), income from financial activity (237,677,082 thousand UZS);

The negative impacts were: change in prices for raw materials, materials, energy costs (-488 289 775 thousand UZS), cost of one sum of goods (-390 618 967 thousand UZS), sold due to the impact of the structural changes in the structure of products (by - 371,193,305 thousand UZS), due to current expenditures (UZS 184,442,245 thousand), due to the increase in expenses for financial activity (-674,407,750 thousand UZS) m), due to change in tax, other taxes and payments (14 426 214 thousand UZS and 43 290 888 thousand UZS).

Analysis of profitability indicators and factors affecting them

The most important support for productivity and competitiveness of the enterprise is its level of profitability. Profitability - a profitable "profit"⁵⁹ - means profits, profit.

Its economic context is the productivity of natural resources, labor and financial resources as well as the use of natural resources.

There are several groups of profitability - a group of assets, production, sales and capital renegotiation. Each group has a few indicators system. However, in the case of an assessment, each of them is evaluated and evaluated separately.

Key features of profitability:

- ROA Return on Assets = average annual value of net profit / assets
- sales profitability = Gross profit of sales of products (goods, works and services) / Net profit from sales
- ROS Return On Sales = Operational Return Profit / Net Revenues
- ROE Return On Equity = Net Profit / Private Equity

Additional Indicators:

- Net Profitability = Net Profit / Average Annual Cost of Credits;
- Employee Benefit (ROL) = Net Profit / Employee Costs (Wage Fund and Other Costs for Employees);
- Basic earning power - profit / tax rate / average annual value of assets (BEP = EBITDA / average annual value of assets);
- ROIC - Operational profit / own source of funds and long-term debt capital (ROIC = EBIT $\times$ (100% - VAT rate) / invested capital.

In some cases borrowed capital is fully recovered. ROIC = (EBIT (100% - Profit Tax Rate) - Interest on Loan Capital) / (Private Equity + Loan Equity);

- Net profit / profit (Source of equity + long-term borrowings) (ROCE);
- Total asset profitability (ROTA) = profit / loss ratio up to tax;
- Business Profitability (ROBA) = Net Profit / Business Assets;
- Net Profitability (RONA) = Profit / Net Assets to Solidarity;
- Profitability = Net Profit / (Main assets + Turnover assets);
- Profitability of the margin - the cost price of the product sold and the product sold;
- And other indicators.

Efficiency profitability indicators: gross earnings, cost, asset, equity, capital adequacy indicators: gross profit, operating profit, profit tax, net profit.

⁵⁹Рентабельность // Большая советская энциклопедия : [в 30 т.] / гл. ред. А. М. Прохоров. — 3-е изд. — М. : Советская энциклопедия, 1969—1978.

Table 202

Corporate profitability analysis

Indicator name	Last year	Report year	Difference +,-	Growth %
A	2	3	4	5
Net income from sales of products (goods, works and services) (line 010)	3 362 225 550	5 180 801 340	1 818 575 790	154.0
Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services) (line 020)	2 474 622 038	3 191 287 162	716 665 124	128.9
Gross profit (loss) of sales of products (goods, works and services) (line 010-020)	887 603 512	1 989 514 178	1 131 910 666	224.2
Benefits of Key Operations (line 030-040 +090)	454 607 646	1 415 400 093	960 792 447	3.12
Benefits (loss) of gross operating activities (line 100 + 110-170)	564 672 426	1 088 734 205	524 061 779	192.9
Profit (loss) until profit tax is paid (line 2120 +/- 230)	564 672 426	1 088 734 205	524 061 779	192.9
Net profit of the reporting period (line 232-250-260)	507 693 607	974 038 284	466 344 677	192.1
Average annual value of assets	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	11 078 788 407	183.9
Average annual value of current assets	2 978 372 713	11 683 693 105	8 705 320 392	392.3
Average annual value of long-term assets	10 219 731 945	12 593 199 960	2 373 468 015	123.2
Average annual value of fixed assets	7 104 110 120	10 452 934 960	3 348 824 840	147.1
Average annual value of turnover assets	819 530 511	1 047 437 972	227 907 461	127.8
Average annual value of own capital	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	2 378 438 610	130.7
Average annual value of debt	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989	8 700 349 797	256.0
Average annual value of invested capital	614 384 306	828 202 670	213 818 364	135.0
Expenses for employees and their names	895 236 214	1 218 850 312	323 614 098	136.1
Profitability of assets	3.8	4.0	0.2	105.2
Profitability of current assets	17.0	8.3	-8.7	48.8
Profitability of long-term assets	4.9	7.7	2.8	157.1
Profitability of fixed assets	7.1	9.3	2.2	131.0

Return on circulating assets	61.9	93.0	31.1	150.2
Profitability of own capital	6.5	9.6	3.1	147.6
Profitability of debt	9.2	6.8	-2.4	73.9
Profitability of invested capital	82.5	117.6	35.1	142.5
Profitability of employees and their expenses	56.6	79.9	23.3	141.1
Sales profitability	26.3	38.4	12.1	146.0
Production efficiency	35.8	62.3	26.5	174.0
Profitability of the main activity	13.5	27.3	13.8	202.2

Conclusion: Profitability indicators and their change can be compared to last year. Thus, profitability of assets increased by 0.2 percent, profitability of long-term assets by 2.8 percent, profitability of fixed assets by 2.2 percent, profitability of profitability by 31.1 percent, own profitability by 3.1 percent, profitability by 12.1 percent, production profitability by 26.5 percent, profitability of core business by 13.8 percent increase.

Combined Indicators for Variable and Accurate Indicators Based on Factors Affecting Organizational, Technical, Economic, Labor, Marketing, Management and Innovative Innovations, which are the components of the identified profitability indicators that lead to the effectiveness and effectiveness of the asset system will be evaluated.

They can be developed in accordance with the types of profitability.

Table 203

Profitability indicators and their impact units

Profitability indicators	Impact units	
Profitability of assets:	Changes in net profit;	Change of average annual value of assets.
Profitability of current assets:	Changes in net profit;	Change of average annual value of current assets.
Profitability of long-term assets:	Changes in net profit;	Change of average annual value of long-term assets.
Profitability of fixed assets:	Changes in net profit;	Change of average annual value of main assets.
Rotational Efficiency:	Changes in net profit;	Average annual value of turnover assets.
Profitability of own capital:	Changes in net profit;	Change of average annual value of own funds.
Debtability of debt capital:	Changes in net profit;	Change in the average annual amount of debt

		capital.
Profitability of Invested Capital:	Changes in net profit;	Changes in investment capital investment.
Profitability of employees and expenses on their behalf:	Changes in net profit;	Profitability of employees and their expenses.
Sales Profitability:	Change in gross profit of sales;	Net change in sales.
Production efficiency:	Net Profit Change;	Capital and floating capital changes.

Factors are calculated based on simple and complicated mathematical models based on the sophistication of the formula for profitability. Most commonly used methods of grafting are widely used.

Table204

CRITICAL INDICATORS AND ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE CHANGE (chain method)

Years	Profitability indicators and their level	Effects of interaction units and their impact level	
	Profitability of assets	Changes in net profit	Change of average annual value of assets
Last year	3.8	3.5	-3.3
Report year	4.0		
Difference	0.2	7.3-3.8	4.0-7.3
	Profitability of current assets	Changes in net profit	Change of average annual value of current assets
Last year	17.0	32.2	-40.9
Report year	8.3		
Difference	-8.7	49.2-17.0	8.3-49.2
	Profitability of long-term assets	Changes in net profit	Change of average annual value of long-term assets
Last year	4.9	4.6	-1.8
Report year	7.7		
Difference	2.8	9.5-4.9	7.7-9.5

	Profitability of fixed assets	Changes in net profit	Change of average annual value of main assets
Last year	7.1	20.6	-18.4
Report year	9.3		
Difference	2.2	27.7-7.1	9.3-27.7
	Return on circulating assets	Changes in net profit	Average annual value of turnover assets
Last year	61.9	57.0	-25.9
Report year	93.0		
Difference	31.1	118.9-61.9	93.0-27.7
	Profitability of own capital	Changes in net profit	Change of average annual value of own funds
Last year	6.5	6.0	-2.9
Report year	9.6		
Difference	3.1	12.5-6.5	9.6-12.5
	Debt potential of debt	Changes in net profit	Change in the average annual amount of debt capital
Last year	9.2	8.6	-11.0
Report year	6.8		
Difference	-2.4	17.8-9.2	6.8-17.8
	Profitability of invested capital	Changes in net profit	Changes in investment capital investment
Last year	82.5	76.1	-40.5
Report year	117.6		
Difference	35.1	158.6-82.5	117.6-158.6
	Profitability of employees and their expenses	Changes in net profit	Profitability of employees and their expenses
Last year	56.6	52.2	-28.9
Report year	79.9		
Difference	23.3	108.8-56.6	79.9-108.8
	Sales profitability	Changes in gross profit of	Net change in sales

		sales	
Last year	26.3	32.8	-20.7
Report year	38.4		
Difference	12.1	59.1-26.3	38.4-59.1
	Production efficiency	Net Profit Change	Capital and floating capital changes
Last year	35.8	44.5	-18.0
Report year	62.3		
Difference	26.5	80.3-35.8	62.3-80.3

Conclusions: From the factor analysis, we can conclude that the company had a positive impact on the growth of net profit for all profitability indicators and the change in gross profit from sales of products (goods, works and services).

There was a negative impact on assets, secondary assets, current assets, long-term assets, capital, debt capital, investment in capital, employee costs, sales volumes, and production costs. Their absolute impact can also be seen in the table above.

Determining the benefits and benefits of increasing profitability

Determining the benefits of profit and profitability and the preparation of final analytical conclusions is an important issue in making managerial decisions. Therefore, in the context of financial results and profitability analysis, it is essential that future benefits for the entity (such as the results of past events and lost) continue to be identified and implemented in the future, as well as to identify and implement concrete measures to achieve results. focusing on

Profitability and profitability are constantly changing with a number of factors. Therefore, when studying the possibilities of increasing profits and profitability, one would first of all pay particular attention to the factors affecting its change. Majority of them are the production costs, the sales volumes, which are the volume of sales.

Studying the impact of the impact of internal and external factors on the impact of the impact of the impact of the impact on the organization is also the key to accurately identifying them.

Internal factors that affect profitability and profitability include: • Developing new products in innovative assets and applying technological innovations in cost savings; priority of entrepreneurial ability; controlling the quality of the product, which is an important factor in the supply of goods; using new technologies and technologies to save energy, use new types of material costs and reduce their costs; increasing the competitiveness of goods, works and services; development of new markets; Reduce product costs; effective use of capital and circulation capital; management accounting, internal audit; effective management system and so on.

External factors include: monetary and credit policy in the country; budgetary policy; tariffs for customs fees and charges; brand market; inflation rate; price fluctuations of production resources (fuel, electricity, raw materials and materials) and other factors.

Table 205

Calculation of Net Profit and Growth Rates

Impact factors	Opportunities	Note
1. Overall change in total earnings		
1.1. Changes in the price of the product sold	X	Positive
1.2. Raw materials, materials and energy costs are changing	-488 289 775	
1.3. Change in the quantity of sold products	X	Positive
1.4. Changes in the structure of the sold product are due to sales revenue	X	Positive
1.4. At the expense of a sum of money spent on a product	-390 618 967	
1.5. Structural changes to the product due to the effect of satilgen production on the prime cost	-371 193 305	
2. Cost of the bed, including total:	-184 442 245	
2.1. Sale Expenses	-	
2.2 Administrative Expenditures	-	
2.3 Other operating expenses	-43 324 026	
2.4. Deductible expenses from taxable income for the reporting period	-	
2.5 Other income of the main business	-	
3. Profit (loss) of a business	X	Positive
4. Income from financial activities, including:	X	Positive
4.1.Dividends in the form of dividends	-	
4.2 Income form	-	
4.3. Income from renting rentals	-	
4.4. Income from the exchange rate difference	-	
4.5 Other income from financial activities	-	
5. Expenses on financial assets, including:	-674 407 750	
5.1. Interest-bearing expenses	-	
5.2.Procedure on interest on the lease	-	
5.3. Currency loss differences	-	
5.4. Other expenses on financial activities	-	
6. Profit (loss) of general economic activity	X	Positive
7. Emergency benefits and losses	-	
8. Damage (loss) until the payment of profit tax	X	Positive
9. Profit tax	-14 426 214	
10. Other taxes and mandatory payments	-43 290 888	

11.Net profit	-2 209 993 170	

Conclusion: The net profit of the enterprise is 2 209 993 170 thousand UZS. Of these, 1 250 102 047 thousand sums were used in operating activities, 227 766 271 thousand UZS in operating expenses and operating expenses, 674 407 750 thousand sums out of financial income, 57 717 102 thousand sums in taxes and other taxes and payments.

Table206

Calculation of profitability and developmental products

Indicators	Opportunities	Note
1. Effectiveness of the act	-3.3	
2. Profitability of current assets	-40.9	
3.Animation of long-term assets	-1.8	
4. Profitability of the main instruments	-18.4	
5. Profitability of aggregate assets	-25.9	
6. Profitability of own funds	-2.9	
7. Bankruptcy of capital	-11.0	
8. Profitability of investment capital	-40.5	
9. Profitability for employees and their expenses	-28.9	
10. The profitability of sales	-20.7	
11. Production efficiency	-18.0	

Conclusion: It should be noted that the enterprise has sufficient capacity for all profitability indicators. The highest levels can be attributed to current profitability of the assets, the profitability of the invested capital, the profitability of the employees and their expenses, profitability of sales, profitability of production.

Control Questions

What are financial results?

Financial elements and their classification?

What are the bargains?

What are the costs?

What are the benefits and the damages?

Financial Performance Indicators System?

The significance of the analysis of indicators representing financial outcomes, profit and profitability?

What are the important rules for reporting financial results?

Explain the goals and objectives of the financial results analysis?

Explain the overall financial results, their composition, structure, and indicators?
 Explain ways to evaluate and analyze financial performance, profitability and profitability indicators?
 What are the incomes of the undertaking's main and non-core activities?
 How is profit marginalized?
 Marginal Profit Analysis Purpose?
 What is included in the gross profit of the product sale and its factors?
 Types of Expenditures and Their Characteristics?
 How to assess and analyze invoices?
 Factors Affecting the Changes in Costs and Their Computational Ways?
 What is the Benefits (Harm) of the Main and Economic Operations?
 How are loss profits identified in the business activities?
 What are the immediate benefits and losses?
 The Benefit Analysis Before Taxes?
 Explain the budget payments and allocations analysis?
 Dynamics of tax payments, their comparative analysis with the results?
 Ways to calculate tax burden on enterprises?
 Net Profit and Analysis Factors Affecting It?
 Profitability indicators and their impact factors?
 Classify opportunities to increase profitability and profitability?

Balance sheet balance of Uzbekistan Railways (2016-2017) Total balance sheet of OJCS Uzbekistan Railways

Indicators	2017 – 2018 years				
	January 1, 2017	April 1, 2017	July 1, 2017	October 1, 2017	January 1, 2018
ACTIVE					
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	11 151 959 813	11 195 178 476	11 778 03 2 823	12 593 19 9 960
The starting value of the main tools	10 527 417 487	11 341 824 771	13 056 620 25 1	13 186 53 2 286	14 773 59 3 626
Depreciation of fixed assets	3 423 307 367	3 788 793 507	3 945 211 086	4 125 679 858	4 320 658 666
Residual value of property, plant and equipment	7 104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9 060 852 428	10 452 93 4 960
Intangible assets'	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379

residual value					
Capital investments	2 834 711 892	3 308 810 890	1 783 170 063	2 396 325 565	1 572 602 311
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289 782 140	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2. Current assets	2 978 372 713	3 522 490 664	4 234 880 927	10 571 77 6 648	11 683 69 3 105
Production stocks	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1 047 437 972
Future expense	1 366 091 169	1 926 260 257	2 439 824 162	8 466 493 743	8 441 062 224
Funds	171 917 383	167 990 329	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other Current Assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118 290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Total debtors	503 338 335	552 299 315	670 396 824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Including:					
Calculations with customers	163 855 35 0	162 134 584	179 194 017	304 669 491	268 038 094
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	6 510 004	8 801 153	5 388 750	5 252 951
Total assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15 430 059 40 3	22 349 80 9 471	24 276 89 3 065
PASSIVE	January 1, 2017	April 1, 2017	July 1, 2017	October 1, 2017	January 1, 2018
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 23 3 076
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 46 3	6 480 827 061	6 590 488 428	8 121 422 920
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2.	5 452 310	6 106 833	6 785 114 489	13 386 06	14 152 65

Obligations	192	686		6 041	9 989
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4 675 490 146	5 329 297 527	5 927 142 095	12 154 36 7 349	12 304 01 3 149
Other Liabilities	14 744 216	12 729 877	10 091 394	9 142 953	8 878 479
Total Liabilities, Total	762 075 83 0	764 806 282	847 881 000	1 222 555 739	1 839 768 361
Including:					
Obligations to suppliers and contractors	219 818 89 0	177 094 949	250 590 908	306 494 641	514 650 184
Obligations to the budget	20 798 130	35 632 293	40 718 997	40 080 238	62 317 043
Total on balance sheet liabilities	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15 430 059 403	22 349 80 9 471	24 276 89 3 065

"Uzbekistan Railways" financial performance report (2016-2017)

Indicators	2017 year	2016 year
Net sale of products (goods, works and services) (cloth NDS)	5 180 801 340	3 362 225 550
The cost of sold products (goods, works and services)	3 191 287 162	2 474 622 038
Gross benefit of sales of products (goods, works and services)	1 989 514 178	887 603 512
Period expenses	752 744 444	568 302 199
Other operating costs	178 630 359	135 306 333
Benefits of core business	1 415 400 093	454 607 646
Costs of financing activities	833 455 050	159 047 300
Income from financial activities	506 789 162	269 112 080

Profit benefits (profit) can be earned up to the threshold	1 088 734 205	564 672 426
Earnings and Losses	0	0
Income tax (profit)	30 730 577	16 304 363
Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456
Net profit of the reporting period	974 038 284	507 693 607

Theme 1.10.Cash flow analysis

Importance and main tasks of increasing the cash balance of household substance, calculating their reproduction time and achieving results

The issue of rational cash management has always been a matter of concern to owners and managers. Because of the inaccurate calculation of the shipped goods, works and services, the obligations of the business entity to the opposite side will also increase. As a result, negative state of the business entity's financial position and effectiveness is observed. That is why it is important to keep the problem of cash supply and proper management.

When used in conjunction with other financial statements, the cash flow statement is useful in evaluating the ability of users of the financial statements to attract cash assets and their equity instruments to the business entity. The Cash Flow Statement divides money earnings and payments into three major categories: operating activities, investment activities and financial activities. The combined effects of the three categories of monetary resources determine the net change in the money supply during the reporting period. Information about the cash flows is necessary when analyzing the relationship between future cash flow forecasting and the effect of net cash flows and the effects of price fluctuations has it?

Money flows need to be classified in the following important concepts⁶⁰:

Cash flows are cash and demand deposits in cash, as well as funds from the bank's settlement, currency and other accounts.

Cash Equivalents - Short-term, highly liquid investments (financial investments), which are slightly exposed to the rapid and easy-to-read cash flows and changes in their value.

Cash flows are the flow (revenue) and expense (expense, outflow) of cash and equivalents.

Cash Flow Statement - aggregate of cash flow indicative indicators for the reporting period.

Operational activity - the main income-generating activity of the undertaking, as well as the economic activity of the subject, which is not related to the investment and financial activities.

Investment activity - purchase and sale of long-term assets and other investment objects not included in monetary equivalents.

Financial activity is the activity of the undertaking, as a result of which there is a change in the amount and structure of own funds and borrowed funds.

⁶⁰Рахимов М.Ю. Иқтисодиёт субъектлари молиявий ҳолатининг таҳлили.Т.: Молия –иқтисод, 2015.-316 б., Ефимова О.В. [и др.]. Анализ финансовой отчетности./учеб.пособие / - М.: Омега-Л, 2013. - 388 с., К. R. Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by67, Карлин Т.Р. Анализ финансовых отчетов (на основе ГААР) Учебник. — М.: ИНФРА-М, 1998. — 448 с. — ISBN 5-86225-675-X, Бернштейн Л.А. Анализ финансовых отчетов М.: Финансы и статистика. 2003, -622 ст., Вахрушиной М.А. Анализ финансовый отчетности.М.: Финансы и статистика 2007. 367 стр

Cash equivalents are mainly used for payments on short-term liabilities, rather than on investments and other purposes. In order to consider investment as a cash equivalent, they need to be freely convertible into cash and have some risk of changing their value. Therefore, if the investment is paid in the short term, ie, within three months from the date of purchase, it can be considered monetary equivalent.

Bank borrowings are related to financial operations, but overdue bank overdrafts are an integral part of the cash management of enterprises. In this connection, the bank overdrafts are the constituent part of cash money or their equivalent.

Cash flows do not include transaction between cash and monetary equity items, because they are not included in operations, finance or investment activities or are related to managing cash assets of an entity. Money management involves the use of cash and cash equivalents.

The cash flow statement shall provide information about the cash flows received by the undertaking as a result of an operating, investment or financing operation during the reporting period.

Operational Activity. The amount of cash flows arising as a result of operation of an undertaking shall be determined by the action of the cash flows received from the operations carried out by the business entity on payment of loans, maintaining the production capacity of the undertaking, is the key indicator that reflects how insufficient investments are to be paid to, without resorting to external sources of financing and financing. Information on some of the components of an earlier cash flow from an operation can be utilized in addition to other types of information to forecast future cash flows from operating activities.

Cash flow from operations is the main activity of the undertaking. Usually the main activity of the undertaking is to sell products, perform works or provide services. Cash flow from operations is as follows⁶¹:

- a) money from sales and service of goods;
- b) royalties, fees, commissions and any other proceeds;
- c) payments to suppliers of goods and services;
- d) payments on behalf of employees and employees;
- e) insurance premiums and payments of the insurance company on insurance policies, claims, annual and other payments;
- f) taxes or substitutes for taxes, unless they are related to investment and financing activities;
- g) cash receipts and payments for transactions made for trade or dealer transactions;
- h) others.

Certain transactions, such as the sale of fixed assets, can be profitable and damaged, which are included in the net profit or loss. However, such cash flows are included in the cash flows from investing activities.

⁶¹ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ БУХГАЛТЕРИЯ ҲИСОБИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ СТАНДАРТИ 9-СОН БҲМСПУЛ ОҚИМИ ТЎҒРИСИДАГИ ҲИСОБОТ. ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ МОЛИЯ ВАЗИРЛИГИ ТОМОНИДАН ТАСДИҚЛАНГАН 16.10.1998 й.

The entity may have received securities or loans for commercial or commercial purposes, in which case the goods purchased for resale be identical to material reserves.

Investment activity. An economic operator separately discloses information about the cash flows from investing activities. Information about cash flows from investing activities reflects the extent to which the future cash flows and cash flows are determined. The major cash flows from investing activities include:

a) cash payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets. These payments include the costs associated with the development of experimental-design works, as well as payments associated with the construction of the Economic Court;

b) cash receipts from sale of fixed assets, non-current and other non-current assets;

c) payments for cash or cash equivalents of shares or debt obligations of other undertakings and purchasing power in joint ventures, or payments for dealer's or trade-secured goods (bills of exchange, such as promissory notes);

d) receipts from payment documents, such as cash inflows from the sale of shares and debt obligations of other entities and of joint ventures, cash equivalent, or a promissory note deposited for dealer or business purposes;

e) Loans and advances to other parties (excluding loans and advances to financial institutions);

f) cash proceeds from the repayment of sums and loans to other parties (except for loans and advances to financial institutions);

g) futures and forward contracts, option agreements and swap transactions, excluding cases for dealer or business purposes, or categorized as financial assets.

h) Cash inflows and forward contracts, option agreements and swap transactions, except for dealer or business purposes, or are classified as financial assets.

i) etc.

Financial activities. Indicates information on cash flows from the financial activities of an entity. This information will be needed to estimate future cash flows from financial activity. The underlying cash flows of a financial asset include:

a) cash or cash flows from the sale of other equity instruments;

b) payments to their holders for payment or purchase of stock of shares;

c) cash outflows from unsecured bonds, loans issued by financial institutions, pledged and other short and long-term loans;

d) payment of the loan;

e) payments by lessees to reduce their obligations under finance leases, etc.

f) financial lease obligations for landlords to reduce costs, and others.

The purpose and objectives of the analysis of cash flow:

The purpose of the analysis is to provide a balanced perspective analysis of changes in the financial position of the business entity, depending on the internal and

external factors, by examining the cash flow objects, types of activities, forms and periods.

Analysis Functions:

- classification of flow report, cash flow analysis, line item analysis;
 - Diagnosis of current flow analysis and prospective forecast;
 - evaluate business efficiency by estimating the net income and cost of the flow;
 - Evaluating the impact of flows on financial condition and sustainability, their cash flows on liquidity and mortality;
 - Evaluation of cash flows through operating and financial resources;
- Determining and implementing tactical control measures in the flow.

Information needed for analysis and their shortcomings.

The information required for analysis is derived from the Cash Flow Statement, the 4th Form of Financial Reporting. The report is made in the cash register. The semiannual and annual periodicity of the periodicity is determined.

The key infringements of the analysis are the level of inflation, the frequency of making financial statements, the incompatibility of the accounting and cash flow methods, the limited access to analytical information on cash flows, and the reliability of information security.⁶²

Specific features of the company's money supply and analysis of flows

Cash paid to the business entity equivalent, as well as cash and equivalents and effective use of a very difficult process. That's hard to find money, and it's hard to use it.

In business, in business processes entrepreneurial subjects are always in need of cash and cash equivalents. All the relationships begin and end with this flow. All financial relationships are sorted by this unit.

Each business entity is provided with sufficient cash and cash equivalents, but its business, commercial and financial activities are uninterrupted. If there are shortfalls or insufficient liquidation capabilities, such a business will not only deal with operational activities, but also in the whole of its economic activities, financial difficulties and difficulty in managing it.

Profit of business entities the different types and types of activities they bring, their needs for money and money equivalents for the same reasons. This consistent and continuous implementation of activities and the purchase of assets, the implementation of the obligations to pay income to investors, the notion that the necessary legal actions.

In the sources of money, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the formation of private capital. Private equity is the starting capital of a business subject. This capital ensures the basic and circulating capital minimum.

⁶²KarlinT.R. Analyze financiovyh otchetov (na osnove GAAP) Uchebnik. - M.: INFRA-M, 1998. - 448 h. - ISBN 5-86225-675-X

Along with the general aspects of cash flow generation and utilization, each of the enterprises has specific features of their movement and speed. For example, the movement of money and money equivalents is radically different in trade, public catering, construction, industry and agriculture. This is due to the specific features of the network and its business.

The effective management of cash flows largely depends on the organization of optimal management of cash flows and the degree of control over them. However, in many enterprises it is possible to see that the financial situation is deteriorating due to the financial situation, the increase in the receivables, and the increase in the unpaid debt due to the shortcomings in managing and controlling money and cash equivalents. This can be seen as a source for future activities, but due to their constant deviation, the business activity, liquidity weakness and financial position of the enterprise become challenging. Therefore, in money management it is necessary to take measures to ensure the continuity of monetary assets and cash equivalents of each enterprise, and to establish tactical control that does not lead to an increase in liabilities.

The following table shows clearly the difference in the turnover of circular circuits by network and types of activity.⁶³

Table 207

Circular circulation of money and monetary equivalents

	Rotation time					
	0-1 day	Day 1-2	2-3 day ...			
Trade (retail), general nutrition, communication	Cash 50 million	Brand purchased 50 million	Brand redeemed Cash 75 million	x	x	x
	Rotation time					
	0-1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5th month	
Industry, Transpot,	Cash 50 million	INVENTORY purchased 50 million	Other expenses 30 million	Brand was stocked 80 million	Brand sold 100 million	x
	Rotation time					
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-6 years ...
Construction, someof the agricultural subgroups	Cash 50 million	INVENTORY purchased 50 million	Expenses 55 million	Incomplete production 25 million	Brand was stocked 85 million	Brand sold 125 million

Periodicity of turnover of cash and monetary equivalents of reserves (commodities, finished goods) can be differentiated by the types of sales.

⁶³KR Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by , Karlin T.R. Analyze financiovnyh otchetov (na osnove GAAP) Uchebnik. - M.: INFRA-M, 1998. - 448 h. - ISBN 5-86225-675-X.

Table 208**Differences in forms of cash and cash equivalents sales**

	Rotation time					
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	4 Start	5 Start	6 Start the day
Reserves of cash and non-cash sales						
Sale of inventories by credit	1 month, (1 year)	2nd month, (2 years)	3 months, (3 years)	4 months, (4th year)	5th month, (5 years)	6 months ..., (6 years) ...
Resources for sales discounts and allowances on the basis of	1 20% discount,	Up to 2 months 15% discount	Up to 3 months 10% discount	Up to 4 months 5% surplus	Up to 5 months 10 percent high	Up to 6 months 15 percent increment

In sectors and branches, the share of business entities in the cash flows varies significantly. This can be viewed directly from the table below.

Table 209**Stages of activity of cash and monetary equivalents**

Income/expanse	Exit from operating activities	Get rid of investment activity	Getting out of financial activity
Entrepreneurial activity	Industry, trade, transportation, agriculture, construction, public catering	Industry, Transportation, Construction	In industry
Income from investment activity	Industry, Transportation, Construction	Industry, Construction	Industry, Construction
Income from financial activities	In industry	In industry	In industry
Balance	xxx	xxx	xxx

Structure of Cash Flow Statement and basic elements

The company engaged in the analysis of the financial condition of each employee, including the financial reporting forms, pul report on the current understanding of the form, read his articles, as well as conclusions and recommendations need to know.

The Cash Flow Statement reflects all changes in financial resources related to cash flows .

Operational report on the cash flow, investment and financial activities to be reflected in the movement of funds.

Financial report process of economic activity or transaction which money changes should be reflected in the work of the same order, it is the equivalent of the money with them, that is, between short-term and highly liquid investments, hard cash between the orange liqlikni Make sure you have the opportunity .

Cash flow report, "the movement of foreign exchange to' orange information" on the application in which the beginning and the end of the ruins, currency funds and girls and the care package to' Calls on the information on the display.

In many ways, the real financial condition of the company turnover Bo was full of orange. The receipt and use of cash flows through the enterprise's settlement and other accounts is called the cash flow.

Form 4 shows the analysis of the flow of money funds to report on the financial report, as well as 1 " the form of the main indicators of financial activity of the enterprise (organization) on the statistical report will serve as the main source of information.

Cash flow report isa report on the financial report, in which the current process of economic activity or transaction costs, and the receipt of funds at the end of the year and Calls, as well as funds focused on investing and financing activities will be displayed. Cash flows in UZS and currencies are added to the cash flows.

Cash is the most liquid part of turnover assets. Economic activity involves the use of financial resources for the use of funds in various assets and the benefits that have resulted from the previous processes. When the process is completed, products (works, services) are recognized by their owners and accepted for acceptance, and the value corresponding to them is fully paid to the seller. This is also a source for starting a new cycle of the process.⁶⁴

Table 210

Cash Flow Statement

Indicators	Code of row	Income	Expense
1	2	3	4
Operational Activity			
Money that came from the sale of product (sale of goods, works and services)	010	4517395.6	
The materials, goods, works and services for the money paid to suppliers of goods	020		1725282.9

⁶⁴Rakhimov M.Yu. Analysis of the financial condition of economic entities. T .: Finance-economics, 2015.-316 b. Efimova O . C . [i dr .]. Analysis finansovoy otchetnosti . / Uche . posobie / - M : Omega - L , 2013. - 388 h . , KR Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by , Karlin T.R. Analyze financiovyh otchetov (na osnove GAAP) Uchebnik. - M .: INFRA-M, 1998. - 448 h. - ISBN 5-86225-675-X , Bernstein L.A. Analyze finansov y x otchetov M .: Finance and statistics. 2003, -622 st. , Vakhrushinoy M.A. Analytics finansovyy otchetnosti.M .: Finance and Statistics 2007. 367 str

Staff and payment on behalf of them	030		
Headgear operating activities, cash receipts and paid payments	040	1921254.7	4320200.4
Total: operating activities, net cash / ch (i stirs row. 010-020-030 +/- 040)	050	6438650.3	6045483.3
Investment activity			
Purchase and sale of fixed assets	060	1484.1	
Purchase and sale of intangible assets	070		
Prolongation and sale of short and short term investments	080	349357.3	
Cash receipts and payments of investment activity	090		
Total: net income of the investor activity (line 060 +/- 070 +/- 080 +/- -090)	100	350841.4	
Financial activities			
Received and paid Interest rates	110	374998.1	
Received and paid dividends	120		
Cash inflow from shares or other equity-linked contributions	130		
Private shares were bought with money payments	140		
Long and short term loan and cash receipts and payments	150		
See the long-term lease (leasing) of cash receipts and payments	160		
Other receipts and payments of financial activities	170		
Total: financial activities, net cash income / m (SAs line.110 +/- 120 + -140 +/- 150 +/- 130 -160 +/- 170)	180	374998.1	
Taxation			
Paid earnings (profit) taxation	190		565531.2
Other taxes that are paid	200		16210.7
Total: paid taxes (line 190 + 200)	210		581741.9
Total: Net cash inflow / outflow of financial and economic activity (line 050 +/- 100 +/- 180-210)	220	7164489,8	6627225.2
The beginning of the year, money	230	240164.7	
At the end of the year, money	240	777429,3	

The cash flow statement is in conjunction with other financial statements , the users are in the net assets of the business entity changes, their financial structure (liquidity and solvency) the amount and timing of its cash flows to suit the opportunities and conditions provides information to assess the ability to affect

it. Cash flows Information on the cash assets of the business entity and their as well as their ability to generate their equivalents users are the future cash flows of various businesses Development and evaluation of the discounted value allows you to It is also the operational activity of various businesses Increase the comparability of the performance reports as it is the same operation and eliminating the effects of different counting events.

The cash flows of previous periods are often the future cash flows amount, duration and accuracy of the information. He is also coming to check the validity of previous cash flows , and to make profit and expense the relationship between the flows and the impact of changing prices.

Enterprise managers are the most important source of money and to reduce costs. First of all, it is required to conduct a continuous control of receivable obligations in the production and sales processes, the order of inventories, creditworthiness and non-debt. Therefore, regular flows of cash flows in the following areas are required.

Table 211

Directions of the flow of money (cash flow).

Cash flow	Its purpose	Inputs and outputs
Main activity	Income and expense of monetary resources as a result of operations carried out by the undertaking	+ pure profit
		+ depreciation charges
		+ Decrease in reserves and accounts receivable
		- Increase in reserve and receivable liabilities
Investment activity	Income and cash flows from resources that determine future cash flows and cash flows	- reduction of liabilities
		+ Increase of liabilities
		+ Out-of-sale assets (sales of equipment)
		- Increase in assets other than inform
Financial activity	Income and expense of funds borrowed from financial activities (income and expense from monetary operations, other than operating and investing activities)	+ sale of shares
		- participation purchase
		+ receipt of new loans
		- Repayment of interest on loans
		+ issue of new shares
Net income and expense	OF + IF + MF	+ payments on purchase and redemption of bonds
		+ stock emission
		- dividend payments

The cash flows of the enterprise can be obtained by: directions of activity; Effect of cash flow; calculation method, net value, periodicity .

Table 212

Cash flow structure

№	Cash flow	Content formations
1	According to reason	Total corporate cash flow
		Structural divisions, cash flows from branches
		Cash flows by type of business activity
		Cash flows on separate business lines
2	According to activities	Operating activities
		Investment activity
		Financial activity
3	According to discretion	Positive Cash Flow
		Negative cash flow
4	According to the calculation of volume	Gross cash flow
		Net cash flow
5	According to the net value	Outdoors
		Failure
6	According to the continuity	Current Cash Flow
		Future Cash Flow

An analysis of the cash flows of enterprises based on the financial data is based on their overall assessment of horizons and vertical estimates.

Table 213

Horizontal and vertical analysis of net cash flows

№	Indicators	In the same period of last year		During the reporting period		Change		Growth Rate, %	Growth Rate, %
		Sum,thousand UZS	Sample,%	Sum,thousand UZS	Sample,%	Sum,thousand UZS	Sample,%		
1.	Net cash inflow from operating activities	195.0	487.5	192.0	274.3	-3.0	-10.0	98.5	-1.5
2.	Net cash flow from investing activities	-115.0	-287.5	-212.0	-302.9	-97.0	-323.3	184.3	84.3
3.	Net cash flow from financing activities	-40.0	-100.0	90.0	128.6	130.0	433.3	-225.0	-325.0
4.	The resulting net cash flow	40.0	100.0	70.0	100.0	30.0	100.0	175.0	75.0

In the analysis, the aggregate of cash and cash equivalents is measured by the measurement of cash flows and cash equivalents of each type of activity and the cash flow trends and trends.

Table 214

Structural analysis of cash flows from core operations

№	Indicators	In the same period of last year		During the reporting period		Change		Growth Rate, %	Growth Rate, %
		Sum,thousand UZS	Sample,%	Sum,thousand UZS	Sample,%	Sum,thousand UZS	Sample,%		
1.	Cash Flow from Main Activities:	4 426.0	100.0	5 466.0	100.0	1 040,0	100.0	123.5	23.5
1.1.	Funds from sale of product (works, services)	4 342,0	98.1	5 361.0	98.1	1 019.0	98.0	123.5	23.5
1.2.	Other revenues	84.0	1.9	105.0	1.9	21.0	2.0	125.0	25.0
2.	Cash Flow from Main Activities:	4 231.0	100.0	5 274.0	100.0	1 043.0	100.0	124.7	24.7
2.1.	Funds paid to goods suppliers, goods, works and services	3 095.0	73.2	3 796.0	72.0	701.0	67.2	122.6	22.6
2.2.	Employee and funds paid on their behalf	580.0	13.7	792.0	15.0	212.0	20.3	136.6	36.6
2.3.	Dividends and interest payments	222.0	5.2	198.0	3.8	-24,0	-2,3	89.2	-10.8
2.4.	Taxes and Deductions	210.0	5.0	284.0	5.4	74.0	7.1	135.2	35.2
2.5.	Other expenses	124.0	2.9	204.0	3.9	80.0	7.7	164.5	

Prediction of cash flows

Forecasting - (Greek prgognose-preview) Financial management is meant to develop long-term financial modalities in a single whole and in different parts of the financial system. Forecasting is the development of a conceptual or optimistic view of an object or phenomenon in the future, about the possibility of achieving them and the possible ways of their realization. One of the economic methods of forecasting is the sum of ways, methods and means of development and implementation of plans that determine the future status of the economic system

Cash flow forecasting is one of the important aspects of your business plan. It is through cash flow control to prevent problems, or opportunities may be available .

Cash flow forecasts indicate when to make a profit and when to cover the costs.

Cash flow forecast must include the following: all the receipts and cash from the buyers ; raw materials, securities, real estate and other fees ; Restricted to pay for the costs ; in salary, awards and other costs ; the purchase of technology ; Reading, grants or other sources involved in the enterprise ; Reading payments ; taxes and the obligatory payments of debt .

It is a difficult process to ensure accuracy in the management. There is, however, a possibility to increase this accuracy through risk assessment.

The prediction of the flow of the pukle is made at the definite timeframe (next months, quarters, years), which can be summarized below:

1. Predicting cash flow during the period . The main source of cash inflow is the sale of this product (goods, works and services). In this case, the average indicator (coefficient, period) of sales of finished products (goods, works and services) is determined. This unit will be able to identify cash inflows that are expected to arrive in the near future and throughout the year. In addition, cash inflows are also determined by re-calculation of the sales amount difference between the balance sheet and off balance of the receivables and payables on the basis of balancing the item (goods, works and services) based on the balance method.

In making predictions more accurate, changes in accounts receivable can be taken as the basis for the quarter-by-quarter basis.

Cash inflows by other types of activities are determined based on the results of previous months and quarters, and are included in cash flows from the principal activity.

2. Predicting cash outflows during the period . First of all there is cash outflow. Its key structural subdivision is covering creditor commitments to suppliers and contractors.

Delay in the payment terms of creditor commitments to suppliers and contractors may also be a source of other funding for the business. That is why business entities often try to delay these obligations.

The share of credit liabilities is also one of the liabilities on wages, liabilities on taxes and mandatory payments.

3. Net cash flow detection. The estimated net cash flow is determined on the basis of the difference between their income and expenses. The result can be positive (negative) and negative (deficiency)

4. Determine the total amount of short-term funding for cash. As far as funding is concerned, many businesses are optimistic about attracting short and long-term bank loans and loans. Its value is definitely based on the predicted net cash flow.

Table 215

The cash flows forecast

Indicators	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
1	3	4	5	6
1. Operational activities				
Earned money from the sale of goods(works and services)	160.0	185.0	195.0	205.0
Material , goods, works and services for the money paid to suppliers of goods	100.0	105.0	115.0	125.0
Money that paid for the staff and payments from them	25.0	28.0	32.0	35.0
Other incomes and expenses of operational activity	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total : operating activities, net money income / expenses (010-020-030 +/- 040).	100.0	123.0	127.0	140.0
Investment activity				
Purchase and sale of fixed assets	-135.0	-125.0	-150.0	-150.0
Purchase and sale of intangible assets	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0
Prolongation and sale of short and short term investments	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Cash receipts and payments of investment activity	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total: net income of the investor activity (line 060 +/- 070 +/- 080 +/- 090	-105.0	-95.0	-120.0	-120.0
Financial activities				
Received and paid interest rates	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Received andpaid dividends	-	-	-	-
Cash inflow from shares or other equity-linked contributions	-	-	-	-
Private shares were bought with money t o'lovlari	-	-	-	-
See the long- and short -term lending and borrowing of cash receipts and payments	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Long and short term lease (leasing) of cash receipts and payments	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Other receipts and payments of financial activities	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total: financial activities, net cash / st com m (line.110 +/- 120 + 130 -140 +/- 150 +/- 170 -160 +/-)	70.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
Taxation				
Paid revenue(profit) tax	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Other taxes that are paid	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

Total: T Deferred taxes (line 190 + 200)	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Total: Net cash inflow / outflow of financial and economic activities (line 050 +/- 100 +/- 180-210)	100.0	138.0	117.0	130.0

4. Main activity , cash flow analysis in financial and investment activities

Income and expense of funds from operating activities: sum of funds received for bank account and cash desk of the enterprise for goods (works, services) sold during the reporting period; the amount of funds paid to suppliers of goods, goods, works and services; the sum of money paid to the employees in the form of payment, as well as the amounts paid to the State Targeted Funds, payment of income tax for individuals to the budget, payment to the trade union, alimony, housing fund, bank loans, Cash and bank accounts on behalf of the staff and operations of the other supplies ; Other earnings and fees for royalties (royalties, rewards, commission fees and other operating income and expense) ; represents the net cash inflow or outflow of operating activities .

Income and expense of funds from investment activity: sums of monetary funds paid to suppliers for purchase of fixed assets, sums of proceeds from sales of fixed assets; the amount of funds paid to the supplier for the purchase of intangible assets, the amount of funds received for the sale of intangible assets; the amount of funds received for the purchase of securities and other investment instruments, including the amount of funds received from the sale of commission fees and interest paid on the stock exchange, securities and other investment instruments; receipts and expenditures of other investment activities; or net cash inflow of investment activity reflects the output.

Income and expense of funds from financial activities: Sums of received (income) and interest payments (charges); amounts of received (income) and paid (dividend) dividends; the amount of funds received from the stockholders for the shares issued or sold during the reporting year or for other related investment funds; the sum of money received from the sale of the acquired special stock, as well as for the special stocks, shares and stakes in the enterprise, to the owners for subsequent sale or cancellation (cancellation); sum of loans and borrowings (income) received during the reporting period, amount (disbursement) of payments on loans and debts; the amount paid to the lessor (lessor) amount of money received from the lessee (lessee); the amount of funds paid and received for other financial activities; represents the net income or expense of the financial asset.

Among the taxable cash flows are the costs of the paid income (profit) tax, other taxes paid and the total taxes paid.

The correct and curvilinear approach to cash flow analysis

Methodological bases of correct analysis

The right method is to calculate the cash and cash equivalents that are positive and negative in economic activity.⁶⁵

The methodological basis of accurate analysis of money resources is the balance sheet. The content of the book is as follows:

ignore the periodic value of light values

The following equation holds for the remainder of the balance of the equity:

$$\text{PMdb} + \text{PMk} - \text{PMch} = \text{PMdo}$$

You are here: PMdb money, PMdo - beginning of the balance;

PMC Cash Flow;

Money outflow.

Table 216

Cash Flow Reporting Pumps

Indicators	Code
Balance of funds at the beginning of the period	010
Cash flow from main (current) activity	
Clients and borrowers	120
Other revenues	130
Funds used to bring goods (works, services), raw materials and other circulating assets	150
Work fee	160
Dividends paid on interest	170
Taxes and taxes	180
Other expenses	190
Net cash from main (current) activity	020
Input of funds from investment activity	
Proceeds from purchase of assets other than fixed assets and other turnovers	210
Interest received	240
Income from tangible and intangible assets, to capital outflows	290
Getting stock and other financial investments	300
Loans to other businesses	310
Movement of net cash from investment activity	340
Money flow from financial activities	
Loans and loans from other enterprises	420
Debt settlement and loan repayment (without interest payment)	430

⁶⁵Rakhimov M.Yu. Analysis of the financial condition of economic entities. T .: Finance-economics, 2015.-316 b. Efimova O.C. [i dr.]. Analysis finansovoy otchetnosti / Uche . posobie / - M : Omega - L , 2013. - 388 h . , KR Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by , Karlin T.R. Analyze financiovnyh otchetov (na osnove GAAP) Uchebnik. - M .: INFRA-M, 1998. - 448 h. - ISBN 5-86225-675-X, Bernstein L.A. Analyze finansov y x otchetov M .: Finance and statistics. 2003, -622 st. , Vakhrushinoy M.A. Analytics finansovyy otchetnosti.M .: Finance and Statistics 2007. 367 str

Cash flow from financial activities	040
Net increase (decrease) of monetary and monetary equivalents	050
Balance of funds at the end of the period	060

The positive outcome of cash flows is its good financial performance

Table 217

Cash flows by type of activity

№	Indicators	In the same period of last year		Report period		Change , +, -		Growth Rate, %
		Sum, thousand UZS	Share, %	Sum, thousand UZS	Share, %	Sum, thousand UZS	Share, %	
1	Balance at the beginning of the period	124.5	-	171.9	-			
2	Total cash inflow:	4828.0	100	6280.0	100	1452	-	130.0
	Including types of activity : - main activity	3062.0	63.4	4821.0	76.7	1759.0	13.3	157.4
	- investor	1260.0	26.0	889.0	14.2	-370	-11.8	175.6
	- finance	506.0	10.6	570	9.1	64	-1.6	112.6
3	Total cash flow	4780.7	100	5983.0	100	-	-	125.1
	Including types of activity : - main activity	2180.4	45.6	3168.0	52.9	987.6	9.2	145.3
	- investor	1767.2	37.0	2256.0	37.7	488.8	-2.3	127.6
	- finance	833.1	17.4	559.0	9.4	274.1	-8.9	67.1
4	Balance at the end of the period	171.9	-	468.9	-	297.0		273.6

Summary: Cash flow analysis of the enterprise indicates that during the current period, cash flows reached 171.6 thousand UZS per year, cash inflows (operating, investment, financial) - 6280 million UZS and cash savings - 5983.3 thousand UZS. The balance of funds at the end of the period amounted to 468.9 million UZS. The major share of cash flows from operating expenses was income and expense from core operations and investment expenditures.

Possibilities of correct analysis. It provides for calculation of cash income and expenses based on accounting records, ie the current source is the accounting

information of the bookkeeping account. The volume of debit and credit turnover is the most important source of analysis.

The volume of debit and credit turnover on all scores is reorganized by type of activity.

Analyzing cash resources in the right way allows you to find the right answers to the following questions:⁶⁶

Evaluating whether the cash flows from business activities are insufficient or insufficient to meet the ongoing business activity and the continuity of investing activities

- how much money is spent to achieve balanced quality of cash flow from financing activities

- Evaluating the costs of mainstream, investment and financial activities and their revenue sources aggregated by the enterprise

- Evaluating the extent to which the cash flows and cash flows affect their residuals at the end of the period

- The structure of monetary assets by types of anecdote, allows to estimate the net income (output) of the net cash on each type of activity.

The net income (expense) of the net cash from the current activity is negative and negative.

The positive situation is a sign of the correctness of the company's operations and its future development strategy. The negative situation of investment in investment activity is that of investment in long-term assets. This will increase the costs for the current period and will be considered a condition that will increase revenue for the upcoming periods, even when strategic decisions are made in its effectiveness and effectiveness. The positive outcome of the cash flows from financial activities indicates that the extended operation of the enterprise is funded from external sources. The above refers to a negative situation.

Segmental Analysis of Cash Flows. The balance sheet, the methodology or the basis of accounting is the balance sheet of the analytical balance sheet as an information security tool for an analysis of cash flows .

This method describes the growth of balance sheet assets and the reduction of the active substances in the cash flows, the increase in the balance of active substances and the reduction of the passive substances in the cash flow.

The major source of cash inflows is the current period's profit and amortization charges.

The following is a general formula:

$$SPX = SF + AA - (DA + AA) + (DP - SF)$$

In this case: NF - Net profit of the current period ;

AA - amortization or deductions ;

DA - change of assets ;

⁶⁶ KR Subramanyam FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS, ELEVENTH EDITION Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121. Copyright © 2014 by , Karlin T.R. Analyze financiovych otchetov (na osnove GAAP) Uchebnik. - M.: INFRA-M, 1998. - 448 h. - ISBN 5-86225-675-X

DP - change of passive.

1. Calculation of net cash flow from current activity:

$$\text{PMj.f.} = \text{SF} + \text{AA} - \text{D Z} - \text{D DM} + (\text{D Kjamg'.} - \text{SF}) + \text{D KM}$$

At the same time: D Z - growth of reserves;

D DM - Growth of debtor liabilities;

D KM - Increase of creditor liabilities

(D) - Increase in accumulated capital (unallocated profit and reserve capital)

from current period profit (difference is the amount of profit used in the current period).

Net cash from current operations:

The net profit + + "plus" deductible income, the decrease in revenue received, the increase in future expenditures, the loss of non-material assets, and the increase in tax liabilities.

"-" revenue from sales of expensive stocks, increase in advance payments, growth of INVENTORY, decrease in payments received, reduction of liabilities, reduction of bank loans.

2) Calculation of net cash flow from investment activity:

$$\text{ChDP i.d.} = - (\text{D OTA} + \text{AA})$$

At the same time: D ANA - growth of assets other than turnovers

Net cash from investing activities :

"+" Means cash from the sale of ordinary assets and valuables ;

"-" cash outflows from the sale of ordinary assets and valuables;

3. Calculation of net cash flow from financial activities:

$$\text{PMm.f.} = \text{D Kinv} + \text{D M u} + \text{D Mq}$$

In this case: D Kinv - an increase in the investment of the invested private capital (charter capital which differs from the shares acquired and the added capital);

D M o - Increase of long-term liabilities

D M q - increase of short-term loans and borrowings

N net cash from financing activities :

"+" Emission of ordinary shares ;

"-" Debt settlement and payment of dividends

Table 218

The analysis of the flow of money really the right way

№	Indicators	Current Period	This is the period of the previous year
1.	Cash flow from operating activities	OF ₀	OF ₁
1.1.	Income:	OF _k	OF _k
	Cash proceeds from sale of products (goods, works and services)		
	Other earnings		

	Total Income		
1.2.	Output :	OFF_{ch}	OFF_{ch}
	Material , goods, works and services for the money paid to suppliers of goods		
	On behalf of the staff and they t as opposed to monetary settings		
	Other costs		
	Total costs		
	activity peratsion net profit , ch issued	OFs_{k / ch}	OFs_{k / ch}
2.	Cash flow from investing activities	IF₀	IF₁
2.1.	Income	IF_k	IF_k
	Sale of fixed assets		
	Sale of non-material assets		
	Long q and short-term investments field of medicine		
	Other revenues		
	Total Income		
2.2.	Exit	IF_{ch}	IF_{ch}
	Purchase of fixed assets		
	Intangible assets acquisition		
	Long q and short-term investments field of medicine		
	Other costs		
	Net income from investment activities, costs	IFs_{k / ch}	IFs_{k / ch}
3.	Cash flows from financing activities	MF₀	MF₁
3.1.	Income :	MF_k	MF_k
	The resulting interest		
	Received dives		
	Cash inflows from issuance of shares or other equity-linked institutions		
	Cash receipts on long and short-term loans and borrowings		
	Monetary earnings on long-term lease (finance lease)		
	Other revenues		
	Total Income		
3.2.	Exit	MF_{ch}	MF_{ch}
	Interest paid		
	Paid tournaments		
	Private shares were bought with money		
	Remittances on long and short-term loans and borrowings		
	Remittances on long-term leases (finance leases)		

	Other costs		
	Net income from financial activities	MFs_{k / ch}	MFs_{k / ch}
4	Total change in cash flow during the period analyzed	DPO	DPO

The results of curves of cash flow are reflected in the table below.

Table 219

Slow flow analysis of cash flow

Indicators	Summa, thousand UZS
Remaining cash flow	171.9
Net profit	974.0
Estimated depreciation	897
The result of deduction of the main assets	-
Income from other ventures	-
Changes in production reserves	228
Changes in the volume of incomplete production	-
Future expenditure changes	7075
Changes in the finished product volume	-
Changes in accounts receivable	1063
Change of creditor liability	1077
Changes in short-term investments	-
Future income change	-
Total cash flow for the current period	
Investment activity	
Income	889.0
Exit	2256.0
Total cash flow for investment activity	-1367
Financial activities	
Income:	570.0
Output:	559.0
Total cash flow from financial activities	-11.0
Cash flow to the end of the period	

Summary: Cash flows at the beginning of the period amounted to KGS 171.9 million. Net profit for the current period was 974.0 mill. Revenues from participation in other enterprises (0.0 million UZS), changes in production reserves (228 million UZS), changes in the number of unfinished production (0.0 million UZS), calculated amortization (897 million UZS) Changes in creditor liabilities (UZS 1077 million), change in short-term investments (0.0 million UZS), changes in future expenditures (7075 million UZS), changes in finished products (0.0 million UZS), accounts receivable liabilities (1063 million UZS)), the reversal of future revenues (0.0 million UZS), investment income (889.0 million UZS), investment expenditures (2256.0

million UZS), i (1367 million UZS), financial activity (570.0 million UZS), financial activities (559.0 million UZS) and net cash flow (11.0 million UZS). The balance of funds at the end of the period amounted to 468 million UZS.

Table 220

Calculation of cash flow on structure of accounting balance

Balance Structure	The symbol	Account books
Assets		
Long-term assets	UMA	+
Current assets	JA	+
Brand Material Reserves	INVENTORY	+
Debtors' commitments	DM	+
Funds	PM	+
Passives	=	=
Own source of funds	IPM	+
Long-term loans	UMKQ	+
Short-Term Loans	QMK	+
Creditor commitments	KM	+

$$SA = UMA + INVENTORY + DM + PM$$

$$SP = OMM + UMKQ + QMKQ + BMKQ$$

$$PM = SP - SA = UMM + UMKQ + QMKQ + KMKQ - UMA + INVENTORY + DM + PM$$

Factor Analysis of Cash Flow Management. Determine the potential for cash flow movements

Money q Iminov coefficient factor analysis method is used. This method requires the following system of indicators to be set for targeted cash flow management:

- Net cash flow adequacy ;
- profitability of spent money;
- Profitability of received funds;
- Profitability of average cash.

Net cash flow sufficiency coefficient is determined by the following formula.

$$K_{pm} = PM_k / PM_{ch} * 100\%$$

Where :

PM_k is a cash inflow

PM_{ch} - cash outflow

The profitability coefficient of the spent money is supposed to be based on the following formula:

$$Rpm_{ch} = F / PMch * 100\%$$

Where :

F - financial performance of the enterprise ;

The profitability of the money koeffitsient determined on the basis of the following formula.

$$Rpm_k = F / P M k * 100\%$$

The average profitability ratio is determined by the following formula:

$$Rpm_q = F / PMq * 100\%$$

Where:

Remaining balance of PMQ money.

Cash flow adequacy and profitability indicators are also studied in terms of cash flow patterns, ie operational, investment and financial activities, and cash flow from all economic activities. This is also an important issue in factor analysis and management of each line of cash flow formation. As a unit of influence on the financial performance of financial institutions, changes in financial result, net cash flow, changes in cash inflows and outflows are included.

Table 221

Financial Coefficients Analysis

Indicators	The symbol	20 14y .	20 15y .	20 16y.
Cash receipts , thousand UZS	PMk	4796	6813	9639
Money outflow , thousand UZS	PMch	4718	6874	9634
Financial performance of the enterprise	F	-202	1866	2089
Average remainder of cash flow, thousand UZS	POQ	79	18	23
Sufficiency of S cash flow	Kpm	101.65	99.11	100,05
Profitability of received funds	Rpm _k	-	27.15	21.68
C. Profitability of funds borrowed	Rpm _{ch}	-	27.39	21,67
Profitability of average cash	Rpm _q	-	10366,67	9082,61

Summary: Net cash flow at the enterprise is 101.65% in 2014, 99.11% in 2015, and 100.05% in 2016. The profitability of spent funds is 27.39% in 2015, 21.67% in 2016 respectively.

The method of comprehension can be evaluated on the basis of calculations in the following table. We estimate the impact of each factor for the effectiveness on the basis of a chain exchange method.

Financial Coefficients	Calculated books	Total change	Factors Effect	
			1 -amyl	2- amyl

1. Sufficient cash flows			Changes in cash flow	Changes in cash costs
Last year	$Kpm_0 = PMk_0 / PMch_0 * 100\%$	$Kpm_1 - Kpm_0$	$Kpm_{1,0} - Kpm_0$	$Kpm_1 - Kpm_{1,0}$
The report year is conditional	$Kpm_{1,0} = PMk_1 / PMch_0 * 100\%$			
Report year	$Kpm_1 = PMk_1 / PMch_1 * 100\%$			
2. Profitability of received funds			Changes in financial results	Changes in cash inflows
Last year	$Rpm_{k0} = F_0 / PMk_0 * 100\%$	$Rpm_{k1} - Rpm_{k0}$	$Rpm_{k1,0} - Rpm_{k0}$	$Rpm_{k1} - Rpm_{k1,0}$
The report year is conditional	$Rpm_{k1,0} = F_1 / PMk_0 * 100\%$			
Report year	$Rpm_{k1} = F_1 / PMk_1 * 100\%$			
3. Profitability of money spent			Changes in financial results	Changes in cash costs
Last year	$Rpm_{ch0} = F_0 / PMch_0 * 100\%$	$Rpm_{ch1} - Rpm_{ch0}$	$Rpm_{ch1,0} - Rpm_{ch0}$	$Rpm_{ch1} - Rpm_{ch1,0}$
The report year is conditional	$Rpm_{ch1,0} = F_1 / PMch_0 * 100\%$			
Report year	$Rpm_{ch1} = F_1 / PMch_1 * 100\%$			
4. Profitability of average cash			Changes in financial results	Change in the average balance of funds
Last year	$Rpm_{q0} = F_0 / PMq_0 * 100\%$	$Rpm_{q1} - Rpm_{q0}$	$Rpm_{q1,0} - Rpm_{q0}$	$Rpm_{q1} - Rpm_{q1,0}$
The report year is conditional	$Rpm_{q1,0} = F_1 / PMq_0 * 100\%$			
Report year	$Rpm_{q1} = F_1 / PMq_1 * 100\%$			

Time value of money , interest rate ratios and methods of calculation

Term funds required to determine the value of the diskontlashni. There are many factors affecting this process: inflation, risks, liquidity, etc.

Cash -term investors to determine the value of the funds and the effectiveness of the placement of natijaviyligini assessed . The main disadvantage of determining the future cash flow is its uncertainty. However, the risk of this uncertainty can be reduced on the basis of definite calculations and assumptions.

These cash flows do not include cash inflows or outlays due to the future cash flow discounted. Similarly, the discount rate is determined on a pre-tax basis and the future cash flows are determined on a pre-tax basis.

It is possible to calculate how the current value of money will be generated in the future.

Here is the current value of the flow of PV- flow (today's sum of money);

i - interest rate;

N - number of periods.

Below , 1500 , 0 million , 7.5 to 5 years to invest in interest rate, the deposit shall bring in the income account - you can book.

Table 222

Calculation of future value of money

Period	The symbol	Future value of money , mln UZS
Dated money	FV_0	1500.0
First year	FV_1	$1500.0 * (1 + 0.075)^1 = 1612.50$
In the second year	FV_2	$1612,50 * (1 + 0.075)^1 = 1733.44$
Third year	FV_3	$1733.44 * (1 + 0.075)^1 = 1863.45$
Fourth year	FV_4	$1863.45 * (1 + 0.075)^1 = 2003,20$
Fifth year	FV_5	$2003,20 * (1 + 0,075)^1 = 2153,44$

$$FV = 1500 * (1 + 0.075)^5 = 2153.44 \text{ million UZS}$$

This means that the company will pay 1500.0 mln. After 5 years the sum will be 2153.44 million UZS.

Regardless of which approach a business entity chooses to estimate the value of the asset, the cash flows used to discount the cash flows should not reflect the adjusted cash flows.⁶⁷

The discount rate should be based on the capital structure of the business entity and the way in which the business entity is financed by the acquisition of the asset because the future cash flows expected to arise from the asset are not dependent on the method of financing the asset.

The analysis of the movement of foreign exchange certificate

In recent years, the measures taken to improve the monetary policy and foreign trade activities have contributed to the attraction of foreign investments into the national economy of the country , the growth of export potential, the sustainable development of modern export-oriented production and small businesses and private entrepreneurship .

The consistent policy of attracting adequate external debt ensured the image of a reliable, solvent international partner, timely performing the obligations of

⁶⁷BHXS-36. Assimilation of assets

Uzbekistan, subsequently forming the gold and foreign exchange reserves necessary for the liberalization of the exchange rate, modernization and technical re-equipment of foreign exchange resources and diversification of the priority sector, give the opportunity to mitigate the negative effects of the global financial crisis mw QDA .

In the direction of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2017-2021 five priority action strategies at the foreign exchange market mechanisms in the sphere of regulation , incentives to increase the export potential of the republic directly the attraction of foreign investments , foreign and local manufacturers to improve the competitiveness of the domestic market, improving the investment and business environment in the country , further liberalizing the foreign exchange market and focusing on bees have been identified.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan "On currency regulation" in accordance with Article 3 of the Law of the currency resources include the following:

- foreign currency;
- Securities - Funds of the foreign currency (stocks, bonds, etc.);
- foreign currency payment documents (checks, promissory notes, letters of credit, etc.);
- Precious metals - gold, silver, platinum and platinum group of any appearance and condition (palladium, iridium, rodium, ruthenium and osmium), except jewelry and other household articles and their parts, made of such metals;
- Natural precious stones - except diamonds, glazes, emeralds, rubies, alexandrite, as well as pearls, jewelry made of stone, and other household items and their fragments in the form of imprinted and undefined.

Foreign currency the relevant foreign country and is considered legal tender banknotes issued in the form of foreign currency, as well as signs of circulation or produced in the Republic of Uzbekistan, but the signs should be replaced by money in foreign cash and deposits with foreign currency and bills funds from international accounts.

The securities legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in foreign currency, documents, or foreign securities, including, in accordance with the law expressed in the value of foreign currency documents.⁶⁸

With a balanced economy, as well as with the integration of the world economy, trade-economic relations between the countries are expanding. This, in turn, entails export and import operations of each undertaking. Achieving a positive difference in export-import operations necessarily requires enterprises to solve some more complex tasks and to build a solid foundation.

The country has limited access to many competitive goods and services within the country . Foreign market for local producers themselves superior to

⁶⁸ LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN " ON THE REGULATION OF THE VALUE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ", Tashkent, May 7 , 1993, # 841-XII

tour with the wide range of activities , allows the audience to expand the scope of their activities.

Foreign iqtisodtiy not only increase the competitiveness of production in the name , but the economic and financial capacities of the undertakings, as well as to improve the welfare of the population is also a prerequisite.

As an annex to the statement of cash flow statement, a reference on cash flows in the national currency is made. It provides full movement of funds in foreign currency during the reporting period .

Currency operations shall be performed at the rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the national currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the remainder on the end of the reporting period.

This information is given in accordance with the company's foreign exchange movement analysis .

Among the foreign currency funds received by the company : the amount of foreign currency earnings received by the enterprise during the reporting period; amount of purchased foreign currency; amount of currency borrowed from financial activities; the currency of the enterprise and the amount of other foreign currency earnings .

The following is a list of currency resources that are spent for various purposes by the orchard : - the sum of foreign exchange capital spent on property acquisition , works and services; Amount of foreign currency funds spent on financial activities; the amount of currency spent on other purposes .

Differences in positive or negative exchange rates arising from the revaluation of foreign currency cash assets are reflected in separate lines in the beginning and the end of the reporting year in foreign currency accounts and cash in foreign currency accounts.

Important attention is paid to the balance of currency assets. The currency depicts the concentration of the following units.

$$V_b + V_k = V_{ch} + V_o$$

Where:

V_b -currency reserves per annum;

V_k -currency income (sales of goods, goods, works and services, and other proceeds);

V_{ch} - bags of goods (purchase of goods, goods, works and services and other costs);

Outlets, currency means the end of the period.

The issue of self-financing on foreign exchange is one of the most important issues facing economic entities. This is due to the fact that sometimes the need for foreign exchange on imported goods is not always resolved by various difficulties. Therefore, the positive balance of export and import operations is required.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of financing with foreign currency funds is estimated by financial coefficients. This coefficient is determined by the following formula.

$$K_{vm} = F + A/K + V$$

Where:

K_{vm} - Coefficient of financing with foreign currency;

Amount of profit directed on financing F-funds in production

Amortization of fixed assets, net of A-currency;

K-currency credit;

Currencies purchased from V banks and exchanges

The higher the coefficient, the higher the level of self-financing.

The coefficient of the refinancing rate (K_{qk}) is based on the following formula:

$$K_{qk} = V_b + V_k / V_{ch}$$

V_b -foreign currency balances per period;

Fiscal expense in the accounting period;

Currency expense during the reporting period.

$K_{qk} > 1.0$ indicates that the terms of the self-financing have been met.

Starting from September 2017, the transition to market mechanisms of currency exchange rate liberalization and liberalization of the domestic foreign exchange market created an important basis for radical changes not only in the monetary sector, but also in the entire economy.

In turn, the exchange rate market mechanisms be noted that , in the formation on the basis of supply and demand in the economy, monetary resources and serve the creation of an effective mechanism for the distribution.

The majority of the country's foreign trade transactions in US dollars, based on current foreign currency exchange rates in determining operating as the current exchange rate against the US dollar.

Table 223

**On foreign currency cash flows
INFORMATION**

Indicator name	Line code	2017	2016	The difference
Remaining per year	250	14 522	30264	
Currency, total receipts (line 261 + 262 + 263 + 264), arable	260	524 362	801 235	
Sales earnings	261			
Converted	262			
Financial activities	263			
Other Resources	264			
Total borrowing costs, including line 271 + 272 + 273	270	508 260	763 210	

Payments to suppliers and contractors	271			
Payments for financial activities	272			
For other purposes	273			
Balance of exchange rate differences on re-assessment of foreign currency cash assets	280			
Remaining at the end of the year (line 250 + 260-270 +/- 280)	290	30264	68 289	

Conclusion: The balance of foreign currency reserves at the beginning of the year amounted to 14522 thousand dollars, foreign currency gain - 524 362 thousand dollars, foreign currency cost - 508 260 thousand dolls, foreign exchange gains in current period - 801 263 thousand dollors, currency reserves - 763 210 thousand dollars. At the end of the current year, the cash balance of foreign currency amounted to 68,289 thousand dollars.

Control Questions

- Why is it wise to manage money wisely ?
- What is the purest movement of cash flows ?
- Funds of funds ?
- What is included in the monetary equivalents ?
- What do you mean by cash flow ?
- Explain the structure and content of the cash flow report ?
- What does cash flow from an operation involve ?
- What is included in the cash flow from investment activities ?
- What is included in the cash flow from financial activities ?
- Aim and Objectives to Analyze Cash Flow
- What is needed for the analysis and their shortcomings?
- Explaining the peculiarities of the enterprise's cash flow and its flow analysis ?
- What are the types of income generating activities of businesses ?
- How to set up effective cash management ?
- Explain how the circulation circuits circulate by network and type of activity ?
- Classification of Cash Flow Statement and Key Elements ?
- What is cash flow ?
- Explain the horizontal and vertical analysis of pure cash flows ?
- Structural analysis of cash flow from core operations?
- How to make cash flow forecasts ?
- Explain the cash flow analysis of major operating, financial and investment activities ?
- Explain how accurate and curvy the analysis of cash flows is ?
- Explain Factor Analysis of Cash Flow Management ?
- Determine the potential for cash flow migration?
- Explain the time value of money, interest rates and methods of calculation ?
- Explain the currency movements analysis ?
- Explain the trends in cash flow trends .

Categorize interest rates and methods of calculating them ?
Explain the currency movements analysis ?

Theme 1.11. Own capital components and its analysis

Purpose and tasks of private equity analysis.

Structure of private equity: charter fund (authorized capital), added capital, reserve capital and unallocated profit.

Analysis of Private Equity and its Changes.

Dynamic analysis of private equity.

Analysis of pure assets. Analysis of Private Equity (Profitability).

Analysis of indicators of financial leverage.

Purpose, content, tasks and sources of information for the analysis of private equity

Liberalization of the economy, modernization of production and innovative development require not only economical but also financially sound support. Therefore, in evaluating the financial potential of economic entities, the importance of their own funds, their share in the total capital structure, and the boundaries that are in line with the commitments are of great importance.

Specific capital concepts and definitions are set out in the "Conceptual Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements" and "Accounting Policies and Financial Reports" approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.⁶⁹

Private equity (capital) is the assets of the subject after deduction of liabilities. Obligations of the subject - the obligation of the subject (the debtor) to transfer the property in favor of the other subject (creditor), for example, transfer of property, performance of work, payment and other obligations or to abstain from certain actions, and the creditor is obliged to demand from the debtor is right.

Assets are economic resources that are controlled by the entity and are subsequently derived from earnings from earnings.

Thus, the following definitions and sections can be accessed by the following link:

Private Equity (EC) = Assets (A) - Liabilities (M)

Private equity capital, added, inventories are capital and non-distributed profits. Where necessary, the statutory, consolidated, reserve capital is analytically considered.

The amount of private equity in the balance sheet is dependent on the valuation of assets and liabilities.

The private equity is comprised of the charter fund (charter capital), the added, the reserve capital and the undistributed profits.

⁶⁹Conceptual Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, approved by the Board of Directors, dated July 26, 1998 No. 17-07 / 86 (reg. 475, August 14, 1998, Bulletin of normative acts of the ministries, state committees and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1999 (Collection of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2008, No. 5, Art. 474, August 14, 1998), the National Accounting Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 26, 1998, № 17-07 / 85 -son NAS)

The authorized fund (charter capital) reflects the sum of contributions (expressed in money) specified in the constituent documents. Tangible and intangible assets entered into the charter fund (charter capital) shall be assessed in accordance with the agreement between the founders (participants) and shall be assessed by the Valuation Organization in cases provided by law.

The included capital reflects the emission income from the initial sale at the higher of the nominal value of shares, as well as the difference in the course of formation of the authorized fund (charter capital) expressed in the foreign currency.

The reserve capital reflects the inflationary reserves generated from the recalculation of long-term assets, the deduction from net profit in the amounts provided by the legislation and constituent documents, as well as the cost of free property.

Undistributed profit represents the accumulation of profits and can be added to the charter fund (charter capital) by the decision of the proprietors.⁷⁰

Forms of enterprises, regardless of the authorized capital (fund) the amount of the enterprise of founding documents amount will be equal. Its quantity does not change over the year.

The purpose of the private equity analysis is to examine the main sources of the formation of private equity and to identify the effectiveness of their use.

The main objectives of private equity analysis are:

- formation of the database (data collection, reproduction, use, disposition of information) necessary for examination ;
- assessment of the compliance with the legislation and the statutory norms of the undertaking;
- Assessing private equity and its structural and dynamic changes;
- study of the level of effective utilization of private equity;
- capacity building and capacity building of private equity.

Private capital carrying out the analysis of sources of information, others 'balance' and 'private equity on the report forms.

The accounting balance sheet reflects the information on equity and its components, at the beginning and the end of the period, at the fair value recognized.

In the accounting balance, its capital and its disclosure classify the information reflecting the financial position of the undertaking, which can assist users in financial reporting. The total balance of the private equity must be disclosed in the balance sheet.

The disclosure of information about equity and ordinary shares is made up of 14 NAS. All business entities (except banks and budget organizations) must comply with the requirements of this Standard during the preparation and disclosure of equity information.

The report on own capital (equity) provides information on its own capital, dividends generated for repayment and repayment.

⁷⁰Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Accounting (new edition) , April 13, 2016 , Article 19. Private equity accounting

The purpose of the report is to disclose information on the status of private equity at the beginning and the end of the reporting period and changes in its structure during the reporting period.

The explanation of the report on the equity capital is contained in information about the withdrawal of the participant's private capital, the acquisition of shares or cancellation of the shares, reduction of the nominal value of the shares or other reasons.

An explanatory note to the report on the equity of the report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements set out in the "Accounting policies and financial reporting" in the National Accounting Standard (NAS No. 1).

In the description of private equity, stock companies provide information on:

- a) total and nominal value of shares subject to subscription;
- b) the aggregate amount and nominal value of shares outstanding when compared to the amounts specified;
- c) total amount of funds received during the subscription;
- d) shares in the charter capital of certain types and categories;
- d) Amount of unpaid dividends per preferred share;
- e) the dividends payable on shares, in particular the number and the value of the paid-up shares, and their types or categories;
- j) About the crashing or mergers occurring in the reporting period, and the nominal value of the shares before and after the crash or merger.

The total amount of funds received during the subscription is shown as follows:

- a) with indication of all cash assets and stocks, which are credited to the shares;
- b) the price of the property, as a payment for shares, with indication of the number of shares;
- c) the total amount of foreign currencies, the number of shares and the rate of the foreign currency denominated indebtedness.

Information on shares in the composition of the charter capital is provided in specific types and categories:

- a) number of issued shares with indication of unpaid part of authorized capital;
- b) nominal value of shares;
- c) Changes in the number of shares outstanding during the reporting period;
- d) rights, privileges and restrictions on shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the return of the capital;
- e) shares belonging to the company, its subsidiaries and affiliates;
- f) the list of founders and number of shares they own;
- g) the number of shares owned by the members of the executive body;
- h) with indication of options, their terms and sums, for options and other contracts;
- i) the number and nominal value of the shares (stocks or shares) convertible and possible liabilities in case of conversion of these shares into debt securities.

All other undertakings provide the following information in the financial statements:

- a) distribution of the share capital of owners;
- b) rights, privileges or restrictions on those shares;
- c) Changes in the composition of ownership interests in the share capital.

Structure of private equity: charter fund (authorized capital), added capital, reserve capital and unallocated profit.

Under the law of accounting, economic analysis and auditing, the concept of "own capital", "sources of equity", "sources of equity", "private capital", "private equity" are common. All of them represent the same content, that is, the resources that are owned by the undertakings.

Private equity includes the following units:

- equity capital;
- Reserve capital;
- Equity capital;
- Undistributed profit and loss.

In the section of "Equity capital" of the balance sheet of the balance sheet, the share capital, added capital, reserve capital, purchased shares, distributed profit (loss of compensation), targeted receipts, as well as the costs and rewards of payments.

Table 224

Own capital" and its components in the balance of the accountant

I. Sources of Own Funds	Balance line
Authorized capital (8300)	410
Added capital (8400)	420
Reserve capital (8500)	430
Purchase Special Action (8600)	440
Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income) (8700)	450
Targeted earnings (8800)	460
Reserves for future expenditures and payments (8900)	470
Total number I (row 410 + 420 + 430440 + 450 + 460 + 470)	480

Table 225

The report on equity and its components (OSC "Uzbekistan Rail ways")

Indicator name	Line code	Charter capital	Added capital	Reserve capital	Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income)	Purchased special offers	Targeted earnings and so forth	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Balance at the beginning of the year	010	614 384	-	5 737 851	507 694	-	885 865	7 745 794
Securities issue Reclassification of long-term assets	020	213 818	-	X	X	X	X	213 818
Reclassification of long-term assets	030	X	X	2 383 571	X	X	X	2 383 571
Difference in foreign exchange rates that occurred when forming charter capital	040	X	-	X	X	X	X	-
Reserves for Reserve Capital	050	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
Undistributed Profit (Loss) for the Year	060	X	X	X	-	X	X	-
Free property	070	X	X		X	X	X	-
Funds for Targeted Use	080	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Estimated dividends	090	X	X	X	284 293	X	X	-284 293
Other sources of private equity capital	100	-	-	-	-	-	65 341	65 341
Balance at the end of the year	110	828 203	-	8 121 423	223 400	-	951 207	10 124 233
Increase (+) or decrease in equity (-)	120	213 818	-	2 383 571	-284 293	-	65 341	2 378 439
FOR INFORMATION:								
Number of issued shares, pcs	130	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 830 762 911
including:								
privileged	131	X	X	X	X	X	X	
simple	132	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 830 762 911

Nominal value of the campaign	140	X	X	X	X	X	X	430
Number of shares in circulation, units	150	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 830 762 911
including:								
privileged	151	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Simple	152	X	X	X	X	X	X	1 830 726 911

The main directions of the own capital are summarized below. Analysis of the structure and activity of the investment structure: the remainder of the period; during the reporting period; used in the reporting period; the remainder of the reporting period, absolute changes in the balance; growth rate; input coefficient; analysis of cutting coefficient. Analysis of private equity allows to carry out important functions. Including: continuity of activity; guarantees the level of protection against capital, losses and damages; participation in the use of profits; participation in business management. In the structure of private equity, the following indicators are assessed:

Ratio of share capital to private equity;

$K_{uk} = UK/XK$ (O'MM) Here:

K_{uk} - the share of the authorized capital in the structure of own capital

UK -authorized capital;

XK (Private Equity) - Private Equity (Source of Equity)

Indicates of its equity capital, which is the most important indicator in the equity structure.

Ratio of unrequited profit to private equity ratio:

$K_{tf} = TF/ XK$ (O'MM)

Here:

K_{tf} - the ratio of unrecorded profit to the private equity component;

TF- is a non-distributed benefit. Indicates the share of undistributed profits in the equity of the private sector.

In the integrated analysis of private equity, in the above order, equity capital and their changes in reserve capital, added capital and other components of its capital are assessed.

Private equity growth rate:

$$O'_{xk} = XK_{do} / XK_{db} \times 100\%$$

Here:

XK_{do} ; XK_{db} - private equity at the beginning and at the end of the period;

Table 226

Horizontal and vertical analysis of private equity

Indicators	The beginning of the period		End of the period		The difference is +, -		Growth, %
	sum	Interest, %	sum	Interest, %	sum	Interest, %	
Total source of own funds	7 745 794 466	100.00	10 124 233 076	100.00	+2 378 438 610	0.00	130.7
Charter capital	614 384 306	7.92	828 202 670	8.19	+213 818 364	+0.27	134.8
Added capital	-	-	-	-	-		
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	74.08	8 121 422 920	80.22	+2 383 571 493	+6.14	141.54
Purchased special offers	-	-	-	-			
Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income)	507 693 607	6.55	223 400 675	2.08	-284 292 935	-4.47	-44.0
Targeted earnings	885 865 126	11.44	951 206 811	9.41	+65 341 685	-2.03	107.4
Reserves for future expenditures and payments							

Conclusion: The share of own funds in the joint-stock company increased by UZS 237.438610 thousand compared to the beginning of the year. The growth rate was 130.7%. Changes in the charter capital amounted to +213818364 thousand UZS, reserve capital changes +2383571493 thousand UZS, target revenues, reserves for future periods and payments +65341685 thousand UZS. The amount of undistributed profit in the structure of own funds was -284292935 thousand UZS compared to the beginning of the year.

The highest growth rates were attributed to share capital (134.8%) and reserve capital (141.54%).

Table 227

Consolidated accounting balance of Uzbekistan Railways

Private Equity	2017-2020 years				
	January 1, 2017	April 1, 2017	July 1, 2017	October 1, 2017	January 1, 2018
1. Own source funds	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 23 3 076
Change, +, -	+2378438610	+1556616285	+1479288162	+1160489646	
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670
Change +, -	+213818364	+213818364	+213818364	+213818364	
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6 480 827 061	6 590 488 428	8 121 422 920
Change +, -	+2383571493	+7485367457	+1640595859	+1530934492	
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Change +, -	-284292935	-193352348	-121528119	+62403835	
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
Change +, -	+65341685	-224717188	-253597942	-646667045	

Analysis of Private Equity and its Changes

In assessing the change in equity and capital, valuation of the capital at the beginning and end of the period and the reasons for the change are evaluated. Changes in equity are studied separately on the aggregate and its components. The units that affect the change in equity include: charter capital, equity capital, back-end capital, purchased shares, unreported profit (retained earnings), target revenues and future costs and payments affect the change. In particular, changes in the charter capital and investment process associated with the emission of precious stocks; reassessment of

long-term assets, reserve capital changes; Capital changes in the exchange rate differences resulting from the formation of the charter capital; Rezer's capital allowances include the change in reserve capital and unspecified profit; the unadjusted gains of the current year, the change in the unrecorded profits; change of reserve capital of free property; calculated dividends will have an effect on the change in undistributed profit. Except for the above mentioned sources of private equity capital, other sources affect the change of all components.

Table 228

Private equity and its analysis

Indicator name	Charter capital	Added capital	Reserve capital	Undistributed Profit (Undistributed Income)	Purchased special offers	Targeted earnings and so forth	Total
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balance at the beginning of the year	614 384	-	5 737 851	507 694	-	885 865	7 745 794
Securities issue	213 818	-	X	X	X	X	213 818
Reclassification of long-term assets	X	X	2 383 571	X	X	X	2 383 571
Difference in foreign exchange rates that occurred when forming charter capital	X	-	X	X	X	X	-
Reserves for Reserve Capital	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
Undistributed Profit (Loss) for the Year	X	X	X	-	X	X	-
Free property	X	X		X	X	X	-
Funds for Targeted Use	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Estimated dividends	X	X	X	284 293	X	X	-284 293
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	65 431	65 341

of private equity capital							
Balance at the end of the year	828 203	-	8 121 423	223 400	-	951 207	10 124 233
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in equity	+213 818	-	+2 383 571	-284 293	-	+65 341	+2 378 439

Conclusion: The share of private equity in the joint-stock company compared with the beginning of the year amounted to 2,378,439 million UZS. Its structural changes have increased the charter capital (UZS 213 818 million), reserve capital (2,383,751 million UZS), and due to target revenues and other sources (65,341 million UZS). In the structure of private equity of the society, the highest indicator is the reserve capital account and its value at the beginning of the period was 5,737,851 million UZS at the end of the period totaling 8,121,433 million UZS. The share of reserve capital in the structure of private equity was 74.1%, 80.2%, and increased by 6.1% compared to the beginning of the period.

Dynamic analysis of private equity

The dynamic analysis of private capitals assesses the absolute, relative change of private equity in the near and long period. In the dynamic analysis, the system of indicators for the structure, structure, status and effectiveness of private equity is assessed over the years. Changes in the composition, composition, capital and unspecified changes in the composition; the efficiency of returns (profitability and profitability) compared to previous years is assessed.

Table 229

Private equity analysis at Uzbekistan Railways

Private Equity	2017-2020 years				
	January 1, 2017	April 1, 2017	July 1, 2017	October 1, 2017	January 1, 2018
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 23 3 076
Change, +, -	+237843861 0	+155661628 5	+147928816 2	+116048964 6	
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670

Change +, -	+213818364	+213818364	+213818364	+213818364	
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6 480 827 061	6 590 488 428	8 121 422 920
Change +, -	+238357149 3	+748536745 7	+164059585 9	+153093449 2	
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Change +, -	-284292935	-193352348	-121528119	+62403835	
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
Change +, -	+65341685	-224717188	-253597942	-646667045	

Conclusion: According to the analysis of own resources of the joint-stock company in the quarter by 2017, the size of the private capital of the entity has increased by +1160489646 thousand UZS compared to the beginning of the period. Changes in the quarter of the year amounted to +1556616285 thousand UZS compared to the first quarter and +1479288162 thousand UZS to the second quarter. Structural changes of private equity as of the beginning of the period were as follows: - Total change in equity capital +213818364 thousand UZS; - Changes in the capital reserve amounted to +2383571493 thousand UZS per annum; Change in undistributed profit - UZS 284292935 thousand - Changes due to accrued receipts and other sources amounted to +65341685 thousand UZS.

Analysis of pure assets and analysis of efficiency of use

Net assets. Accountants and auditors often cooperate with joint stock companies and limited liability companies. The net assets are the value of long-term and current assets, which are secured by the business entity's own funds, ie the value of the property of the undertaking that is free from debt obligations. Simply put,

Net assets = Assets - Obligations:

Property of the Company to increase its charter capital = Net assets - Authorized capital (fund)- Reserve capital

Today, most of the enterprises are organized in the form of the most extensive forms of ownership, limited liability companies. In these societies, charter capital can be multiplied in 3 different ways: a) at the expense of the company's property; b) additional contributions of the participants of the society; c) the contributions of third parties to the public. It follows from the above that it is necessary to implement the result of capitalization, unallocated profit, targeted earnings and dividend of special shares (shares) acquired from the inventories for future periods and payments, which are added at the expense of the property of the company. It is generally not possible to increase the charter capital at the expense of capital, targeted earnings and reserves for future periods and payments. Because the purpose of the use of these balances or accounting items is clearly defined. The method of pure assets analysis is carried out in two stages:

1. The analysis of the dynamics of fixed assets. At the beginning and end of the current period, net assets and their average value are determined. The result is the comparison of the previous years and the reasons for the change.

2. Analysis of effective use of capital assets. The turnover, profitability indicators and their variability of net assets are analyzed by factors. Determining the effectiveness of the use of pure assets is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Nea} = \text{Neb} / \text{ASA} * 100$$

Here is

Nea-net assets;

Neb- Net Benefit;

ASA-net assets.

Turnover of pure assets is calculated by dividing sales proceeds by the average annual value of net assets.

The rotation period will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Kad} = \text{SA} / \text{SST} * 360 \text{ yoki } 360 / \text{Kad}$$

Here:

Turnover ratio of small and private assets; SST-net sales; The undistributed benefit can be increased as a dividend among founders, and may increase the share capital as additional contributions from the founders:

Table 230**Analysis of pure assets**

Indicators	Balance line	At the beginning of the period	At the end of the period	The difference ("+", "-")
A	B	1	2	3
1. Total assets	400	13 198 104 658	24 276 893 065	+11 078 788 407
2. Obligations	770	5 452 310 192	14 152 659 989	+8 700 349 797
3. Authorized capital	410	614 384 306	828 202 670	+213 818 364
3. Net assets (1-2)	*	+7 745 794 466	+10 124 233 076	+2 378 438 610
4. The share of net assets in total assets	*	58.7	41.7	-17.0
5. Contribution of net assets in charter capital	*	12.6	12.2	-0.4

Conclusion: The sum of net assets of the joint-stock company made up +7 745 794 466 thousand UZS at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period +10 124 233 076 thousand UZS. The net assets change compared to the beginning of the period amounted to +2,376,438,610 thousand UZS, with a Growth Growth $(10,124,233,076 / 7,745,794,446 * 100)$ of 30.7%. The share of net assets in total assets was 17 percent lower than the beginning of the year. The main reason for this can be explained by the increase in liabilities by +8,700,349,797 thousand UZS (or by 2,6 times) compared to the beginning of the period. The share of net assets in the charter capital was 12.6 times at the beginning of the period and by 12.2 times at the end of the period, the change in the beginning of the year was -0.4 times or 40%. At the end of the analysis, the effectiveness of net assets is assessed and their variables are analyzed by factor analysis. In assessing performance, Net Profit from Net Sales per Net Asset, Net Profit.

Table 231**An analysis of the effectiveness of using net assets**

Indicators	Report Form	Last year	Report year	The difference (+, -)	Growth, %
A	B	1	2	3	4
1. Average annual value of net assets, UZS thousand	Figure 1	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	+2 378 438 610	+130,7
2. Net proceeds from sale, thousand UZS	Figure 2	3 362 255 550	5 180 801 340	+1 818 575 790	154,1
3. Net Profit, Thousand UZS	Figure 3	507 693 607	974 038 284	+466 344 677	+191,2
4. Turnover of pure assets	*	0,434	0,511	+0,077	117,7
5. Period of rotation of pure assets, days (360/week)	*	829,4	704,5	+124,9	84,9
6. Net Profitability, % (3/1 * 100)	*	6,5	9,6	+3,1	147,7

Conclusion: The profitability of net assets in the joint stock company has improved slightly compared to the previous year. In particular, the sum of earnings per net amount of net assets increased from 0.434 to 0.511 tiyin. This change was mainly due to the increase in net profit to +1 818,575,790 thousand UZS compared to the previous year. The net turnover period declined from 829.4 days to 704.5 days. The rotation period accelerated to 84.9 days. This is a quarter ahead of the calendar year. The net profitability of the net assets was 6.5% in the previous year and 9.6% in the current year. Profitability increased by 3.1 percent compared to the previous year. An analysis of pure assets and the practice of valuation of their effectiveness are an indicator of foreign experience. This indicator is also a common reference to the assessment of the solvency of the enterprise. It can also define a net capital formation strategy by determining the amount that an asset exceeds its liabilities. The chain link method can

be used to analyze the effectiveness and profitability of private equity, which allows for accurate and accurate assessment of internal opportunities.

Table 232

Factor Analysis of Effectiveness of Use of Net Assets (in chain conversion)

Indicators	Last Year	Report Year	Difference (+, -)	Growth, %
A	1	2	3	4
1. Average annual net assets, thousand UZS	7 745 794 466	10 124 233 076	+2 378 438 610	+130,7
2. Net income from sales, Thousand UZS	3 362 225 550	5 180 801 340	+1 818 575 790	+154,1
3. Net Profit, Thousand UZS	507 693 607	974 038 284	+466 344 677	+191,2
4. Turnover of Net Assets (2/1)	0,434	0,511	+0,077	117,7
Reasons for alteration:				
- due to changes in proceeds	5 180 801 340/7 745 794 466-0.434		+0,2348	-
- due to changes in the value of assets	0,511-5 180 801 340/7 745 794 466		-0.1578	-
5. Return period of net assets, days (360 / week)	829,4	704,5	+124,9	84,9
6. Net profitability, % (3/1 * 100)	6,5	9,6	+3,1	147,7
Reasons for change:				
- due to changes in the amount of assets	974 038 284/7 745 794 466*100-6.5		+6.1	-
- due to profit change	9.6-974 038 284/7 745 794 466*100		-3.0	-

Summary: Factor analysis of net assets efficiency in the joint-stock company suggests that the turnover ratio of net assets for the current year increased by 0.077 against the previous year. Negative (-0.1578) increase in net asset value and positive (+ 0.2348) increase in net inflows were affected by this change. At the same time, the increase in net profitability of net assets by 3.1% was influenced by the following factors: the change in the net profit compared to previous year by +466 344 677 thousand UZS, increase of profitability by 6.1%; the change in net assets +2 378 438 610 resulted in a decrease of profitability by 3.0%.

Analysis of indicators of financial leverage

The indicator of the financial leverage is an important indicator that has come to practice. His economists and managers have been on the rating for a long time. The assessment of this indicator is carried out through several financial factors. The

indicator of the financial leverage is assessed by the ratio of private equity to liabilities. Based on its results, it is possible to assess the financial viability and profitability of the business entity. Below you can see what is a financial lever, its type, identification form, procedures for determining the effectiveness of financial leverage, and how to analyze it. The financial leverid is also called a financial asset. Assessment of the content of its content on the business entity's interest in the ratio between equity and debt capital. It also depends on the ratio of this relationship to the analysis and forecasting of the future financial viability of the business entity. Analysis of financial leverage indicators allows analysts to evaluate the potential for additional growth of profitability and to assess the risk factors that influence the effect of changes in internal and external factors. The following types of financial leverage are identified on the basis of the following benefits: - Loans (if interest amount exceeds interest on loans); - types of inheritance (in the case of profit before the sum of interest on loans; - if the amount of profit is not higher than the amount of interest on loans.

The financial leverage is determined by the following formula:

$$FL = ec / pe$$

Here:

FL-financial leveridj;

ec-equity capital;

pe - private equity.

This formula also reflects the financial risks of the business entity. The optimal level of coefficient is recorded at 0.5-0.8 degrees. In assessing the effectiveness of the financial leveraged, it is important to consider the financial leverage ratio and its profitability. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the financial leverage, the purpose of the analysis is to study the effectiveness of using private and debt capital. The effectiveness of the financial leveraged can be summarized as follows:

$$FLE = (ROA - AIR)(1-TB) \cdot EC/PE$$

Here:

FLE-financial leverage effectiveness;

ROA - profitability of assets;

AIR - average interest rate;

TB-tax burden;

EC-equity capital;

PE - private equity.

ROA = Net Profit / Assets

ROA (last year) = 507693607/13198104658 = 3.85%

ROA (reporting year) = 974038284/24276893065 = 4.01%

Table 233

Analysis of financial leverage effectiveness

Indicators	Last year	Report year	Change	Rate
1. Assets, A	13198104658	24276893065	11078788407	183.94
2. Net Profit, SF	507693607	974038284	466344677	191.86
3. Return on assets, ROA (2/1)	3.85	4.01	0,16	104.16
4. Private equity, thous. UZS	7745794466	10124233076	2378438610	130.71
5. Debt capital, thousand UZS.	5452310192	14152659989	8700349797	259.57
6. Profit tax rate,%	10	10	0	100
7. Credit, interest rate,%	9	14	5	155.56
8. Inflation rate,%	5.6	11.6	6	207.14
9. Effect of financial leverage,% (3-7)(1-6) * 5/4	-3.26	-12.57	-9.31	385.58

MLs (last year) = $(3.85-9) * (1-10 / 100) * 5452310192/7745794466 = -3.26\%$

MLs (reporting year) = $(4.01-14) * (1-10 / 100) * 14152659989/10124233076 = -12.57\%$

In this case borrowing capital (-12.57%) is ineffective. To evaluate the effectiveness of the financial leveraged factors, it is recommended to use the following links:

MLs1 = $(4.01-9) * (1-10 / 100) * 5452310192/7745794466 = -3.16\%$

MLs2 = $(4.01-14) * (1-10 / 100) * 5452310192/7745794466 = -6.33\%$

MLs3 = $(4.01-14) * (1-10 / 100) * 5452310192/7745794466 = -6.33\%$

The total change in the effectiveness of the financial leveraged was 9.31% $(-12.57 - (-3.26))$. $(-6.33 + 6.33) = -3.17\%$ $(-6.33 + 3.16) = -3.17\%$ $(-6.33 + 6.33)$ due to changes in interest rate $(- (3.16 + 3.26) = 0.1\%$ due to change in investment profitability) = 0% due to private equity change $(-12.57 + 6.33) = -6.24\%$ Total effect: $0.1-3.17 + 0-6.24 = -9.31\%$ In case of strong inflation if the interest rates are not re-indexed, financial leverage and private equity profitability will increase, in which case the cost-effectiveness will be calculated using the following formula:

$MLS=[ROA-Fo's/(1+I)]*(1-Ss)*QK/XK + I*QK/XK*100\%$

Here:

MLs (last year) = $(3.85-9 / (1 + 5.6 / 100)) * (110/100) * 5452310192/7745794466 + 5.6 * 5452310192/7745794466 = 0.98$

$MLs \text{ (calculation year)} = (4.01-14 / (1 + 11.6 / 100)) * (110/100) * 14152659989/10124233076 + 11.6 * 14152659989/10124233076 = 5.48\%$ you can:
 $MLs1 = (4.01-9 / (1 + 5.6 / 100)) * (110/100) * 5452310192/7745794466 + 5.6 * 5452310192/7745794466 = 1.08\%$
 $MLs2 = (4.01-14 / (1 + 5.6 / 100)) * (110/100) * 5452310192/7745794466 + 5.6 * 5452310192/7745794466 = -1.92\%$
 $MLs3 = (4.01-14 / (1 + 11.6 / 100)) * (110/100) * 5452310192/7745794466 + 11.6$
 Total exchange rate change of financial leverage 4.5% (5.48 - 0.98), including: due to the change in investment capital: (1.08-0.98) = 0.1% due to change in interest rate (-1.92-1.08) = - 3% - change in inflation rate (2.76 + 1.92) = 4.67% (2.76-2.76) = 0% - due to private equity change (5.48-2.76) = 2.72% Influence of total factor: (0.1-3 + 4.67 + 0 + 2.72) = 4.5%.

Control Questions

What is Capital?

What are the elements of private equity discipline?

Are there any differences between private equity and own capital?

Explain the order and rules of compiling the report on the equity capital?

How to establish the charter capital and classify the causes and ways of its change?

How is reserve capital formed and used?

What is the equity capital?

Explain the procedure of reflecting unrecognized profit (loss of unpaid revenue) on the balance sheet?

What is, when, and how the specific actions you buy are listed.

What are targeted revenues and funding?

How to make a future repayment reserve?

What is needed to analyze the dynamics and dynamics of private equity?

What are the goals and objectives of private capital and its profits?

How is the return on equity generated and what factors affect its effectiveness?

Explain the procedures for determining the financial leveraged party?

Is there a link between financial and production levers?

What indicators do you have for the indicators of private equity, financial coefficient?

What are pure assets?

How are pure assets defined and what is their content?

Theme 1.12. Access and analysis of economical bankruptcy of enterprises

Objective necessity of assessment of economic insolvency (bankruptcy), purpose and tasks of analysis

The debtor's order to fulfill its obligations stems from the beginning of the formation of a personality society. That is why it is always clear that the period of its occurrence in the study of the history of bankruptcy (economic insolvency) has been established.

Including the "YAndi axd", it is stated that the Jews have the right to deny their obligations every seven years. Every once in every fifty years, all ethnic groups, regardless of their ethnicity, have been deprived of their obligations and the conditions for the release of slaves.

In the case of Kadirgi, the head of the family was unable to pay for his obligations until all his family members had fully redeemed their debts until they covered their debts and losses. In many cities, its lifetime is 5 years. The legal norms for determining the debtor's personal liability to the creditor are for the first time in the Roman law. For the first time, these laws are the first occurrence of a debt commitment and its maturity over 90 days. After the collapse of the Roman Empire, the economic dimension norms and their formalities began to develop in Italy. It is characterized by the sharp development of business in Italy directly. This process was primarily used in commercial activities. This process also led to the emergence of commercial courts dealing with economic insolvency. For the first time in the procedure of declaring economic insolvency, the procedure for the recognition and appointment of debtors with the request of the debtor or the creditors is noted.

The practice of England is of particular importance when determining the forms and processes of economic uncertainty. In 1543 began the transition to procedural practice, which reflected the terms of economic uncertainty and the procedure for recognition of insignificance. Its development dates back to the 17th-19th centuries. The concept of bankruptcy usually has a large number of synonyms. It's hard to bring the exact number of them (usually more than 20 in the Uzbek language). National legislation, based on the study of the requirements of international law, can be concluded that the economic and financial difficulties arising from the inability of the debtor to fully cover their obligations are called bankruptcy. Bankruptcy (Economic Insolvency) is an economic court recognized by the debtor's inability to fully satisfy creditors' claims on monetary obligations and (or) to perform their obligations on mandatory payments in full. Recognizing that competitors in the market economy are incapable of paying their debts, it is inaccessible to the development of the regulation without setting any important norms. The mutual borrowing between the two subjects is not just debt. These commitments are an integral part of the economy, society's commitment. That is, borrowing is not just a matter of their own. The concept of economic insolvency, bankruptcy is usually considered as a content. There are many reasons for this. But the root causes are strong

competition, limited economic resources and financial capacities. In the conditions of the market economy, economic entities are economically independent, subject to competition. This fight has somebody, someone destroys it. Winning businesses will have a permanent place in the market, strengthening their financial position. Lost businesses either try or stop their work. Under the conditions of the market economy it is impossible to overcome it or to overthrow it. It can be said that the ongoing continuing competition is always a threat to economic insecurity or bankruptcy. The concept of bankruptcy is derived from the Italian word "banco-rotto", although in reality it means breaking down of the seat (seat), which, in fact, indicates that the debtor can not fully repayment obligations. In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On bankruptcy" the bankruptcy symptoms are defined for legal entities separately for individuals. Absence of the debtor's ability to meet the creditors' claims on monetary obligations and (or) failure to fulfill their obligations under compulsory payments, if the obligation and (or) payments are made by the debtor within three months if not fulfilled, it is acknowledged for bankruptcy⁸¹. Procedures for recognizing and identifying bankruptcy of individual entrepreneurs and their separate categories (banks, agricultural entities, insurance companies, etc.) are clearly defined in the bankruptcy law. Understanding the cyclical process to understand how bankruptcy applies to business activities is an important issue. That is, bankruptcy, which is the address of any enterprise, consists of an aggregate sequence of processes.

Table 234

Bankruptcy Life Cycle

Stages	Content
Organize and start your activity	During the " creation and start of the business ", the new product is recommended for the market, there is no market demand for the goods, and the sales ratio is very low. At this stage it is necessary to provide more goods.
Standing and expanding activity	In the " footsteps and expansion of activity ", the company's market entry and commodity supply are slightly revived, with a slight increase in sales, while increasing the cost of novelty for goods
Growth, development	Growth, development. The growth of sales, development, growth of the market, the competitive capacity of the market will increase and the competition will intensify. The main objective of this phase is to maximize profitability by increasing the range and range of commodity sales.
Flowering, development	Flowering, development. The volume of sales, sales growth of goods, the highest growth rate, the market is extremely saturated with these goods, the costs of innovation will decrease and will not increase the volume of work.
Breakthrough and breakthrough	The period of " bursting and breaking down " loses its appeal for consumption, the volume of sales, the capacity of the product market.

The duration of economic insurrection varies and ends in each enterprise. It concludes that the last address of any enterprise is economic failure, bankruptcy. Only this periodicity takes place at different times in each enterprise. That is, the cyclical process faster in one enterprise, and slower in one enterprise. Death is inevitable, and economic uncertainty is inevitable. But the difference is that it is governed and regulated, that is, it has the power to change it. Scientists bringing bankruptcy can be divided into two groups:

- input
- output

Internal factors include: lack of working capital; Low use of resources; Preservation of surplus assets; outdated technical and engineering technologies; the old production organization; malicious client's financial condition; the old marketing; excess debt liabilities; unfounded expansion of production; setting up a management strategy without taking into account external factors, etc. Includes External factors: economic (crisis in the country, inflation); political factors; scientific and technological factors; demographic factors and so on. factors. Economic instability is not a sudden observation. Its symptoms are formed, intensified and intensified during the operation. Predicting signs of economic maladaptation is an important factor in ensuring the continuity of business and business continuity. That is why it is necessary to fight against economic uncertainty not before it occurs, but before the emergence. It is impossible to detect economic uncertainties and take different measures against it. Predictable and predictable events can be forecasted through economic analysis. The accuracy of this prediction is, first of all, dependent on the accuracy, reliability and reliability of financial information. The purpose of the analysis of the economic crisis is to make managerial decisions that help reduce economic vulnerability by identifying the "painful points" of economic and financial activities, evaluating their occurrence and development, and studying the causes. The content of the analysis is the organization of systematic analytical procedures on execution of analytical actions on economic burden of economic entities and ensuring their current and prospective economic and financial condition on the basis of competitive process stability. The Analyzing the objectives and the content of the analysis, the following can be summarized as follows:

- Evaluating the current and future state of economic vulnerability of economic entities;
- studying and analyzing the causes of economic malfeasance in business entities;
- Establishment models of models of economic vulnerability assessment and evaluation of economic entities;
- Evaluating and minimizing the risks of economic insolvency of economic entities;
- Determination of specific measures to prevent the economic imbalance of the business entity;
- Preparation and realization of decisions of the Board on prevention and counteracting of economic deforestation.

Bankruptcy Institute and its Development Prospects. Legal Norms for Economic Uncertainty

The Bankruptcy Institute is a complex legal entity, which includes the establishment and sequencing of prudential standards determined by a legal entity. Bankruptcy Institute of the Republic of Uzbekistan was founded in 1994. Significant work has been done and significant results have been achieved in the past period. Most importantly, a thorough and perfect legislative framework has been developed. Originally, May 5, 1994, the Law "On Bankruptcy" was adopted. This law was originally composed of 35 articles. However, according to the practice of the law, no bankruptcy was observed during this period. Only two of the bankruptcy applications were received and considered in practice. In 1995, the Special Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers on the Implementation of the Law on Bankruptcy and Bankruptcy was issued and the work in this area was slightly accelerated. In this year, 47 bankruptcy cases were considered. The Special Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for the Implementation of the Law on Bankruptcy" of December 11, 1996 allowed to accelerate this work. On August 28, 1998 the law was adopted in the new edition. It has been enriched with many substances. Particularly, the bankruptcy rules of some types of borrowers, the new procedures - external management have been added, and this has expanded the rights of creditors. This law specifies separately the bankruptcy of legal and individual entrepreneurs. On April 24, 2003, the Law was revised in a new version. It consists of 192 items, incorporating many new rules aimed at reducing the solvency of bankruptcy debtors and insolvent debtors. Two new chapters were added to the law, which included new bankruptcy procedures: surveillance and judicial rehabilitation, as well as all bankruptcy proceedings by court administrators, appointment and supervision by court administrators. Bankruptcy of economic entities is governed by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On bankruptcy" and its annexes, changes and other normative documents. Under current law, it is understood that a debtor, recognized by bankruptcy, is unable to fully satisfy the creditors' claims on monetary obligations and (or) to perform their obligations on mandatory payments in full. It should be noted that the debtor's failure to fully satisfy the creditors' demands and compulsory payments in the recognition of a bankruptcy is taken into account, as well as requirements set out in the second part of article 5 of the Law "On bankruptcy". This article addresses the following:

The bankruptcy case shall be considered by the Economic Court. In case of bankruptcy of bankruptcy cases, the aggregate requirement to a legal entity-legal entity shall be at least five hundred times the minimum wage, if the debtor is a physical person who has lost the status of an individual entrepreneur or an individual entrepreneur and in respect of a person - at least thirty-fold of the minimum wage, may be initiated by the economic court except for the cases stipulated by this Law ". Bankruptcy is also a failure to pay according to clearly defined requirements, but not on any creditors' requirements. The law defines the following two types of creditors' claims for bankruptcy: claims of the debtor on monetary obligations and mandatory

payments, ie taxes, duties, fees. Failure to comply with all other claims does not constitute a ground for acknowledgment of a bankruptcy of an enterprise or entrepreneur. The notion of the debtor's monetary obligations is given in a narrow sense in the bankruptcy legislation of civil law. Under the bankruptcy legislation, monetary obligations are understood as the obligation to pay a certain amount of money to a creditor (Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On bankruptcy"), as stipulated by the civil law agreement of the debtor and other grounds envisaged by the legislation. The first sign of monetary obligation is the obligation of the debtor to pay the amount of money, rather than to do business, to provide services or to transfer the goods. The second sign is that commitments are based solely on the Civil Code. The enterprise can not be recognized as a bankrupt due to inability of the enterprise to pay its wages in due time. Because the wage arising from labor is regulated by the Labor Code. Therefore, this obligation is not a monetary obligation. The Bankruptcy Institute plays an important role in improving contractual relationships among entrepreneurs, enhancing mutual payment discipline, reducing accumulated credit and debts, ultimately stabilizing production. When debtors are declared bankrupt, all bankruptcy facts are recognized. The bankruptcy case is considered by the Supreme Court. It also states that in accordance with Chapter III of the Law on Bankruptcy, economic entities can declare themselves bankrupt even without resorting to court. For this purpose, the head of the enterprise makes a decision on voluntary liquidation, which the creditors approve, and then the decision is approved by the proprietor (the state share in the debtor's property, the Committee on the affairs of the economically insolvent business). the debtor is considered to be a bankrupt from the moment of approval by the owner of the decision (the state share of the debtor's property in the property of the debtor, and also the Committee on the affairs of the economically insolvent enterprises). If one of the creditors disagrees with this decision or if all the creditors agree, but the debtor disagrees with this decision, the debtor can not be a bankrupt. In that case, he may file a bankruptcy petition in the manner prescribed by law. In the event that the debtor finds himself a bankrupt, he must be liquidated in the manner prescribed by the Law on Bankruptcy. According to Article 30 of the Economic Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, cases of bankruptcy of organizations and citizens are considered at the court where the debtor is located. According to Article 23 of this Code, individuals possessing the status of a legal entity or entrepreneur can participate in court as individuals. That is, non-legal entities can not be recognized as bankrupt. Because they are responsible for their senior debt management organization. In case of bankruptcy symptoms, if total claims to a legal entity debtor are at least five hundred times the minimum wage, then the minimum wage for the debtor individual entrepreneur is at least if the arbitral tribunal is a party, may be prosecuted by the court. The debtor, the public prosecutor, the public tax authority, and other competent authorities have the right to appeal to the court with the petition for the debtor's bankruptcy as a result of non-performance of the mandatory payments. It is regulated by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On insolvency (bankruptcy)" of October 26, 2002, numbered bankruptcy №127-F3 in

Russia. In accordance with the provisions of this law, special procedures are established for legal entities and individuals. In the course of consideration of insolvency (bankruptcy) cases more than 300 thousand UZS for legal entities and more than 3 months of payment, more than 500 thousand UZS for individuals, and payment period more than three months, for individual entrepreneurs The obligations for over 500,000 UZS and the maturity of 3 months are set as the norm for commencement of bankruptcy proceedings. Following are the procedures for bankruptcy: surveillance; financial rehabilitation; external management; bankruptcy process; contractual agreement. The establishment of the bankruptcy institute in Belarus began after its independence. On May 30, 1991, the law "On insolvency and bankruptcy" was adopted. The development of the institute's activity dates back to 2000s. During this period, the Law "On Economic Insolvency and Bankruptcy" was re-adopted as the Law on Economic Insolvency (Bankruptcy). The new law was adopted in 2012. The following are the basic procedures: defining the duration of protection; organization of competitive production; conclusion of an agreement. Competitive production: includes preparation of materials for court proceedings, rehabilitation and liquidity. Bankruptcy in the US is regulated by the Code of Banking "On Bankruptcy". A bankruptcy case in YAgona must be in the US territory. Voluntary bankruptcy cases are considered by the Board of Directors. Appeals to the tribunal for bankruptcy. These courts are the branches of the District Courts. Each state has at least one bankruptcy court. The Bankruptcy Law of Australia was adopted in 1966. Bankruptcy cases are considered only against individuals. Bankruptcy cases against enterprises end with external management or liquidity. Bankruptcy status is maintained for three years. Bankruptcy in Canada is regulated by federal law. Kushbu breeding norms are also applied to both enterprises and physical persons. Bankruptcy proceedings are monitored and handled by bankruptcy managers. In practice, the importance of competitive management. In the Netherlands, bankruptcy is regulated by the Codex Bankruptcy Code. In the practice of the country there are three types of bankruptcy practices: cockroach; Contracts and debts (this procedure applies only to individuals)

Informational sources of economic vulnerability analysis

Bankruptcy is the recognition of the debtor's inability to satisfy creditors' claims for monetary obligations and (or) to perform their obligations under compulsory payments. As you can see from the description, it is necessary to have information sources reflecting the monetary obligations of the subjects and reflecting the availability of funds for the recovery of the cost-per-enclosure. There are many sources of information available to analyze economic insolvency and bankruptcy. They may include financial statement data, statistical reports, and tax reporting data. In addition, the constituent documents, auditor's findings, results of scheduled inspections, etc. and outsource resources. Important focus is on economic contracts, debtor acts as a basis for the occurrence of liabilities. The main source is the

importance of the financial statements and the auditor's report on them. The forms of financial reporting include the accounting the report on the financial results, as well as explanations, notes and explanations on the relevant items of the financial statements. An annex to the accounts receivable and payable in addition to the financial statements is also compiled separately by the creditors and the timing of the obligation. In the case of cost-scattering, it is important to make sure that the information is accurate, reliable and accurate. In many cases, there are also petty bouncer petitions. False boncard and its recognition are strictly defined by law. However, there are some problematic issues in this regard. Because pre-trial and post-trial cases are often explained by the lack of credibility and credibility of their information. The following methods are used to analyze the economic vulnerability analysis: the analysis of a wide range of benchmarks; Analysis of a limited number of indicators; indicator indicator analysis; scoring model; rating analysis; Multiple discriminative analysis

Table 235

The main forms of financial reporting and economic vulnerability analysis

№	Financial Reporting Forms	Analysis trends
1	2	3
1	Accounting Balance	-process analysis, - Financial Capacity Analysis; - Accounting balance liquidity analysis - Financial coefficients and solvency analysis; - Financial stability analysis; - activity analysis, stability analysis; - complex assessment of the political situation.
2	Financial Statements	-Human activity analysis; - The analysis of the continuity of the financial cycle; - analysis of financial results and their dynamics; - Cost analysis; - analysis of profit dynamics; -International analysis; - Financial leverage analysis.
4	Cash Flow Analysis	- Cash Flow Analysis from Operational, Investment and Financial Operations.
5	Private Equity Report	- analysis of the financing of actives; - Analysis of private equity and its composition; - Analysis of the status and effectiveness of assets.
-	Applications to the financial statements	- analysis of informing and creditor liabilities; - capital and its structural analysis; - analysis of basic tools and their condition, efficiency; - Evaluation of production capacity and utilization level.

On the analytical basis (based on the financial reports), it is possible to indicate the following reasons for economic maladaptation:

1. Factors related to the financial condition of the enterprise (incongruity of payments, liquidity, working capital financing, financial uncertainty)
2. Factors associated with changes in the financial status of the enterprise (financial efficiency, low profitability or
3. Other factors that reflect various aspects of the financial position and changes in the financial position of the enterprise (structure of the cash flow, the state and behavior of the main instruments, the structure of the private equity, the status of accounts receivable and creditor liability).

This aspect is consistent with the composition and content of the financial reporting forms and covers them fully.

The system of indicators used in determining bankruptcy and their comparative analysis

One of the main reasons for the economic downturn is the lack of economic and financial capabilities of the enterprise. Depending on the level of economic and financial capacity and the degree of change, economic entities may also be economically vulnerable, economically insignificant, economically insignificant, and economically insensitive. The system of indicators that assesses the economic potential of economic growth (buncruptcy) can be categorized as follows: - Indicators related to assets; - indicators related to long-term assets; It is important to note that the economical vulnerability (buncruptcy) is also financial, as well as the practice of financially stable, financially exposed, financially unstable and economically insolvent enterprises. The system of indicators that evaluates the financial potential of economic vulnerability can be cited as follows:

- Indicators related to the source of funds;
- Indicators on liabilities;

Table 236

A system of economic and financial capacity indicators that can be used to assess economic vulnerability

Indicator name	Calculating way	What does it mean?
1	2	3
Indicators related to own funds		
Gathering coefficient of own capital (OM)	$Drive = Mm / B$	Total capital of the enterprise (B) represents the status of own funds (IMM)
Financial dependency coefficient (Kmq)	$Qmq = B / OM$	The sum of the total capital (B) corresponds to one UZS equity (IMM)
Movement coefficient of own	$Km = OMM +$	Turnover per unit of private

funds (Km)	$Umm - Uma / OM$	equity means cash
The coefficient of total mobility (Kux) or coefficient of the total active coefficient (UHC)	$Kux = Uxm / B$	Total cash contribution
Non-performing Cash Flow Coefficient (Kf)	$Kf = Sxm / Ohm$	It represents the contribution of net cash from total cash flows
Indicators on attracted funds from the border		
Coefficient of accumulation of capital from border (Kchjqm)	$Kchjqm = CHjqm / B$	Total capital (B) represents the contribution of funds drawn from foreign sources (IC)
Coefficient of accumulation of long-term borrowings from own funds (Kumchjkmm)	$Kumchjqm = Umchjqm / OM$	Long-term external borrowing represents the level of funding
The coefficient of accumulation of long-term attracted foreign capital in aggregate capital (Kumchjkmm)	$Kumchjqm = Umchjqm / CHjqm$	It reflects the contribution of long-term funds drawn from the overseas funds
Deposits with own funds attracted from abroad (Kchjqm)	$Kchjqm = Hgqm / mm$	Each sum represents how much foreign funds are attracted to their own funds
Indicators of long-term assets		
Coefficient representing contribution of fixed assets and intangible assets to total funds (Kavx)	$Kavx = Av / B$	It describes the contribution of fixed assets to general economic resources
Capitalization coefficient (Kumk) of own capital	$Kumk = Av + NaUmp / Bx$	Most of the money is spent on basic means
Total Gross Funds and Intangible Assets (Kavju)	$Kavju = Avue / Av$ Avue - The current depreciation of fixed assets	Most of the major items are recycled
Intensity of fixed assets accumulation	$Kin = Avje / Av$ Avje - The amount of depreciation in current year	In a year, the amount of fixed assets is raised
Indicators with current (circulating) assets		
Provision of current assets (AYS) own funds (ODS)	$Kamt = OXM / Aym$	Each UZS represents how much money is spent on

		working capital coefficient (Kamt)
Current Turnover Ratio (Kg / D)	$K_{chjk} = CH_{jqm} / A_{ym}$	It represents the contribution of attracted funds from circulating assets to working capital
The dependency ratio of short-term bank borrowings (CBM) of current (circulation) funds (Kbk)	$K_{bk} = K_{mbk} / A_{ym}$	Short-term loans in circulating assets
The fastest moving (Pmba) supply coefficient (Kxmt) of current (circulating)	$K_{xmt} = P_{mba} / A_{ym}$	Most of the circulating assets represent assets covered by liquidity
Contribution of current assets to all property	$K_{amx} = A_{ym} / B$	Refinancing of the turnover contributes to the entire property

When economic entities can be financially stable, when indicators of its status are at a higher level than normal, it is possible to say that managing subjects are financially insecure, the level of financial indecency can be said to be declining when its expression system drops sharply from the normal level. Its boundary should be determined separately for each indicator system. In practice, the most important methodology for determining financial stability is determined based on the status indicators of assets (long-term assets and reserves and expenses). In the financing of assets, the long-term and current assets of the assets vary widely. Usually funds and long-term borrowings are attracted to finance long-term assets. Therefore, in evaluating the economic vulnerability, they are evaluated for their past and current status. This means that your turnover is cash.

Own turnover cash and short-term debt are the main source of funding for SMEs. The following measures should be taken to increase the economic and financial capacity of business entities: - increasing the volume of private equity. For this purpose it is necessary to attract additional founders of the undertakings, as well as to increase the amount of profit for the next periods of activity; - bringing new ones, instead of basic equipment, technology and technology, which requires substantial costs; - attraction of bank loans at the expense of concrete business plans and beneficial projects and reducing their share in the total capital, and not to be dependent on the business entities; - prevention of non-repayment of debtor and creditor debts, fully complying with payment discipline, contractual conditions;

- provision of positive differences in supply of assets;
- Optimization of placement and management of economic resources, etc. An analysis of the competitiveness indicators of businesses indicates that in order for enterprises to fail in competition, they must adhere to the following:
- proper allocation and management of existing assets; - achieving the ultimate results of sexual activity;
- find ways to avoid debt repayment, and take action to repay existing debts;
- Carry out control over the repayment of debt obligations by the lender. When determining the economic imperfection of business entities, the system of indicators should be based on:
- financial and company solvency, coefficient of compensation;
- study the financial independence and dependence of the company and the company;
- study of current and long term assets; - examine the ratio between debt and debt;
- study of the profitability of assets, capital and liabilities
- study the real utilization level of production capacities;
- study the level of use of fixed and intangible assets;
- Examination of the status of overdue receivables and payables.

Table 237

Significant indicators of enterprises' economic vulnerability assessment and their normal levels

Indicators	Order of detection	Meaning limit	Badness mark
1	2	3	4
Coefficient of solvency of the company and the company	$K_t = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Deadlines Payments}$	2-3	$K_t < 2$
Company and company's financial independence (autonomy)	$K_m = \text{Equity} / \text{Total property}$	$K_m > 50\%$	$K_m < 50\%$

coefficient.			
Welding ratio of tangible assets	Information resources cash - Brand assets / own funds + Long-term borrowings - Long-term assets	Excellence	Failure
Own and debt ratio ratio	Own funds / Debt collateral	Excellence	Failure
Profitability of assets, capital and liabilities	$K_r = \text{Net Profit} / \text{Asset or Equity} + \text{Obligation}$	$K_r > 0$	Less than 0
Actual utilization rate of production capacities	$K_f = \text{Capacities of production capacity that must be manufactured according to actual production capacity} / \text{technical output}$	$K_f = 1 > 0$	$K_f = 1 < 0$
Fundamentals of aggregate accumulation of fixed assets and intangible assets.	$K_e = \text{Amortization of fixed and intangible assets} / \text{Starting amount of fixed assets and intangible assets}$	$K_s > 0.5$	$K_s < 0.5$
Status of past due commitments	$K_d / K = \text{Current Liabilities} / \text{Total Liabilities}$	$K_d / k < 0.5$	$K_d / k > 0.5$

According to the Resolution of the Committee for Economic Insolvency of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Procedure for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Financial Economic Condition of Enterprises" by the Financial and Economic Status of the Enterprises :

- economically stable;
- economical hazards (hazardous risks);
- economically unstable (enterprises with the ability to recover their solvency, enterprises that are not able to recover their solvency) Economic Assessment of Economic Entities under the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan it is recommended that a system of indicators be examined according to the Committee's decision "On the procedure for determining criteria for monitoring and analysis of financial and economic condition of enterprises".
- Coefficient of repayment or repayment (K_{tl}):
- Working Capital Ratio (Floating Rate)

- Profitability of the Company's Assets and Expenses (Ra, Rx) As well as the following, (KU)
- utilization capacity utilization ratio (KUCh)
- utilization aging factor (KESK)

The main features of economic vulnerability analysis are monetary obligations and special attention will be paid to the existence of overdue debts on mandatory payments, the inability of the company to short-term liabilities with current assets, and the low return on profit or loss. Description of the main indicators of the financial and economic condition of the enterprises: The amount of outstanding creditors' liabilities includes the amount of the creditor's liability overdue and maturity over three months. The payback coefficient determines the ability of the current assets to cover the total liabilities reduced by the amount of long-term liabilities.

This coefficient is calculated according to balance sheets

$$\mathbf{AoP = PaOO / AoLtL}$$

At that:

AoP - amount of payment;

PaOO- Payment and Obligation Obligations;

AoLtL- The sum of payment obligations in the settlement is reduced by the amount of long-term liabilities.

Balance pumps:

If the calculated level of indicator is less than 1.25, the enterprise will be considered inconvenient. Coefficient of Return on Ownership (Fitch) is an indicator of financial stability, interest of business owners and borrowers, characterizing presence of own means of financing of circulating assets. The coefficient of return on own working capital is calculated using the following link:

$$\mathbf{Kat= P1+BaBlt -A1 / A2}$$

At that:

P1 - The sum of the liability part of the balance sheet of the balance sheet "total amount of own funds".

480 lines BaBlt - The sum of long-term loans and borrowings aimed at bringing long-term assets. 570 +580 line

A1 - Total amount of "Long-term assets" in Section

A1-Accounting Balance Sheet 1. 130 line

A2-Accounting balance is the sum of the total assets under Part 2 of the asset. 390 lines. Calculation of accounting balance by line code:

$$Kat = 480 \text{ lines} + 570\text{lines} + 580\text{lines} - 130\text{lines} / 380\text{lines}$$

This coefficient determines the total amount of funds being directed to the circulars, and its relative expression must be at least 0.2. If at the end of the period, the expression of this indicator is less than 0.2, it is decided that the enterprise has not been provided with its own working assets. Profitability coefficient refers to the profitability or damage to the economic and financial activities of the entity.

$$Kra = Fstk / A * 100$$

Benefits to the Fiscal Payment (line 240 of the Financial Reporting Prospectus)

The average annual value of asset A (average annual value of assets is calculated on the basis of arithmetic and average chronologically)

$$Krx = Fstk / X * 100$$

Above: X - sum of expenses (Income statement" 020 line + 040 line + 170line+230 line)

If the profitability ratio is less than 0, the enterprise is recognized as a loss-maker.

If the degree is 0.05, the enterprise will be recognized as low yield.

Equity ratio and short-term borrowing ratio (FRANCE) are defined as the indicator that reflects the level of financial independence of the company. Describing the ability of the enterprise to repay short-term liabilities with its own resources, this indicator is as follows:

$$Ko'q = P1 / P2 - Umm$$

According to Balance row:

$$Ko'q = 480\text{line} / 770\text{line} - (730\text{line} + 740\text{line})$$

Decrease in coefficient stimulates the growth of financial burden on the enterprise. The indicator of the level of utilization of production capacities is an additional indicator, which is studied in the knowledge of the economic dangers of the enterprise. This is based on the following links.

$$\text{Curriculum} = \text{Price} / \text{Layout} - (Q_{\text{rent}} + Q_{\text{konserv.}})$$

At the same time: Curriculum - The actual size of product produced during the reporting period is comparable; Project - the sum of maximal productive output in full technological process, at comparable prices; Q rent - amount of product related to leased part of production force, at comparable prices; Qkonserv - the amount of product that corresponds to the conserved portion of the production force, at a comparable price.

The depreciation factor of the fixed assets (KESK) is the indicator that evaluates the technical condition of the property owned and operated by the enterprise. This figure is based on the following links:

$$Kesk = Aeq / Abq$$

Hereby: Aeq - The depreciation of fixed assets;

Abq - Absolute Startup Value of fixed assets

According to balance row:

$$Kesk = 011 \text{ line} / 010 \text{ line}$$

If the level of this indicator exceeds 0.5 at the end of the period, the majority of the underlying assets are outdated, and in the case of economic circumstances, there is a tension.

Table 238

The criteria of the analysis and monitoring of financial and economical position of enterprises

Indicators	Not steady of economical position
Main Indicators	
Billing capacity or coverage coefficient(Ktl)	If it is less than 1.25
Coefficient of own working capital(Kat)	If it is less than 0.2
Profitability of enterprise assets and expenses(Ra,Rx)	If they are less than 0
Additional Indicators	

Equity ratio and short-term borrowing ratio coefficient($K_{o'q}$)	If it is less than -1.25
Coefficient of utilization of production capacities(K_{quv})	If it is less than - 0.5
Depreciation coefficient of fixed assets(K_{esk})	If it is more than - 0.5

Based on the above sources, it should be noted that in the analysis of economic vulnerability of enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a system of indicators consisting of three groups is used; Indicators for the first group; the presence of debtor debts over 3 months and the negative profitability rate; The second group of indicators; solvency, circulating assets; The third group includes indicators; profitability of assets, the ratio of private and foreign borrowings, the use of production capacities, aging of fixed capital.

Different models of financial condition analysis and bankruptcy determination of economic vulnerability risks

From the national and international experience of economical blindness (boncitrators), it is possible to observe that many models of economic maladaptation (boncotlo) have been created, and we have the most popular forms.

The methodology developed by Americans is widely used in more than 100 countries around the world. The most important of them is the Altman model. The Altman model has two and five factor formulas: Altman's Dual Factor formula : $Z = -0.3877 - 1.073 * X_1 + 0.0579 * X_2$

Table 239

Indicators and their recognition mode

Factors indicator	Factors	Recognition mode	Recognition according to IFRS
X_1	Current liquidity coefficient	Circulating assets/Short-term liabilities	(WorkingCapital) / Current liabilities
X_2	Capitalization coefficient	(Long-term liabilities+Short-term liabilities)/Private equity	Book value of Total Liabilities/ Value of Equity

$Z < 0$ - the potential for economic insufficiency less than 50%;

$Z > 0$ - the potential for economic vulnerability exceeds 50%;

$Z = 0$ - the potential for economic deviation is 50 percent.

Altman's fiveFactor formula: $Z = 1.2 * X_1 + 1.4 * X_2 + 3.3 * X_3 + 0.6 * X_4 + X_5$

Table 240

Indicators and their recognition mode

Factors indicator	Factors	Recognition according to IFRS
X_1	The share of circulating capital in assets	(WorkingCapital) / Total Assets
X_2	Profitability of assets	RetainedEarnings / Total Assets
X_3	Operational profitability	EBIT / Total Assets
X_4	The market value of shares	Market value of Equity/ Book value of Total Liabilities
X_5	Effectivness of assets	Sales/Total Assets

$Z > 2.9$ - fixed financial zone (green zone);

$1.8 < Z < 2.9 = 0$ - uncertainty zone (gray zone).

Typically, Altman's formula is used for large firms and companies, for private enterprises, in a separate order for non-production enterprises.

The Altman model's accuracy rate is 90-91 percent in determining economical deficits.

Table 241

The possibility of economic insolvency

Determination of Indicators	
Circulating assets/Short-term liabilities	$11\ 683\ 693\ 105 / 1848646840 = 6,32$
(Lomg-term liabilities+Short-term liabilities)/Private equity	$12312891628 / 10\ 124\ 233\ 076 = 1,21$

Dual Factor formula:	
$Z_a = -0.3877 - 1.073 \cdot 6,32 + 0.0579 \cdot 1,21 = -0,3877 - 6,78136 + 0,070059 = -7,09901$	
(WorkingCapital) / Total Assets	11 683 693 105 / 24 276 893 065 =0,4812
RetainedEarnings / Total Assets	974 038 284 / 24 276 893 065 =0,0401
EBIT / Total Assets Market value of Equity/ Book value of Total Liabilities	1 415 400 093 / 24 276 893 065 =0,0583 10 124 233 076 / 14 152 659 989 =0,7153
Sales/Total Assets	5 180 801 340 / 24 276 893 065 =0,2134

$$Z_a = 1.2 \cdot X_1 + 1.4 \cdot X_2 + 3.3 \cdot X_3 + 0.6 \cdot X_4$$

$$X_5 = 1.2 \cdot 0.4812 + 1.4 \cdot 0.0401 + 3.3 \cdot 0.0583 + 0.6 \cdot 0.7153 + 0.2134 = 0.5774 + 0.05614 + 0.19239 + 0.42918 + 0.2134 = 1.46851$$

The model Zavgren (USA).

$$Z_z = 0.23883 - 0.108 \cdot X_1 - 1.583 \cdot X_2 - 10.78 \cdot X_3 + 3.074 \cdot X_4 + 0.486 \cdot X_5 - 4.35 \cdot X_6 - 0.11 \cdot X_7$$

$$P = 1/(1 + e^{-z}):$$

Hereby: P-probability of bankrupt

Coefficients	Calculating according to IFRS
X_1	AverageInventories / Sales
X_2	AverageReceivables / AverageInventories
X_3	(Cash + MarketableSecurities) / Total Assets
X_4	QuickAssets /Current liabilities
X_5	Income from Continuing Operations / (Total Assets - Current Liabilities

X ₆	Long-Term Debt / (Total Assets - Current Liabilities)
X ₇	Sales / (Net Working Capital + Fixed Assets)

Lis model. It was developed by the English professor in 1972. The formula for recognizing it is as follows:

$$Z_1 = 0,063X_1 + 0,092X_2 + 0,057X_3 + 0,001X_4$$

Table 242

The Lis model of economical deficiencies

Indicators	Determination of Indicators	Probability rate
X ₁	Working capital/Total assets	If: Z < 0,037 – The probability of Bankrupt is high Z > 0,037 – The probability of Bankrupt is low
X ₂	Operational profit/Total assets	
X ₃	Net profit/Total assets	
X ₄	Private equity/Debt capital	

A four-factor bankruptcy formula is recommended by British scientists, Tafler and Tishoular (1977).

Table 243

The Tafler and Tishoular model of economical deficiencies

Indicators	Determination of Indicators	Probability rate
X ₁	Operational profit/Short-term liabilities	If: Z > 0,3 – The probability of Bankrupt is low Z < 0,2 – The probability of Bankrupt is high
X ₂	Working capital/Total assets	
X ₃	Short-term liabilities/Total assets	
X ₄	Net Income from sales/Total assets	

Besides that, In the world Olson model (1980), Fulmer model (1984), Springeyt model (1978), Konan-Galder model (1979 yil), Bivermodeli are used widely.

Table 244

Different models of determination of Bankrupt and their comparability

The formula of determination	Probability rate
Model of Olson $Y = -1,3 - 0,4Y_1 + 6,0Y_2 - 1,4Y_3 + 0,1Y_4 - 2,4Y_5 - 1,8Y_6 + 0,3Y_7 - 1,7Y_8 - 0,5Y_9$	
Y ₁ =Total assets/total product indices	They are calculated by that formula $p = 11 + e^{-y}$
Y ₂ =Total liabilities/Total assets	
Y ₃ =Working capital/Total assets	
Y ₄ =Total liabilities/Current capital	
Y ₅ =If total liabilities exceeds the sum of aggregate assets equal to 1, in another positions it is equal to 0	
Y ₆ =Net profit/Total assets	
Y ₇ =Operating Income/Total liabilities	
Y ₈ =If, in last two years, profit is negative, it is equal to 1, vice versa 0	
Y ₉ = (profit in current year - profit in last year) / Amount of the model profit for the current and previous years	

Table 245

Fulmer's model

$$Z = 5,528A + 0,212B + 0,073C + 1,27D - 0,12E + 2,335F + 0,575G + 1,083H + 0,894I - 6,075$$

A= Net profit/Total assets	
B= Net Income from sales/Total assets	If $Z < 0$ The condition of enterprise is economic deficiency
C=Benefits until tax is paid/private capital	
D=Change of the balance of funds	
E=Debt capital/Total assets	
F=Current liabilities/Total assets	
G= Tangible Loans/Total assets	
H= Owned assets/Credit liabilities	

Table 246

Springeyt's model

$$Z_s = 1,03A + 3,07B + 0,66C + 0,4D$$

A=Own turnover/Total assets	

B=Profit until taxes and interest are paid/Total assets	If $Z < 0,862$, the economical defeciancy is high
C=Profit until taxes are paid/Total liabilities	
D=Net Income from sales/Total assets	

Table 247

Konan-Golder's model

$$KG = -0,16Y_1 + 0,222Y_2 + 0,87Y_3 + 0,10Y_4 - 0,24Y_5$$

Y_1 =Liabilities of debt and turnover/Total Balance	The condition of economical defeciancy is determined by KG indeks: - (+0,048) - 90%; - (-0,026) – 70%; - (-0,068) – 50%; - (-0,107) – 30%; - (-0,164) – 10%.
Y_2 =Private capital and long-term liabilities/Total balance	
Y_3 =Amount of loan and loan interest/Net Income from sales	
Y_4 =Staff costs/Added value after taxes	
Y_5 = Profit until taxes and interest are paid/Debt capital	

Table 248

Biver's model

Kb =(Net profit+Depriciation)/Debt capital	$Kb. > 0,35$ – normal; $0,17 < Kb. < 0,3$ – defeciancy; $0,15 < Kb. < 0,16$ – crisis
$Kt.1$ =Circulating assets/Current liabilities	$Kt. 1. > 2$ - normal; $1 < Kt. 1. < 2$ - defeciancy; $Kt. 1. < 1$ – crisis
$Ke.r$ =Net profit/Total Balance	6-8% and higher- normal; 2-5% - defeciancy; from(-22%) to 1 – crisis
$Kf.1$ =Debt capital/Total Balance	$Kf.l. < 35\%$ -normal; $40\% < Kf.l. < 60\%$ - defeciancy; $Kf.l. > 80\%$ - crisis
$Kp.$ =(Private capital-Non informal assets)/Balance	$Kp. > 0,4$ - normal; $0,3 < Kp. < 0,1$ - defeciancy; $Kp. < 0,1$ – crisis

Bankruptcy Processes: Specific features of surveillance, external management, sanitation, liquidation

In the case of bankruptcy of a legal entity, the following procedures shall be applied:

- supervision - the right of the court to declare the debtor bankrupt for the purpose of ensuring the safety of his property in respect of the debtor-legal entity, carrying out the financial, the application of the application from the date of receipt of the application to the next process;

Prejudicial rehabilitation - measures to be taken by the founders (participants) or the property of the debtor's legal entity, creditors and other persons for the purpose of preventing the insolvency and bankruptcy of the debtor;

In case of bankruptcy symptoms before the court, the debtor's manager shall inform the founders (participants) of the debtor, management bodies or the property owner of the debtor in writing.

Judicial sanation is the procedure applied by the court to the debtor-legal entity for transferring its solvency and dismissing the manager of the debtor's business for the management of debtor's debts; Judicial rehabilitation shall be extended for a maximum period of twenty-four months, which may be extended by the court for a period of not more than six months for the persons who have ensured the performance of their obligations.

An amicable agreement is an agreement between the parties on the termination of a judicial dispute on a reciprocal basis.

External management is a bankruptcy process, which is settled by a court when considering a bankruptcy case and is used to restore the debtor's solvency by transferring powers of the debtor's property to the external manager. It is easy to say that instead of a poorly-positioned debtor, a person who is well-acquainted with the industry, who has deeply mastered the economy and management secrets, will be appointed by the court for a certain period of time (external manager). From the moment of introduction of external management the head of the debtor shall be denied his functions and his powers shall be transferred to the external manager. The moratorium on the debtor's obligations under the creditors' demands and the penalties is introduced (frozen). A candidate for a foreign manager may be offered to the court by the creditor, the debtor, the proprietor, the authorized public body. However, these candidates are considered by the creditors' meeting and approved by the majority of the candidates who have won the majority (in more than one case) and then submit them to the court for appointment.

If the candidate for the external manager is not provided by the creditor, the debtor, the proprietor or the competent public authority, the court shall appoint a candidate nominated by the Committee on Economic Affairs. The external manager is appointed by the court simultaneously with the introduction of external management and the ruling is issued. External management is introduced for a period of twelve to twenty-four months.

In the case of bankruptcy of an individual entrepreneur, the following procedures shall apply:

- the infraction contract;
- Production proceedings.

In practice, there are several action plans for enterprises declared bankrupt;

-Sanation (provision of financial assistance);

- Changing the direction of publicity;
- diversification (transition to product production in not more than one nomenclature);
- voluntary termination;
- forced liquidation.

In cases of deliberate and fraudulent bankruptcy, heads of the undertakings are liable for unlawful actions in accordance with the law on bankruptcy. Such unlawful acts include the concealment of a part or all of the debtor's property or obligations, the concealment or destruction of fraudulent documents of the debtor's financial-economic activity, the personal interests of the officials or debtor's property, or the interests of third parties intentionally deliberate bankruptcy by any other means, with the aim of causing damage to the debtor, and so on. according to the articles 180 and 181 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan criminal liability for confiscation of bankruptcy and bankruptcy is envisaged. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On bankruptcy", it is necessary to fully satisfy creditors' demands for money, including to compulsory payments to taxes, duties, budgets and off- The enterprises that are not able to get rid of are considered bankrupt (economically insecure). At the same time, the bankruptcy must be declared by the court and the debtor must voluntarily declare it. The court shall consider bankruptcy cases submitted by the debtor, creditor and prosecutor. After acknowledgment of a bankruptcy, the trustee (authorized person) shall perform the necessary steps to liquidate the enterprise, including the debtor, under the supervision of the liquidation commission.

When considering a case of bankruptcy of a placeholder enterprise and a bankrupted enterprise, the relevant local public authority and (or) the relevant ministry, state committee, department of management, economic management shall be recognized as the person participating in the case are offered. External management of a constituent enterprise and an equated enterprise shall be executed by the economic court on the basis of the decision of the creditors' meeting, in the absence of such decision, as well

as upon the petition of the local public authority or the ministry, state committee, department and economic management body, provided that the Borrower is liable for its obligations. Before the submission of this plan to the creditors' meeting by the city-forming enterprise and a balanced enterprise, the external management plan should be submitted to the local public authority, and the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Property Management, must be agreed with the authority. In accordance with the request of the local public authority and the ministry, state committee, department, economic management body, in case of their fulfillment by the debtor of its obligations, including the provision of state guarantees, the debtor's transfer to judicial rehabilitation, if such proceedings had not been previously applied to the debtor. External management of a constituent enterprise and a parent enterprise may be extended by one year by economic court upon request of a local public authority. The plan for improving the financial standing of the enterprise by investing in the enterprise, as well as by investing in the enterprise, as well as through the creation of new jobs and other ways to restore the solvency of the debtor, is intended to cover external management beyond the time limits set by this Article the basis for the extension.

A debtor and a balancing debtor, which form the city, may be sold as a property unit to meet the creditors' claims during external management. Sale of the enterprise and the equated enterprise shall be carried out by way of auction or auction. The mandatory conditions for selling the enterprise in the competition are as follows: - preservation of jobs for at least seventy percent of the workers employed at the moment of selling the enterprise; - Obligations of the buyer to re-train or hire these employees in the event of changing the scope of their activities. Obligatory conditions for competitive selection of enterprises that provide protection of the state's defense capability and security are as follows:

- ensuring the maintenance of the property of the enterprise, which ensures the defense capability and security of the state, and the purpose of the mobilization of the property;
- fulfillment of the contract with the client related to the defense of the state defense orders, the state's defense and security needs.

Obligatory conditions of sale of the enterprise, being the subject of natural monopoly, are as follows:

- consent of the buyer to accept the obligations of the debtor under contracts of delivery of goods, subject of regulation of the legislation on natural monopolies,

ensures free access to consumers of goods (works, services) being produced and (or) sold;

- availability of a license in the buyer to carry out the type of activity, if the activity of the debtor is subject to licensing.

If the city-forming enterprise and its equivalent are not sold on a competitive basis, the enterprise is sold at the auction. Features of agricultural bankruptcy. Prejudicial rehabilitation may be applied to them prior to commencement of bankruptcy proceedings of agricultural enterprises in the order established by the legislation. During prejudicial rehabilitation, the duration of prejudicial rehabilitation can be prolonged by twelve months, in case of a decline in the production and deterioration of the financial position of the agricultural enterprise due to natural disasters and other fraudulent cases. Local government authorities may also be involved in the case of bankruptcy of an agricultural enterprise.

The agricultural enterprise shall be accredited for a period up to the end of the appropriate period of agricultural work, taking into account the time required for the sale of the agricultural product of surveillance, judicial rehabilitation and external management. At the same time, the duration of the supervisory process should not exceed three months, and the period of judicial rehabilitation and external management should not exceed the set deadline. During the period of judicial rehabilitation or external management, the duration of the judicial rehabilitation or external management can be extended by twelve months if there is a decline in production and deterioration in the financial situation of the agricultural enterprise due to natural disasters and other force majeure cases. External management practices are not applied to farms and dehkan farms, which form a legal entity. In the sale of the debtor's property (in favor of another person), the manager of the debtor or the debtor's manager must place the agricultural enterprise as a property complex for the sale of the initial auction. Owners of the land plot shall be entitled to the preferential right to acquire the debtor's property, as well as to the right to own land, directly engaged in the production of agricultural produce and directly to the debtor's land parcel. The manager of the debtor or the debtor is obliged to carry out the assessment of these property and property rights in the sale of these property as well as property rights (in case of their relinquishment in favor of another person) and to propose the property at the estimated value. In case of liquidation of the agricultural enterprise as a bankruptcy, the land plots transferred to the enterprise may be transferred to another person or transferred to another person in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation. Features of Bankruptcy of the Bank. In order to consider the

application for the bankruptcy of the bank, the economic court receives a license for banking operations only after withdrawal by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the event that the debtor bank is unable to meet the creditors' claims, the peculiarities of the consideration of bankruptcy proceedings and bankruptcy proceedings are regulated by the law. External management of the bank is not implemented. Insolvency of the insurer. In the case of bankruptcy of the insurer, the specially authorized state body in the sphere of insurance activity shall be considered as the participant, except for the cases envisaged by the law. Sale of the property complex of the insurer can be carried out during the external management process. Only the insurer can be the buyer of the property complex of the insurer.

In case of selling the property complex of the insurer in the course of external management, all rights and obligations under insurance contracts that have not occurred on the date of sale of the property complex of the insurer transfer to the person who purchased the complex. In case of liquidation proceedings, the property complex of the insurer may be sold only upon the consent of the buyer to accept insurance contracts without occurrence of which the insured has been recognized as the bankrupt. In order to consider the application for the bankruptcy of the bank, the economic court receives a license for banking operations only after withdrawal by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the event that the Economic Court recognizes the insurer as a bankrupt, the creditors' claims shall be satisfied in the following order:

- insurers' requirements for compulsory insurance contracts in the life insurance industry;
- claims of insureds on other obligatory insurance contracts; - requirements of other insurers (beneficiaries) in third place;
- requirements for payment (execution) documents, which provide compulsory payments in the fourth order. Upon full satisfaction of these claims social insurance claims and compensation for damages inflicted on property as a result of criminal or administrative offense shall be satisfied;
- requirements of other insurers of the fifth priority of the insurer. Features of the bankruptcy of professional securities market participants. The securities market regulator shall be deemed to be the person participating in the securities market, except for those charged with bankruptcy of a professional securities market participant. Specific features of bankruptcy procedures of professional securities market participants, not regulated by this Law, as well as measures to protect the

rights and interests of investors in the securities market, may be established by law. The procedure for pre-trial procedures for the prevention of bankruptcy and restitution of the solvency of professional securities market participants is defined by the legislation. From the moment of introduction of the supervision, the interim manager within ten days from the moment of his / her appointment shall issue to the investors of the securities market the securities, admitted to management of the professional securities market participant, and a temporary administrator shall be obliged to notify the court that the case has been instituted.

From the moment of introduction of external management or liquidation proceedings, the remaining securities of the clients shall be returned to the customer if the external manager or liquidation manager has not agreed otherwise with the client agreement. During the external management of the professional securities market participant, the external manager may transfer the securities transferred to him by the client with the consent of the client and on behalf of other professional securities market participants. Regulation of bankruptcy of a physical person who has lost a status of an individual entrepreneur or individual entrepreneur. Bankruptcy related to an individual entrepreneur or individual entrepreneur who has lost a status of an individual entrepreneur. An application for a bankruptcy of an individual entrepreneur or individual entrepreneur who has lost a status of an individual entrepreneur shall be submitted to the Economic Court by a natural person, creditor, procurator, and the public tax authority and other persons who have lost the status of an individual entrepreneur or an individual entrepreneur. other competent authorities. The creditors have the right to file a petition on the recognition of the individual entrepreneur or the individual entrepreneur who lost the status of a sole entrepreneur, compensation for damages caused to his life or health, alimony payment as well as creditors, who shall set forth other personal requirements. In the event of a debtor's individual entrepreneur or individual entrepreneur who has lost a status of an individual entrepreneur, a claim for recovery of damages to life or health, alimony compensation, as well as personal creditors have the right to submit their claims. The requirements of these creditors remain valid even after the end of the bankruptcy process of an individual entrepreneur or individual entrepreneur, who has lost the status of an individual entrepreneur, unless the bankruptcy procedures have not been reported. An individual entrepreneur or individual entrepreneur, who has lost a status of an individual entrepreneur, may submit a debt repayment plan to the debtor's bankruptcy application. If the copies of the plan are not available to the creditors and the bankruptcy case, the court may approve the debt repayment plan, which will serve as a ground for the suspension of the bankruptcy case for up to two months.

The economic court may, at the motivated request of persons participating in a bankruptcy case, change the debt repayment plan, including the prolongation or reduction of the time period for its execution, the amount of monthly remuneration for the debtor's or his family members' consumption, distribute or reduce it. Bankruptcy proceedings must be discontinued if the claims of the creditors are satisfied in full in the result of fulfillment of the debt repayment by an individual entrepreneur or individual entrepreneur who has lost the status of an individual entrepreneur. The Economic Court's Decision on the Recognition of a Debtor Individual Entrepreneur or Individual Entrepreneur who Has Lost Individual Entrepreneur and Introduction of Liquidation proceedings, and a Carrying Out of a Debtor's Property Transfer Carry out the sale of the debtor's livelihood to the public performer. The property of the following must be sold except for the property which does not fall under the liquidation mass according to this Law: all property of the debtor individual entrepreneur; the property of the individual who lost the status of an individual entrepreneur from the previous business activity. At the same time, the economic court establishes whether property is a property of a natural person acquired during the previous business activity. Bankruptcy of the liquidated legal entity. If the value of the property of a legal entity that has taken a decision to terminate its financial and economic activities in connection with the non-formation of its authorized fund, is not sufficient to meet the creditors' the legal entity shall be liquidated in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the Law. The Economic Court shall decide on the liquidation of the liquidated legal entity and initiate liquidation proceedings, and shall appoint the liquidation manager. In the bankruptcy process of the liquidating legal entity, surveillance, judicial rehabilitation and external management shall not be applied. Creditors shall have the right to submit their demands to the liquidated legal entity within a period of one month from the date of publication of the announcement on declaring the liquidated legal entity debtor bankrupt.

Measures to prevent economic insolvency (bankruptcy)

Bankruptcy institute in foreign countries is a major problem. They have been studying this subject for several centuries. It should be noted that for the first time, the bankruptcy-related relationships were regulated by the law in the middle of the XVI century. However, these norms were more criminal. So, in most cases, the criminal liability for the bankruptcy of the enterprise is established. As deeply studied the causes of bankruptcy, relations with it are not always criminal, often because of close civil and material-legal relations, the majority of the norms regulating bankruptcy

relations began to form civil-law norms. According to the legislation of most foreign countries, the enterprise can be recognized as bankrupt after the commencement of the debtor debt repayment period. That is, their law does not require that the value of the property of the enterprise exceeds its debt obligations or that the creditors' demands are not met for a certain period of time. At the same time, the minimum amount of the debtor's debt is recognized for them to be recognized as bankrupt. For example, \$ 5,000 in the United States, 750 pounds in the UK, 500 in Russia minimum wage, 100 for individuals, and so on. k. An analysis of foreign bankruptcy practices shows that bankruptcy laws generally have two dimensions or models. First; The UK model is designed to ensure that the bankruptcy legislation is returned to the owner of the debt to the bankrupt institution. This type of issue is mainly carried out on a liquidation basis. The second model is the American model, in which the law is aimed at reducing the solvency of the bankrupt enterprise through various measures and continuing its economic activities. At present, the Republic of Uzbekistan is developing and improving bankruptcy legislation on these two models. Bankruptcy legislation is developing globally in two directions. The essence of the first direction is that in England, Germany and other countries, the essence of bankruptcy legislation is that it will be aimed at repaying its debts to its creditors, which is largely due to the bankruptcy of an insolvent enterprise. In the second law of the law (in the US, France and other countries), the norm of bankruptcy law in developing countries is in the best interests of the poorest enterprise, with a focus on disadvantages.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Bankruptcy", adopted in 1994, reflects the above-mentioned legal norms aimed at combining these two directions. However, given the content of subsequent laws and sub-legal acts, we have already become more aware of the nature of the second aspect of the legislation in this area, which means that the approach to debt relief approaches varies. The development of our legislation in this direction is economically sound. The same can be seen in the measures taken in the agrarian sector for the removal of economic entities from the economic downturn. Therefore, the adoption of the Law "On Agricultural Enterprise Rehabilitation" and the Law "On Bankruptcy", in particular, included specific legal norms for agricultural enterprises. This is because the Law defines the measures of protection of the economic and legal interests of such enterprises, their financial support and increase of productivity, as well as the features of the recognition of the economically insolvent agricultural enterprises as bankrupt is given. Indicators, evaluating the economic vulnerability of enterprises, include the following CIS countries:

Table 249

The indicators of determination of Risky Financial crisis

Observation object of Financial crisis	Indicators	
	General Indicators	Component Indicators
Net cash flow of enterprise	1.Total net cash flow around enterprise 2.Net cash flow according to operation activity	1.Sufficient coefficient of net cash flow 2.Liquidity coefficient of cash flow 3.Efficiency coefficient of cash flow 4.Reinvestment coefficient of net cash flow
Market value of enterprise	Amount of net assets of the enterprise on market value	1.Market value of enterprise 2.The value of enterprise's capitalization
Composition of enterprise capital	1.Amount of private capital 2.Amount of debt capital	1.Independence coefficient 2.Capitalization coefficient 3.Financial stability coefficient
Components of Financial liabilities of enterprise	1.Amount of long-term financial liabilities 2.Amount of short-term financial liabilities 3.Amount of Financial credits 4.Amount of commercial credits 5.Amount of current liabilities according to calculating	1.Long-term liabilities/Short-term liabilities 2.Attracted financial credits/Commercial credits 3.The coefficient of the share of overdue expenses in aggregate liabilities 4.Coeffitcient of period of credit liability
Components of enterprise assets	1.Amount of long-term liabilities 2.Amount of informal assets 3.Amount of current debtor liabilities 4.Amount of paid assets	1.Coefficient of high liquidity ratio 2.Coefficient of real money supply 3.Current liquidity coefficient 4.Critical evolution coefficient

		5.Absolute liquidity coefficient 6.Share of informal assets in total assets 7.Debt liquidity/Credit liquidity 8.Periodicity of debt liquidity rotation 9.Periodicity of financial liquidity
Components of current expenses	1.Amount of total current expenses 2.Permanent current expenses	1.Degree of current expenses 2.Degree of permanent expenses 3. Operation richag coefficient
Level of concentration of Financial operations in the vulnerability zone	General danger	1.Critic danger coefficient 2.Diastrous danger coefficient

The main measures to be taken against the bankruptcy:

- Creation of favorable conditions for the increase of investment attractiveness of business entities in the financial and economic activity;
- Avoidance of the obligations (current and long-term) and their constant control;
- not to miss the term of the debtor and creditor's liabilities on the solvency of the undertaking;
- Increasing the working capital of business entities;
- increasing the profitability of the business entity;
- reassessment, realistic assessment of assets, taking measures to form the optimal composition;
- Enhancement of financial capacities;
- Establishment of skilful management of the management;
- To focus on personnel issues and so on.

Development of measures aimed at financial rehabilitation of the enterprise and adoption of management decisions on their implementation

It requires a number of measures aimed at financial rehabilitation of business entities and improving their financial condition. The use of internal resources in the most important decision-making, however, does not always produce the expected outcomes and, in the long run, requires a deeper look at outsourced sources, a well-defined strategy and tactical plan to use them, and a thorough analytical substantiation of the project. At the very least, the modernization or technological re-engineering of production, unfortunately, is not the only one that will be the only solution. In the financial improvement of enterprises, the State Competition Committee has been working with local authorities, local banks and commercial banks to increase the capacity of small-scale enterprises, establish new types of activities on the basis of free objects and the effectiveness of the work being done in this regard. This should also be done when increasing the utilization of energy and establishing new products, in order to create new, innovative, competitive products, and to sell them abroad later, focus on foreign economic activity. It is important that you put it in the right place. Implemented financing primarily affects the resources of commercial banks. As a result, a number of banks have been involved in working with private groups to assess the effectiveness of projects and their valuation. Such as NBU Investment, NBU Invest Group, Asaka Investments, Agroiinvest Recovery, and PSB Industrial Investments. It should be noted that enterprises newly established on the basis of economically insolvent enterprises are subject to VAT, property tax, land tax, income tax and single tax deductions up to 3 years from the date of registration, as well as the procedure for applying these tax benefits to new owners for up to three years. Also, by April 1, 2019, raw materials, components and components imported for modernization and expansion of production are exempt from customs duties (excluding customs clearance fees). In economically expatriated countries, 5 to 10 percent of enterprises annually are recognized economically insecure, and their activities are halted. But the practice of Uzbekistan is very low. The number of enterprises admitted as bankrupts does not exceed 1% of the total number of enterprises. That's why we have to worry about this. This solution is very simple. If one enterprise is shut down because of economic difficulties, then the community and the entire society will suffer losses, not just the owners of that company.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Bankruptcy", adopted in 1994, reflects the above-mentioned legal norms aimed at combining these two directions. However, given the content of subsequent laws and sub-legal acts, we have already

become more aware of the nature of the second aspect of the legislation in this area, which means that the approach to debt relief approaches varies. The development of our legislation in this direction is economically sound. The same can be seen in the measures taken in the agrarian sector for the removal of economic entities from the economic downturn. Therefore, the adoption of the Law "On Agricultural Enterprise Rehabilitation" and the Law "On Bankruptcy", in particular, included specific legal norms for agricultural enterprises. This is because the Law defines the measures of protection of the economic and legal interests of such enterprises, their financial support and increase of productivity, as well as the features of the recognition of the economically insolvent agricultural enterprises as bankrupt is given. Indicators, evaluating the economic vulnerability of enterprises, include the following CIS countries:

- Approval of "roadmaps" and network schedules of investment projects implemented on the premises of commercial banks as a result of non-repayment of the property of bankrupt enterprises and loans provided earlier;
- Identify a list of bankrupt enterprises whose sales are to be sold to commercial banks through the auction;
- Approval of conditions and results of competitive bidding for commercial banks to sell bankrupt enterprises with the condition that the commercial banks will undertake the obligation to provide restoration, modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of the enterprise, organization of competitive production in domestic and foreign markets;
- transfer and make decisions on the sale of commercial banks with the "zero" purchase value with acceptance of investment obligations of the bankrupt enterprises;
- Consequences of monitoring results of commercial banks on the basis of real estate objects acquired on the property of commercial banks as well as their subsequent sale to new owners, as a result of commercial banks fulfilling their obligations, financial rehabilitation of enterprises and non-repayment of earlier issued loans ribbon; - making decisions on cancellation of contracts in accordance with established procedure by the commercial banks in case of non-fulfillment of accepted obligations on restoration of activity of bankrupt enterprises and investment of bankrupt enterprises; - to make a decision on cancellation of the contract of sale with this bank in case of non-fulfillment by the commercial banks of their obligations under investment contracts and restoration of the business activity of the bankrupt enterprise.

Use of Financial Management in Bankruptcy Prevention

Necessary condition of the economy is the maintenance of financial and economic activity of the enterprises on the basis of modern financial management and implementation of international financial reporting standards. It is desirable to enter the world market, get international credit, introduce financial management to attract foreign investment, and build reporting on international standards. Because achieving transparency of financial reporting can only be achieved by shifting to international standards. Manufacturing companies need to introduce a fundamentally new system of financial reporting and improvement. An advanced foreign experience helps us.

Based on analytical information, concrete measures are being taken to manage, evaluate and reduce their solvency, investment, credit, currency, inflation, taxation, bankruptcy and other identified financial risks. The systematic training, retraining and professional development of the personnel is an important issue. It is necessary to improve their work forms and methods, to be responsible and to change the attitude towards them, to form a clear and well-articulated emotional stimulus. Financial management is a form of activity that focuses on the management of financial and economic activities based on modern methods. Purpose of Financial Management. Production and application of resources, methods and tools for the achievement of the objectives of the activities of a single enterprise or its affiliate - an enterprise or a center of its benefit.

Financial management functions include:

Financial analysis;

Money resources estimation;

Obtaining loans and loans;

Operations with investments;

Evaluation of operations and separation of firms.

Investment decisions are taken on the following questions:

Optimization of assets structure;

Identifying or deactivating the need to change them;

Development of investment policy, methods and means of their realization;

Definition of financial resources;

Development and approval of investment projects in investment planning, production divisions of the whole company;

Managing a portfolio of securities.

Investment decisions are taken in short-term and long-term periods. Short-term investment decisions are aimed at determining the current equity structure of the firm and reflected in the balance sheet. The adoption of such decisions requires financial managers to have a strong practical knowledge of managing a firm in the field of short-term financing, using valid-based methods of market development. Long-term investment decisions (strategic) ensure that the firm operates in the future. Resolutions on funding sources are:

Development and implementation of optimal ratio policies to ensure that the firm operates efficiently; Development and implementation of capital attraction policy under very good conditions; Dividend policy and others.

Consolidated accounting balance sheet of OSC “Uzbekiston Temiryo’llari”

Indicators			2017 -2018yy.		
ASSET	01-january 2017	01-april 2017	01-june 2017	01-okt 2017	01- january 2018
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	11 151 959 813	11 195 178 476	11 778 032 823	12 593 199 960
Initial value of fixed assets	10 527 417 487	11 341 824 771	13 056 620 251	13 186 532 286	14 773 593 626
Depreciation value of fixed assets	3 423 307 367	3 788 793 507	3 945 211 086	4 125 679 858	4 320 658 666
Residual value of fixed assets	7 104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9 060 852 428	10 452 934 960
Residual value of intangible assets	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379
Capital	2 834 711	3 308 810	1 783 170	2 396 325	1 572 602

investments	892	890	063	565	311
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289 782 140	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2.Current assets	2 978 372 713	3 522 490 664	4 234 880 927	10 571 776 648	11 683 693 105
Production stocks	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1 047 437 972
Future expenses	1 366 091 169	1 926 260 257	2 439 824 162	8 466 493 743	8 441 062 224
Turnover	171 917 383	167 990 329	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other current assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118 290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Total debtors	503 338 335	552 299 315	670 396 824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Include:					
Calculations with customers and clients	163 855 350	162 134 584	179 194 017	304 669 491	268 038 094
Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	6 510 004	8 801 153	5 388 750	5 252 951
Total assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15 430 059 403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065
Passiv	01-yanvar 2017	01-aprel 2017	01-iyul 2017	01-okt 2017	01-yanvar 2018
1Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 233 076
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670
Reserve equity	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6 480 827 061	6 590 488 428	8 121 422 920
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Other sources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2. Liquidity	5 452 310 192	6 106 833 686	6 785 114 489	13 386 066 041	14 152 659 989
Long-term bank credits and debts	4 675 490 146	5 329 297 527	5 927 142 095	12 154 367 349	12 304 013 149

Other liquidity	14 744 216	12 729 877	10 091 394	9 142 953	8 878 479

Income statement of JSC “UzbekistonTemiryo’llari” (2016-2017)

The name of indicators	2016	2017
Net profit from product(brand,work and service)sales	5 180 801 340	3 362 225 550
Cost of sold product(brand,work and service)	3 191 287 162	2 474 622 038
Aggregate profit of salingproduct(brand,work and service)	1 989 514 178	887 603 512
Period expenses	752 744 444	568 302 199
Other operational expenses	178 630 359	135 306 333
Profit of main activity	1 415 400 093	454 607 646
Expenses of financial activity	833 455 050	159 047 300
Profit of financial activity	506 789 162	269 112 080
Earnings before income tax	1 088 734 205	564 672 426
Extraordinary benefits and losses	0	0
Income tax	30 730 577	16 304 363
Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456
Net profit of statement period	974 038 284	507 693 607

Theme 1.13. Rating assessment of financial position of enterprises and its analysis

Evaluation and analysis of the financial position of enterprises The necessity of rating assessment of financial position of economic entities in the competitive economy, purpose, objectives and objectives of the analysis

The word "rating" in practice comes from the English word "rating" and means "evaluation, rating". In a general sense, rating can be used in two different meanings, in terms of popularity and leadership. Leadership, leadership is not just about subjects but also for companies, regions and states.

International rating agency "Mudis"; International rating agency "Fitch Ratings"; "Standard & Poor's"; Forbes and others. rating agencies are the most popular rating agencies. In particular, each of Moody's and Standard & Poor's controls 40% of the global market. In particular, estimates of macroeconomic rating of the countries are carried out annually in the system of different indicators and their results are announced.

- reflects the level of social development; (happy life index, human development index, average life expectancy, population growth rate, human welfare level, level of social development, education level, level of medical services, ecological efficiency, reflecting the level of accessibility);
- reflects the level of economic development (level of GDP, per capita GDP level, creation of favorable conditions for doing business, level of foreign investments, level of food security);
- reflecting the level of political development (reflecting the level of peace, the rule of law, the lack of terrorism risk);
- reflects the level of technical development; (scientific research activity, obtaining patents, reflecting innovation development);
- reflects the level of information communication development (e-government development, the introduction and speed of the Internet, the use of mobile communication systems);

Uzbekistan is one of the world's leading states in terms of business environment, rule of law, food security, patents, and direct foreign investment in the first place. As a result of the World Bank and its division - International Finance Corporation Business Report (Doing Business-2016-2017), Uzbekistan is Uzbekistan's top business partner in promoting business opportunities. The top 10 is in the top ten countries. This testifies to the fact that direct enterprises are developing in the economy. The key to creating favorable conditions for "business" has been selected as an indicator of 10 key indicators in the research results. These indicators are as follows:

enterprise registration;
issuance of permits for construction;
energy efficiency;
registration of property right;
obtain credit;
Protection of minority investors;
rate of taxation;
international trade;
fulfillment of contractual obligations;
rate of incentive payment.

Today, rating practice is widely used in assessing students' knowledge in higher education institutions, rating of banks, rating of joint-stock companies, audit companies and insurance agencies. The rating can be made between enterprises by different criteria.

For example: by volume of assets, revenue, profit, volume of exports and number of workers, etc. However, due to the fact that the economic and financial capacities of all these indicators are covered by the enterprises, the valuation practice of their financial condition is widely used. There are many methodological developments of rating assessment of financial position of enterprises. Of course it is natural. Because all the branches and syllables have their specific features, they should not be the only norm. In assessing the financial condition of enterprises, it is difficult to distinguish value, quantity and other units because of the coefficients that can be classified on the basis of relative expression, which can be subdivided into one. What can be done based on a comparative study of the financial position and the results of financial performance based on financial coefficients? This process is primarily necessary to know the outcome of any type of analysis and to use it for tactical and strategic management of the enterprise. However, its results are important not only for the internal staff, but also for a wide range of foreign visitors. The rating is a ranking that determines the priority of enterprises by rating criteria and indicates their position in the growing or declining content. This assessment can also be made between the departments of a single system, among separate enterprises. In this regard, the rating units should be selected on the basis of the rating criteria. The most important source for evaluating the financial position is its information security. Such sources of information include financial reports, statistical reports, tax and customs reports and other reporting data. Rating estimates can also be determined by summing up their absolute indicators. Abundant indicators are often used to measure the volume of goods (sales, jobs, services), sales volumes, net profit, assets volume, expenditure

expenditures. Combination of these indicators, sequencing, sequencing is carried out on the basis of generalized rating procedures of enterprises. These situations do not give a chance to compare businesses with a variety of business areas, businesses with different content.

Such indicators include financial solvency, business activity, market activity, turnover of funds, capital structure of the enterprise. It is difficult to define enterprises and to define their leadership and reputation as a single indicator or sign. Because the units of one indicator are not the units of the second indicator. That is, a good result in one indicator leads to the fact that the overall score of the negative result is not taken into account. Combined with some of these indicators, it can be a challenge. Usually, mathematical methods are used to account for all these effects units. Among them the most famous and popular are taxometric method, summing method, ethical method, width definition, defining a successful competitor, and other methods. The purpose of rating assessment of financial position is to set absolute and relative positions in the system of complex indicators of financial state of enterprises, to determine the position in the sector, sphere and region through periodic studying and forecasting based on the published database. The rating of the financial position is carried out at the following stages:

1. Selection of system of indicators of the calculation. These indicators, which are determined by the forms of financial reporting and reflect the company's performance, may include the following: coefficients that allow evaluating property status; liquidity indicators, business activity, profitability indicators, financial stability indicators.
2. Selection of economic units on rating assessment. If businesses are identified as targeted for industry and industry rankings, only those affiliated with one industry and industry will be selected. If it is required to identify a rating of enterprises in the region and country, then the methodologies that are fully compatible with each other will be used, which is a very difficult process. In this case, the importance of their positioning on the job size is very important. The more extending the scope, the more difficult it will be to scrutinize and rank.
3. Choice of coefficients. Coefficients are calculated on the same methodology for all enterprises and their compliance with the conditions of comparison must be followed. It is also important to pay special attention to the degree of importance of the indicators on the types of activities and types of networks and their importance. For example, in a business enterprise, the value of commodity turnover, the value of profitability indicators for the service chain.
4. Rating assessment based on the chosen methods. Assessment of financial position rating includes:

1. Assessment of the company's total financial position based on analytical balance sheet data;
2. Evaluating the effectiveness of utilization of debt funds on the basis of financial leverage;
3. An absolute analysis of the financial stability of the enterprise;
5. Identification and analysis of financial coefficients;
6. Analysis of financial results analysis;
7. Preparation of conclusions and recommendations.

Types, essence and evaluation methods of enterprises' activity

Types of rating. Rating valuation of enterprises' financial position is based on theoretical and methodological asses of complex assessment of financial and economic activity of the enterprise. The key rating indicators of the financial and economic activity of the enterprise, economic and financial capacity, profitability of the activity and productivity, productivity of production and financial resources, availability and sources of funding.

The following types of rating evaluations can be compiled.

1. Departments of branches, affiliated companies;
2. Rank on industry and industry;
3. rating of enterprises within the region;
4. The rating of all enterprises across the country;
5. Worldwide rating companies. In the rating assessment, the rating of the financial status on the overall rating and rating indicators can be carried out separately.

Differentiation of the types of activity consists of the following types of financial status:

- rating of companies;
- banks rating;
- rating of insurance companies;
- rating of audit firms;
- average rating of associations and so on.

The essence of the assessment of the financial position of the enterprises is the formation of the final rating table and formation of a definite sequence by formulating, analyzing and managing information on a system of indicators that are used to assess the rating.

The rating of enterprises may be based on individual indicators and their complex results.

The following methods of assessment are used in the evaluation: Sum of the method; mean geometric method; cofeedent method; bal method; distance method.

The system of indicators used to assess the financial position of enterprises and methods of their identification

There is no uniform methodology for determining the precise number and structure of the indicators used in rating financial position. Analysts, experts and their group, rating agencies define procedures for identifying them by group of financial coefficients based on the form of ownership, activity and other aspects of each sector, sector and enterprise.

Among the key indicators identified in the rating of financial position it is recommended that you enter the following system of indicators:

- Indicators of solvency and liquidity: current, interim and total solvency indicators;
- financial coefficients characterizing the financial stability: autonomy, capitalization, maneuverability coefficients, etc.;
- Coefficients characterizing activity: assets, coefficients of return on capital and liabilities, etc.;
- financial coefficients characterizing profit and profitability: assets, capital, cost-benefit ratios and so on.

A system of complex indicators that reflects the financial status and effectiveness of enterprises and their requirements. In examining the system of financial performance and effectiveness, it is important to focus primarily on "fair assessment" of assets and passives, property, income and expense. The system of learning indicators is firstly characterized by the correctness, validity and reliability of this value. He is one of the prominent authors, Raymond John Chambers. In the Chambers' perspective, the methods of determining the real value of assets under the influence of inflation are discussed.

Typically, different words are used against the literal translation of the "fair assessment" from English. For example, "realistic assessment", "clear assessment", "legal assessment", "rule assessment"

Initially, it was considered as an important tool for re-evaluating fair values. The first step in the independent valuation of financial instruments has been commensurate with the International Financial Reporting Standard 32 (MFSO), which reveals a new era of changes in accounting. This situation did not affect the financial results of the investment and financial assets and the foreign currency exchange rates. Fair valuation determines the fair value of the balance sheet at the time of the creation of the balance sheet.

Fair valuation implies that the entity's property, plant and equipment costs are reassessed as to the financial position and financial performance of the entity, taking into account the changes in market conditions, regardless of its activity. That is, it is a requirement for financial reporting that is free of subjectivity. In the current account system, the following features of fair assessment in the international arena are characterized.

Scope of Application: The scope of the "fair assessment" is limited. This technique applies to specific property units (investment property, biological assets, financial

instruments, specific asset) or to certain types of transactions (business combinations, reassessment of fixed assets, valuation of free valuation, etc.). Calculation mode: - Fair valuation varies with the assets and processes of economic activity.

Fair assessment of assets affects the financial viability of enterprises and the fair valuation of processes affects the process of capitalization. Changes in the fair valuation of biological assets (horticultural and nursing plants, plants) will lead to profits and losses, and the revaluation of fixed assets will lead to changes in business capital. Biological assets are a new concept of "accountability" such as "fair assessment". Agricultural activity, encompassing biotransformation management under the SITC, envisages the production of biological assets or the production of additional biological assets.

Measurement procedure. Fair valuation depends on the type of assets and the degree of change in value.

Fair value is based on value-added market prices (based on dealer and receiver's complete data integrity). If an asset's market price is not available, it is determined based on its profit or loss over the life of the asset. Determine whether the asset will be profitable in the future if it is not possible, the cost of recovery. In some cases, very rarely observed, that is, if one of the methods above does not allow a fair value, then the initial value will be calculated. Evaluating the financial position rating, different organizations and businesses are assessed for each level of activity. this process can be regarded as a matter of macro scoping in relation to a single system that is not included in the network. This issue is characterized by two aspects. The first aspect involves comparison of the complex assessment of the performance of several enterprises based on the system of key indicators compiled by the analyst and determining their sequence on the levels.

The second one is the comparison of several indicators that are used as a benchmark for businesses. In the first place, a system of indicators for rating assessment will be selected on a variety of basis, and secondly, based on a system of formal indicators. Establishing a separate financial reporting form by evaluating the performance of business entities operating as a business entity is an important tool for determining the competitiveness of an enterprise with the level of capitalization in a market economy. The rating objective is to evaluate the financial stability of enterprises by setting their comparative position with their competitors and other subjects.

The following features of rating evaluation are compiled.

The financial indicators used in the Assessment should be reflected in the official financial statements;

- Includes a rating system for indicators of profitability: profitability indicators, performance management indicators, business performance indicators, liquidity levels and diligence indicators are included. Each component includes three to seven characters;
- The rating is based on a score of a company with a high level of content for all content indicators;
- The summary of the audited financial statements differs greatly from the findings of the analysis of the financial position. and an important

factor in the economic development tendency of the enterprise. The coefficient in the evaluation must meet the following standards

- having the most up-to-date information;

(eg coefficient growth should characterize improved financial position)

Any indicators should have quantitative minimum standards

- it should be based on published financial reports. The formula calculated and rated based on the rating can be expressed by the ratio of the following units.

Bund L, Crawlers, which are defined in the evaluation of the anesthesia, N, the normative requirement of the coefficient, K, - coefficient $1 / L^*$, N, - index

Less than one of these figures hurt the financial situation.

The most commonly used indicators in the ranking are the following indicators: These are:

1. Coefficient of own funds supply;
2. Balance liquidity;
3. Convenient capital turnover;
4. Efficiency of management of the company;
5. Private equity profitability.

At the end of this methodology, which is widely used in practice, rating is based on the following formula.

$$R = 2K_t + 0.1K_l + 0.08K_a + 0.45s + K_k$$

This practice looks like an outsider model used to calculate beacon and economic uncertainty.

The final stage of accounting balance analysis is the final conclusion and outcome of the analysis.

Finally, the property status of companies and firms, their funding, economic and financial capabilities, the company's and company's solvency, liquidity, financial strength and sustainability.

On the basis of this diagnostic, it is possible to give a rating of the companies and firms' economic rating. The methodological criteria for determining the economic and financial rating of companies and firms on the basis of bookkeeping balance are as follows:

- economic and financial capacity of the company or firm;
- Real estate fund of the company or firm, real value of assets and liabilities;
- The solvency of the company or firm;

Financial stability and sustainability of the company or firm;

- mobility of the company or firm (liquidity).

The analysis of the results of the analysis should be based on a clear and straightforward statement of the conclusions, the basics of successes and weaknesses, the relevance and objectivity, the frequency and occurrence of changes, the analysis of the company and the company's optimal strategies (measures, measures).

Stabilizing the financial condition of the enterprises year after year, and the increase in the attractiveness of the investment attracts domestic and foreign investment in the leading sectors of the economy.

High performance in managerial system The financial condition of enterprises, the analysis and analysis of the effectiveness of their enterprises in a competitive economy are of high importance not only for business entities, but also for creditors and investors

The financial analysis does not clarify the financial position of the entity, but also shows its prospects. Also, it is necessary to analyze and calculate the rating of investment attractiveness of business entities to actively attract investments. Different valuation methods are used to assess the financial position of enterprises in national and world practice. Such methods include "sum of seats", taxonomometric method, sum of indicators, method of scores, distance method, and so forth. These methods allow to analyze the financial and economic activity of enterprises and determine their place among the competitors. It is possible to identify investors with high rating.

The rating score in the "Sum of seats" is that the smallest enterprise occupies the highest rating on the evaluated indicators and vice versa. The essence of the matter is that the sum of the first set of numbers on all indicators is the smallest number, and this is the best position for all indicators. For the taxonomic estimation of the financial condition of enterprises we refer to the following matrix: Estonian enterprise $Z_e = (Z_{1e}, Z_{2e}, Z_{3e}, Z_{4e}) = (0.60; 0.56; -0.54; 0.53)$. Etalon Z consists of the best indicators of each line of the matrix. It should be noted that, as the benchmark, the largest quantities were obtained from the current liquidity ratio, profitability of sales and net sales of goods. Because the high level of these indicators reflects the stable financial situation. Conversely, the turnover of goods turnover on a daily basis a small amount indicates the speed of rotation. Therefore, the smallest of this figure is taken as a standard.

We calculate the rating of the enterprises based on calculation of the sum of the scores of differentiation of the studied enterprises from the indicators of the "Z" company:

$$R_1 = (0.18-0.60)^2 + (-0.71-0.56)^2 + (0.70 - (-0.54))^2 + (-0.57-0.53)^2 = 4.56$$

$$R_2 = (-0.25-0.60)^2 + (0.0-0.56)^2 + (0.1 - (-0.54))^2 + (0.29-0.53)^2 = 1.49$$

$$R_3 = (0.39-0.60)^2 + (0.56-0.56)^2 + (0.24 - (-0.54))^2 + (0.33-0.53)^2 = 0.69$$

$$R_4 = (-0.35-0.60)^2 + (0.29-0.56)^2 + (-0.17 - (-0.54))^2 + (0.53-0.53)^2 = 1.12$$

$$R_5 = (-0.53-0.60)^2 + (-0.29-0.56)^2 + (-0.54 - (-0.54))^2 + (-0.15-0.53)^2 = 2.45$$

$$R_6 = (0.60-0.60)^2 + (0.14-0.56)^2 + (-0.34 - (-0.54))^2 + (-0.42-0.53)^2 = 1.13$$

In this case, Z is the closest indicator to the entity's performance, ie the smallest difference between the indicators and the smallest enterprise.

Thus, the lowest rated company (3rd enterprise) among rated rating indicators can be rated as the lowest and the rating of the enterprise with the highest value (1-organization).

Financial condition and investment of enterprises The system of more indicators can be used to more fully satisfy the demand for information subjects interested in attractiveness. At the same time, each information

may have conclusions which may serve as a basis for management, investment and financial decisions based on the user's interest. Also, in evaluating the financial condition of enterprises, we consider that they need to be taken into account in the field of network characteristics, competitiveness, competence of the management apparatus and other factors. The significance level of these indicators can also change the rating. In view of this, it would be expedient if more indicators are used as far as possible to assess the financial position (allowing a comprehensive assessment of the financial position and investment attractiveness of the business) to increase the effectiveness of investment and financial decisions. Also, in assessing the financial position of enterprises, we believe that indicators should meet the following requirements: The entity's ability to accurately reflect the financial stability and to provide maximum information; All indicators have a definite quantitative dimension and at least a minimum of norms; Calculated based on enterprise accounting data only; Assess ratings of the company on time and space. In conclusion, it can be said that the introduction of modern corporate governance methods will require more reliable information on the investment attractiveness of enterprises and their financial condition. Such information serves as an important basis for effective management, investment, and financial decisions. On the basis of improving the financial condition of enterprises and the integrated assessment of investment attractiveness, the effectiveness of management decisions has increased, opportunities for effective use of resources.

International experience on rating assessment of financial position and their ability to use the country in analytical practice

Ensuring a better level of organization of rating practice in line with international norms, standards and evaluation indicators adopted by all over the world, further deepening reforms and further improving the sustainability of economic structures, radical transformation of the system approach and evaluation system. Increasing the economic and financial capacity of enterprises in accordance with international standards, increasing their assets and capital, increasing their profits, the further capitalization of the expansion, the attraction of private capital in this sector, the increase of the resource base, the quality of work and the quality of management are the most important problems facing us. It is necessary to introduce a modern system of evaluation and analysis of activities of international organizations based on international norms, criteria and standards used by leading international rating companies. It is necessary to further improve the legal framework, introduce amendments and addenda to existing legislation and norms in accordance with international standards and standards, and adopt new legislative and normative acts

It is necessary to strengthen investment activity in enterprises, further expand financing of investment projects, expertise of projects and improvement of risk assessment system is necessary to further enhance the role of financial institutions, credit unions, leasing, insurance and auditing companies in the support, financing, protection of enterprises, expand the range and scope of services provided to them, and strengthen the financial market infrastructure.

Population financing for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship as a critical tool for increasing employment and well-being, it is important to identify specific types of this line. For example, the rating of employment of young people in employment, the rating of the youth entrepreneurship business, etc. nominations Formation of new approaches to accounting and reporting of enterprises, introduction of modern technologies and methods, increasing the level and level of information, and the broader use of the widest possible use of the requirements of leading international rating agencies. Further improvement of the system of enterprises with the highly skilled professionals who can work in the world of accepted standards, methods and assessment indicators, as well as staff training and retraining. Control Questions Explain the need to estimate the financial position of economic entities in the competitive econ Where is the practice of rating assessment and its practical experiences? Explain the theory, methodology and practice of the rating of business activity in Uzbekistan? What are the indicators of the system of indicators used to assess the financial position of enterprises? Explain the methods used to evaluate the ratings? Describe the rating of a company and its comparative analysis of its financial status and effectiveness? What are the shortcomings in rating practice? How to get information on the comparative analysis of rating indicators on the effectiveness of the enterprise's economic and financial capacity? What does it mean to rate businesses by rating? Explain the international experience of financial position evaluation and their ability to use the country in analytical practice.

Theme 1.14. Forecasting of financial elements

Forecasting of items of financial statements Purpose,

Purpose and Analysis Functions of Financial Statement Elements Asset, capital and liability forecasting.

Income and Expenditure Prediction: forecasting sales volumes, product cost, operating profit and expense, profitability and profitability levels.

Predicting Cash Flows. Bankruptcy forecasting. Impact of Forecasting on Internal and External Factors.

Estimating the probability and reliability of forecasting indicators. Predictable shortcomings.

Purpose and Analysis Functions of Financial Statement Elements Asset, capital and liability forecasting.

The purpose of business entities is to profit and is summed up at the end of this process. Therefore, the key condition of the issue is the use of assets for future economic benefits. Significantly different from the types of assets in the future, it can be seen that these assets are distributed in the long-term and current assets. However, the frequency of this process varies depending on the type of activity. How much of the money you spend is definitely a matter of time, and demanding time intervals also require predictions. By way of forecasting, there is an increasing need for resources, assets and liabilities, income and expense, profit and loss, future cash flows, additional funding sources and solutions. The prospect of future expectations is not only a change in the impact of factors directly associated with the enterprise, but also more external factors affect it. Taking into account the possibility of achieving a higher standard of excellence by reducing the risk of future outcomes, the forecasting provides accurate identification and management of future financial condition and financial results, profit or loss of businesses.

Estimation

1. On balance of assets and liabilities;
2. Income and expense balance;
3. Balance of funds and incomes.

These are the financial statements that give the basis for the estimation of the financial position. Current annual financial statements serve as a basis for economical and financial forecasts for long-term forecasts. All elements of the financial statements are based on reorganization based on the set targets for the company's future development. on of the financial condition of the enterprises is based on the following financial statements.

At the end of the projection, the estimated balance of accounts, the estimated financial results, the estimated cash flow statement are formulated and these sources are considered as an important source of financial performance. The analysis of the financial condition is designed to prioritize the future financial condition of the entity

and its developments, financial implications and cash flows, and to formulate the information needed to prepare management decisions for future economic benefits. The main objectives of the financial forecasting analysis are:

- Carrying out calculations on the financial status, financial results, profit and loss of the company, expected cash;
 - Future expectations of assets, capital and liabilities of the business
- Establishing an accounting balance by estimating and evaluating the changes in the entity's financial position; - Estimation of the financial results and estimation of changes in its key units by estimating future expectations of profits and losses, profit and loss of the entity; - Establishing and evaluating the balance of cash flows by determining the necessity and excess of resources on the future income streams and outflows;

The forecast is an important issue in improving future financial condition of the enterprise, raising economic well-being, and optimizing the flow of cash flow. Propagation of financial statements involves the forecasting of assets, capital and liabilities, financial incurred, profit or loss that are key elements of the project. Based on the prediction of financial statements, it is possible to determine the future assets, capital and liabilities, financial results, profit and loss of the entity, and thereby enable them to establish their business and business plan and budget. The forecasting of the elements of the financial statement lets you answer the following important questions: -What and when? What are the issues? - How much money does a business need to earn on cash flows? - When will this money be needed? What forms of capital are attracted to enterprises (in the form of capital increase or debt capital)?

- What is the financial condition of the enterprise for the following periods?

Scalable predictions of the elements of a financial statement are made in the following sequence:

- Determination of the forecast period;
 - preparation of financial statements;
 - Formation of calculation tables;
 - Estimation of profits and losses;
 - Prediction of cash flows;
 - formation of the required value of financing;
 - formation of the required value of financing;
- predicting economic uncertainty;
- forecasting of the balance sheet;
 - preparation of final conclusions and recommendations.

In the context of increasing competition and competitiveness, the range of those who want to predict financial reports is expanded. Therefore, based on their predictive financial reports, their importance has been enhanced by long-term partnerships, partnerships, and sales of shares. Especially, to know the financial condition of the institution and the expectations of the results of crediting periods provided by credit institutions. As it can be seen, banks are primarily concerned with the history of enterprises, but also about the continuity and duration of economic activity, the

financial status and the future expectations of the results. At the same time, we must not forget that in the future The most reliable sources of expected outcomes can be absolutely clear of certain expectations and shortcomings. This is done by addressing the risk assessment. Asset, capital and liability forecasting

The most important object of financial forecasting is the bookkeeping balance. Its key elements include assets, capital and liabilities. Future expectations of the current status of the entity are planned through accounting estimates. The following sequence of actions will be taken to compile the forecast model.

Accounting balance structure:

Where: A-Assets; K-Capital; M Responsibilities; The Extended Structure of the Accounting Balance on Liquidity and Financing Sources $UMA + JA (INVENTORY + DM + PM) = OMM + M (UMM + QMM + KM)$ Where: UMA - Long-term assets; JA-current assets; INVENTORY-branded material reserves; DM - Accounts Receivable; PM Money; IPC - source of own resources; UMM - Long term liabilities; Short-term liabilities of QMM; KMC creditors' liabilities.

Current accountability of the entity can be used as a basis for forecasting. Changes in balance sheet assets and liabilities, income and expense, and cash flows can be accomplished through structural adjustments, for example by the increase in production and sales. The scenarios of change in demand for additional funding will be determined accordingly. Proposed assets can be small or equal to those that are predictable. $QMB = \text{Forecasted assets} - \text{Forecasted passwords} \leq 0$ Where: QMB Additional Financing Sources; Predictable actives; BP-Forecasted Passives. However, the growth of turnover assets does not always allow for the adequacy of funding sources. That is why additional funding sources are needed. The need for additional funding can be determined by the cash flow structure: $PO = Tf + Am - A + M$ Where: Tf - Undefined benefits Am-Depreciation A-Assets M-Responsibilities The forecasting algorithm is implemented in the following sequence

1. The stage of formation of Axbort resources. Financial statements are available as information sources. Explain the cost structure and their significant changes.

2. Coefficients shall be calculated in the calculation. The ratio of expenses, the conversion rate of turnover assets, the conversion rate of the creditor liabilities is determined. $Kx = X / ST$ Circulating assets circulation $Ka = AA / ST * D$ Circulation of credit liabilities

3. Sales volume prediction. It is determined on the basis of development trends and the technology of rope.

4. Determination of Financial Lifecycle in Periods. Based on the company's characteristics and strategies.

5. Predicting the financial statements. The analytical balance is based on accounting balance sheet, financial results and cash flow statement. Forecasting the balance sheet is the most difficult and complicated process. This is because the financial statements and the financial position of the entity are reflected in this report. Its prediction is often due to the increase in revenue from sales. Where: TFB-predicted distributed profit; TF-current unearned profit; BST-estimated

sales revenue; TF^* - Profit rate profit (sales profit / sales proceeds); Dn^* -divided use predictive rate of profit is calculated by applying the standard rate to dividend / dividend.

6. It is necessary to calculate how much passivity is required, based on the above mentioned data. Passives the sum of financing (sources of funding) is determined as follows.

7. $BPz = SBA - SBP$ Where: SBA - volume of forecasted assets; SBP is the amount of predicted passivity. The amount of additional liabilities is determined based on the defined formula $QP = TQA - MO - TFO$ Where: QP additional passives; TQA-required assets; Increase of MOPs; TFO - Increased revenue. Based on the following information, we maintain a bookkeeping balance sheet. 1. Volume of sales of goods in the current period - 5 180 801 340 thousand UZS. 2. Future expectations of the sale of goods will be 7 978 434 064 thousand UZS 3. The expected profit margin in the coming year is 0.1. 4. The expected dividend rate - 0.5. 5. The change in the value of future fixed assets will change according to the amount of revenue.

1. Volume of sales of goods in the current period - 5 180 801 340 thousand UZS. 2. Future expectations of the sale of goods will be 7 978 434 064 thousand UZS 3. Growth of sales proceeds = 7 978 434 064 thousand UZS / 5 180 801 340 thousand UZS = 1.54 Forecast of the balance of payments of JSC "UzbekistonTemirYollari" Summary: The company's current assets amounted to 13,198,104,658 thousand UZS last year and this figure was 24276893065 thousand UZS in the current year. According to the results of the bookkeeping of the growth of sales volumes, the company's assets for the next 2018 can be set at 31672544789 thousand UZS. All the grounds are sufficient. This is because the change in the volume of assets up to 1.54 points is the same. The passive, ie the current portion of its own funds and liabilities, is 26,921,643,122 thousand UZS, which will require further financing of 4750901667 thousand UZS.

Financial outcome estimates characterize the indicators characterizing the effectiveness of the entity: planning and future expectations of revenues and expenses, profit or loss.

The breakdown and cost estimation of the key elements of the financial results are estimated based on the year-on-year growth of the components.

The following main methods can be used in the forecasting of financial results: method of economic analysis; standard method; balanced settlement and cash flow method; multiple choice method; method of economic-mathematical modeling; and other methods. The following key stages of forecasting financial results can be highlighted: studying the financial results of the undertakings; Development of forecasting options of financial statements on the basis of changes in current plans; identifying the specific needs of the business entity for financial resources; prediction of funding sources (including own and external sources) and their structure; Establishment and maintenance (support) of financial management systems of business entities;

The main indicator of the effectiveness of the undertakings is the profitability of financial efficiency, which is profitability. The formula for calculating it is as follows:

$$R_k = (Cf: O_x) \times 100; R_a = (Cf: A) \times 100$$

Where:

R_k, R - profitability and profitability of assets on net profits;

S_f - net profit;

OK - average annual value of equity capital;

Average annual value of asset A.

Growth in this indicator is tax and income tax, including income tax depends on many factors in the character. DuPont formula for the first time in practice is used to

analyze the content of the content inventor. $R = (S_f / B_k) \times (S_f / C) \times (T / A) \times (A / B)$

Where: T_s - Net earnings;

A - assets. At the same time, the ratio (S_f / O) of this formula reflects the profitability coefficient (CFR) of net profit for net profit, which represents the ratio of net profit to net profit and sales (revenue) during the period analyzed. These indicators also characterize the profitability of the product sold (W / A) ratio shows the economic activity coefficient. This coefficient reflects the conversion of assets. (A / B) represents the total amount of assets that corresponds to a UZS equity ratio. The level of utilization of assets, their speed of rotation, sales volumes and profitability of the products sold represent the relationship of all main parameters of the financial and economic activity of the undertaking. Assessment of the economic activity coefficient for evaluation of the role of assets in reproduction.

$$K_{xf} = T_s / A$$

Here: K_{Hf} - Economic activity coefficient; This indicator characterizes the earnings pertaining to the assets used per UZS. Its growth serves as the basis for the growth

(growth) of all other financial indicators. The rational structure of capital placed on assets is also important. $K_{ot} = A_a / K_f$ Where: Rational capital structure of capital;

A_a-circulating assets; K_f is all capital used.

Conclusion: The profitability of assets at the enterprise was 5.2% during the current period and 10.9% of its own profitability. Their future (2018) expectations were 8.3 and 21.4 percent, respectively. The company's long-term and short-term commitments in the capital structure to be attracted for the forthcoming period does not represent any problematic aspects of reimbursement of interest payments due to its net profit.

Predicting Cash Flows Other financial statements include cash flow statement information for users of financial statements

to evaluate the ability of the undertaking to attract cash and cash equivalents. The Cash Flow Statement can also predict future cash outflows of the entity, based on current earnings and benefits (based on their occurrence and formation). Here, of course, changes in each type of activity are of paramount importance. In other words, the cash inflows and outflows of operating activities, investment activities and financial activities are predicted. The effects of all three categories on the movement and status of the money are studied jointly and in a shared way.

Their concentration determines the net change of money during the analysis.

Information about cash flows is necessary to analyze the relationship between the effects of future cash flow forecasts and the effect of net cash flows and the effects of price fluctuations. Fundraising estimates are the most complex and difficult process in the analysis. These factors are mostly determined by the degree of compliance with the payment discipline of external actors. It is not always possible to thoroughly investigate partners, buyers, and suppliers. In the relationship with them, back up your debts issue and the establishment of their funds. Managers should first choose optimal cash flow forecasting methods. This will increase the importance of future revenues and capital growth. First of all, it is necessary to properly choose the cash flow management strategy: - Prepayment of earnings and swaps on the bulk ahead of schedule; - Calculation of net cash (ordinary or deficit) before the beginning of the period; Requirements for short-term and short-term financing should be determined prior to the beginning of the period. External receivables and creditors' obligations in predicting cash flow should be considered as important. The movement of the money linked to the debtor's obligations is calculated on the basis of the following formula: $DKB + ST = DKO + PK$ Where: DKB - the status of the receivables at the beginning of the period for the sale of products (goods, works and services); Proceeds from sales over the period; DKO - the status of receivables at the end of the period of sale of products (goods, works and services); Income from the PK-Period Predicting cash flow is also important for their costs. Its main component is repayment of creditors' debts. In forecasting cash flows, it is necessary to compare cash flow forecasts.

In terms of forecasting and forecasting of cash flows in the context of financing, the volume of attraction of short and long-term bank loans for each period is studied.

It is well known that net profit can be set by the Board of Directors, based on the amount of financial results obtained in joint-stock companies. In the forecasting of funds, these payments and their quantities are definitely needed.

Conclusion: Cash inflow from operating activities for the current year amounted to 4 811 211 052 thousand UZS, and their expenses amounted to 3 490 040 525 thousand UZS. Net cash ratios $4,811,211,052 - 3,490,040,525 = 1,321,017,247,000$ UZS. Income from investment activity was 560 245 214 thousand UZS, the expenditure was 1 564 824 562 thousand UZS. Net cash flow amounted to -1 004 579 848 thousand UZS. Cash flow from financial activities amounted to 562,456,324 thousand UZS and the amount was 537,599 198 thousand UZS. According to the forecast of net profit of the company on total cash flow 8 554 895 644 thousand sums, the cost is 6907055440 thousand sums, respectively. Bankruptcy (Economic Insolvency) is an economic court recognized by the debtor's inability to fully satisfy creditors' claims on monetary obligations and (or) to perform their obligations on mandatory payments in full. But the scandal is not a process that is not just a trial. Each enterprise should analyze its financial status, its expectations and take action against it. Various models that are widely used in international forecasting in predicting economic uncertainty system. Based on these models, the stratification of economic stagnation in enterprises, the availability of internal capacities to prevent them, and the tactical decisions to mitigate the consequences of

vulnerability and financial recovery by assessing the financial coefficients of enterprises. Economic vulnerability and capacities can also be identified and analyzed based on the reported balance sheet and financial statement data.

Conclusions: As a result of the assessment of the financial statements and the changes that have been made in their joint ventures, it is possible to conclude that all the indicators in the enterprise were out of the economic stratum. For example: the solvency unit has achieved the highest results. His statement was equal to 4.71. At the same time, assets' equity capital was 0.36. Total profitability of the asset was 8.8%, its profitability - 44.2%. Depreciation of fixed assets was 29.2%. This means that 60.8 percent of the vehicle's main engine is available. Impact of Internal and External Factors on Forecasting of Financial Situation Cloisters' financial position, financial results and their future The formula or model that provides 100% accuracy in predicting expectations has not yet been developed. More than 90 percent of the forecast for financial condition and separate units of financial performance (solvency, liquidity, profitability, economic vulnerability, business activity, etc.) can be met. This is achieved only if the accuracy of the external impact (tax, customs, long-term changes in credit policy, inflation adjustment, settlement and contractual relationships) is met.

It may be structured into units that affect the entity's future financial condition, financial results and future cash flows, as follows: 1. Forms of business: external and work; 2. On the importance of the result: basic and secondary; 3. On the content: simple and complex; 4. For the period of operation: permanent and temporary factors The most common form of contamination is compounding internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors affecting the organization, external factors are factors that are not dependent upon the organization itself, its activities and results. Examples include: - Changes and dynamics of demand for consumers; - government account, finance and credit, tax policy; - severity of competition; - Political stability; - The situation in the leasing market; - Inflation and others. In the forecasting of financial statements, apart from external factors, first of all, it is necessary to focus on internal factors. There are opportunities to change these factors and to influence their impact. Internal factors include: - Structure and structure of services rendered or rendered; - Production technology and management model; - Network syllabus of the company; - Property and financial resources, their structure and structure, management strategy; - productivity and efficiency of work- the formation of the capital flow, its appropriate form of income and expenditure; - Management quality; - volume and quality of investments;

It is difficult and difficult to calculate the impact of factors affecting the financial position, results and units affecting the cash flows. Analysts have to rely on their own approach and principles. Therefore, when calculating the impact levels, each learning unit needs to be evaluated in the alignment, affiliation and affiliation.

Analysts have to rely on their own approach and principles. In calculating the impacts of these impacts, each learning unit needs to be evaluated in a separate, dependent, and participatory manner.

Estimating the reliability of project indicators and shortcomings in forecasting

The effectiveness of entrepreneurial activity is assessed not only by the amount of benefits received, but also by the increase in the value (market prices) of the business, with the strengths of the key elements of future development.

The borrower should know that the offer to return the money at any given time is real, that investors have the opportunity to receive dividends to the funds invested, and that goods suppliers will not be interrupted in long-term relationships. The lender may define it by making statistical and financial forecasts, based on which the applicant may offer the actual repayment term and the other details, such as the amount of monthly payments to repay the principal amount of debt.

Typically, a businessman who wishes to borrow money, financial and statistical forecasts, to ensure that the project exceeds the cost associated with the project, as well as the lender's creditworthiness and the amount of money borrowed, it is required to evaluate whether it will be able to succeed.

Sometimes it happens that entrepreneurship is intensely moving, but the results show that it is not profitable. What indicates this? First of all, it indicates that the expenses have not been controlled, the market is insufficient, and the marketing has not been settled properly.

To determine whether the entity has sufficient cash to cover its liabilities, the lender must carefully consider the cash flow projection. It is also important that the lender does not direct the money needed to replenish capital.

Through planning and forecasting, we can predict the scale, financial position, outcome, and cash flow of current production.

An entrepreneur who has set up an accounting system that suits his business can always see how it has developed since its inception. However, the entrepreneur must make sure that he will be able to pay all the compulsory payments in the future (paying out wages, repaying materials, interest, repayment to a supplier or bank and so on). The figures obtained from the Reporting System are particularly useful when creating a seasonal business prediction.

The audited statement of financial performance is a cash flow plan. As you can see from the name, this plan shows the cash flows of the business. Cash flow plans are also credited to the cash held on the bank account. Cash flows generally comes from sales of goods, products and services. It also includes cash withdrawal from bank loans, sales of old equipment, repayment of overpaid taxes.

The outflow of business goes mainly to remuneration, reimbursement of production costs and payment of fixed capital costs. An entrepreneur with a marketing

plan at hand looks at the anticipated capital turnover and the expenses for the production or purchase of goods.

Monthly cash flow plan is an instrument of valuation of entering and going out flows of expected financial resources for an entrepreneur within a month. This will help the entrepreneur to overcome the situation being left without money.

The most important problem with the reliability of predictive indicators is timely, accurate and obtained complete information.

Another key impediment in the forecast is the failure or inability to implement a budgeting practice at enterprises. That is, there is no practice of reporting the financial statements and the accounting estimates made by enterprises.

One of the main disadvantages in predicting financial statements is that uncertainty in taxation and long-term payments.

One of the major disadvantages in forecasting and budgeting is the need to create management accountability in enterprises and to improve them.

One of the major shortcomings in the financial reporting data is that the confidentiality of the information is insufficient to obtain information from users, and the limited use of external resources.

Insufficient or not sophisticated accounting software are among the main disadvantages in the industry of budgeting and forecasting

Control Questions.

1. What are the predictions of the financial statement elements?
2. What is the difference between forecasting and planning?
3. What Is The Role of the Prophecy in Governance?
4. Explain the long and short duration of the prophecy?
5. What are the disadvantages of predicting?
6. Explain the risks of predicting.
7. What is the significance of the forecasting analysis?
8. How to predict assets, capital and liabilities?
9. How to forecast revenue and expenditure?
10. What are based on predicting sales volume, product cost, operating profit and expense, profit and profitability levels?
11. How cash forecasting is performed?
12. Bankruptcy forecasting.
13. Classify the effects of internal and external factors on the forecast?
14. How to assess the likelihood and reliability of forecasting indicators?

Handouts

Consolidated accounting balance of Uzbekistan Railways

Indicators	2017-2018 years				
	01.01.2017	01.04.2017	01.07.2017	01.10.2017	01.01.2018
Active assets					
1. Long-term assets	10 219 731 945	11 151 959 813	11 195 178 476	11 778 032 823	12 593 199 960
The starting value of the fixed assets	10 527 417 487	11 341 824 771	13 056 620 251	13 186 532 286	14 773 593 626
Depreciation of fixed assets	3 423 307 367	3 788 793 507	3 945 211 086	4 125 679 858	4 320 658 666
Residual value of fixed assets	7 104 110 120	7 553 031 264	9 111 409 165	9 060 852 428	10 452 934 960
Intangible assets' residual value	417 151	335 519	526 894	435 179	345 379
Capital investments	2 834 711 892	3 308 810 890	1 783 170 063	2 396 325 565	1 572 602 311
Other long-term assets	280 492 782	289 782 140	300 072 354	320 419 651	567 317 310
2. Current assets	2 978 372 713	2 978 372 713	4 234 880 927	10 571 776 648	11 683 693 105
Production reserves	819 530 511	761 929 334	807 974 274	805 958 807	1 047 437 972
Future expense	1 366 091 169	1 926 260 257	2 439 824 162	8 466 493 743	8 441 062 224
Money assets	171 917 383	167 990 329	198 395 625	199 248 750	468 669 767
Other Current Assets	117 495 315	114 011 429	118 290 042	112 380 694	160 480 738
Debtors, total	503 338 335	552 299 315	670 396 824	987 694 654	1 566 042 404
Including					
Calculations with customers and buyers	163 855 350	162 134 584	179 194 017	304 669 491	268 038 094

Advance payments to the budget	7 740 384	6 510 004	8 801 153	5 388 750	5 252 951
Total assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15 430 059 403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065
Liabilities and capital assets	01.01.2017	01.04.2017	01.07.2017	01.10.2017	01.01.2018
1. Own source of funds	7 745 794 466	8 567 616 791	8 644 944 914	8 963 743 430	10 124 233 076
Charter capital	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	614 384 306	828 202 670
Reserve capital	5 737 851 427	6 360 555 463	6 480 827 061	6 590 488 428	8 121 422 920
Undistributed benefits	507 693 607	416 753 023	344 928 794	160 996 840	223 400 675
Other Resources	885 865 126	1 175 923 999	1 204 804 753	1 597 873 856	951 206 811
2. Liabilities	5 452 310 192	6 106 833 686	6 785 114 489	13 386 066 041	14 152 659 989
Long term bank loans and borrowings	4 675 490 146	5 329 297 527	5 927 142 095	12 154 367 349	12 304 013 149
Other liabilities	14 744 216	12 729 877	10 091 394	9 142 953	8 878 479
Creditor liabilities, total	762 075 830	764 806 282	847 881 000	1 222 555 739	1 839 768 361
Including					
Liabilities to suppliers and contractors	219 818 890	177 094 949	250 590 908	306 494 641	514 650 184
Liabilities to the budget	20 798 130	35 632 293	40 718 997	40 080 238	62 317 043
Total on balance sheet liabilities and capital assets	13 198 104 658	14 674 450 477	15 430 059 403	22 349 809 471	24 276 893 065

Report on the financial results of "UzbekistonTemirYullari" (2016-2017-years)

Indicators	2017 y	2016 y
Net sale of products (goods, works and services) (without NDS)	5 180 801 340	3 362 225 550
The cost of sold products (goods, works and services)	3 191 287 162	2 474 622 038
Gross benefit of sales of products (goods, works and services)	1 989 514 178	887 603 512
Period expenses	752 744 444	568 302 199
Other operating costs	178 630 359	135 306 333
Benefits of core business	1 415 400 093	454 607 646
Costs of financing activities	833 455 050	159 047 300
Income from financial activities	506 789 162	269 112 080
Profit benefits (profit) can be earned up to the tax	1 088 734 205	564 672 426
Extraordinary earnings and Losses	0	0
Income tax (profit)	30 730 577	16 304 363
Other taxes and fees	83 965 344	40 674 456
Net profit of the reporting period	974 038 284	507 693 607

MATERIALS AND INSTRUCTIONS OF INDEPENDENT WORK

The form and content of independent education

Independent work is a theoretical and practical study of the student during independent study hours in which he / she will get knowledge in the subject of proposed subjects in the analysis of financial and economic activity of economic entities.

Independent training is organized in the following forms:

- independently mastering them by means of normative-legal documents and educational literature;
- preparation of report on topics;
- preparation for seminars and practical exercises;
- preparation of scientific articles and theses;
- Preparation of projects that cover the actual problems of science;
- applying theoretical knowledge in practice;
- solving existing problems in practice;
- the development of software performance skills within the framework of the studied subject, and so on.

The use of innovative technologies and interactive teaching methods in the learning process is independently chosen by the student. The organization of independent study of students is carried out systemically, ie continuously and consistently. The student should prepare for the theoretical knowledge gained, but also independently prepare the new topic.

The content of independent training on "Financial analysis"

The meaning of science	Section and Topics of Independent work	Tasks and Recommendations of Independent work
1. Theoretical Foundations of Financial Analysis	1. The role and characteristics of economic analysis in the science system. 2. Methods of financial analysis: horizontal; vertical; trend; Factor Analysis; comparative; coefficient; rating methods	Presentation
2. Organization of financial	3. Check the source for	Presentation

analysis and sources of information	the economic analysis 4. Application of software and information technologies in economic analysis.	
3. Analysis of enterprise operational activity	5. Operational leverage analysis 6. Operational Risks and Their Management.	Conspectus
4. Manufacturing and Term Expenditure Analysis	7. Modern model of economic analysis to reduce production costs and product cost. 8. Ways to optimize budgets and improve productivity.	Conspectus
5. Accounting Balance Analysis	9. Financial Capacity of Enterprises: An Analysis of Structure, Performance Indicators and Effectiveness. 10. Classification of accounting balance items in liquidity	Conspectus
6. Financial stability analysis	11. Economic potential of enterprises: analysis of structure, indicators and effectiveness of indicators. 12. Financial Capacity of Companies: Analysis of Structure, Performance Indicators and Effectiveness.	Conspectus
7. Creditworthiness analysis	13. Analysis of competitiveness of production. 14. Risk Analysis. Duration of monitoring of creditworthiness.	Conspectus
8. Analysis of accounts receivable and payables	15. An analysis of the volatility of accounts receivable and payable.	Conspectus

	16. Reserves analysis on accounts receivable and accounts payable.	
9. Financial outcomes and profitability analysis	17. Analysis of payments and allocations to the budget. Ways to calculate tax burden on enterprises. 18. Dynamics of tax payments, their comparative analysis.	Conspectus
10. Cash flow analysis	19. Analysis of trends in cash flows. Interest rates and calculation methods. 20. Analysis of currency movements.	Conspectus
11. Private equity structure and its analysis	21. Analysis of private equity (profitability). 22. Analysis of indicators of financial leverage	Conspectus
12. Evaluation and analysis of economic insolvency (bankruptcy) of enterprises	23. Measures to prevent economic insolvency (bankruptcy). 24. Use of financial management in preventing bankruptcy.	Conspectus
13. Evaluation and analysis of the financial position of enterprises	25. Distorting businesses by rating. 26. International experience on rating assessment of financial position and opportunities for using them in analytical practice of our country.	Conspectus
14. Forecasting of items of financial statements	27. Bankruptcy Predictions. 28. Impact of Forecasting on Internal and External Factors. Estimating the	Conspectus

	likelihood and reliability of forecasting indicators. Predictable shortcomings.	

Glossary

In Uzbek	In English	In Russian	Meaning
Jahon moliyaviy iqtisodiy inqirozi	Global financial-economical crisis	Мировой финансово-экономический кризис	the global spread of the crisis out of a single state due to various reasons. The key aspects of the global financial and economic crisis in 2008 are the inevitability of recession and economic downturn, limitation of investment activity, a decline in demand and international trade, as well as severe social disasters affecting many countries worldwide.
Inqirozni ko‘lami, doirasi va oqibatlari	Sphere of crisis and its consequences	Диапазон и последствия кризиса	the financial and currency system of each country is stable, the degree of capitalization and liquidity of the national credit institutes (the paying capacity), their dependence on foreign and corporate banking, as well as the size of gold and foreign exchange reserves, the ability to repay loans, and ultimately, the level of sustainability, diversification and competitiveness of the country's economy.
Moliyaviy tahlilning zaruriyati	Essence of financial analysis	Необходимость финансового анализа	Assessment of the current status and prospects for the future by formulating a database of managers on the basis of an estimate of the entity's current position based on

			the financial statements reflected in the financial statements
Moliyaviy holatni bilish	Knowing financial position	Изучение финансового состояния	the scale of business, the efficiency and effectiveness of the business, the realities of assets and their funding, the level of market and business activity of the subjects, the volatility of the funds, the level of competence and the ability to pay,
Axborotlarni o'qish	Reading information	Чтение информации	classify sources based on methodological basis and follow the systematic rules
Iqtisodiy tashxis qo'yish	Economical diagnosis	Постановка экономического диагноза	the official conclusions of the analysis of the current situation and their expectations by studying economic resources at the disposal of the undertakings, their financial strain, liquidity and creditworthiness, financial stability, income and expenditures, cash flows
Moliyaviy tahlil	Financial analysis	Финансовый анализ	an analysis of the financial position of businesses and their future expectations based on financial reporting data
Boshqaruv tahlili	Managerial analysis	Управленческий анализ	analysis of economic processes in the activities of economic entities, their effectiveness and their near-term expectations based on internal database management

Korxonaning moliyaviy holati	Financial state of entity	Финансовое состояние предприятия	a complex of important aspects of descriptive characteristics that describe the structural deficit of assets, capital and liabilities of enterprises, their solvency and liquidity, revenue and expense assessment, cash flow and financial stability
Moliyaviy tahlilmazmuni	Content of financial analysis	Содержание финансового анализа	organization and carrying out of analytical procedures allowing the preparation of financial decisions of the undertakings on a certain period of time, having the necessary bases of current and prospective tactical control in continuous flow of information flows
Moliyaviy tahlil sub'ektlari	Subjectsoffi nancial analysis	Субъекты финансового анализа	who will be analyzed. Internal auditors may be required to provide information to employees of internal audits, external auditors (founders, tax authorities, auditors, supranational organizations and ministries, customers and customers, suppliers, insurance agents, advertising agents, bank employees and other persons)
Tahlil sub'ektlarining manfaatlari-	Interests of analysis subjects	Интересы субъектов анализа	which means their interest in analysis. For example; owners and founders - with the benefit of more firms and companies, with the creditworthiness

			and financial viability of credit inspectors and bank employees - suppliers and buyers - the solvency of the business entity, are interested in analyzing, analyzing, etc.
Moliyaviy hisobot	Financial statement	Финансовая отчетность	which means their interest in analysis. For example; owners and founders - with the benefit of more firms and companies, with the creditworthiness and financial viability of credit inspectors and bank employees - suppliers and buyers - the solvency of the business entity, are interested in analyzing, analyzing, etc.
Moliyaviy hisobotlar	Financial statements	Финансовые отчеты	as a separate component of the financial statement, is compiled on the basis of the “NAS” and filled out with the comments, annexes, references
Moliyaviy hisobotlarni maqsadi	Goal of financial statements	Цель финансовых отчетов	information about financial status, results and cash flows of separate businesses is provided by a database of financial status and expectations of users on free economic decisions
Moliviyy hisobot axborotligi deganda	The information of financial statement	Информация финансовой отчетности	acceptance of investment decisions, attraction of credit and borrowing resources, assessment of future cash flows of economic activity, the use of the resources available to the business entity and their placement in respect

			of liabilities, anticipated assessment of the expectations, meaningful reflection of information on the appraisal of the effectiveness of the management apparatus of the business entity
Moliyaviy hisobotlash yuzasidan harajatlar	Costs on financial reporting	Затраты на составление финансовой отчетности	(preparation and submission of financial statements and explanations, records and explanations of expenses for the acquisition and study of normative documents on payment, creation and provision of staff for the time spent on creation and provision of information, distribution costs and other costs)
Moliyaviy hisobotga izohlar, hisob kitoblar va tushuntirishlar	Appendix to financial statement	Характеристика, расчеты и пояснения к финансовой отчетности	tables or other forms of information
Moliyaviy hisobotlarni “o‘qish”	Reading financial statements	Чтение финансовых отчетов	the meaning of the method of addressing and describing the financial statements
Gorizon tatahlil	Horizontal analysis	Горизонтальный анализ	the method of examining the elements of financial statements and their articles on the basis of absolute and relative differentiation
Vertikal tahlil	Vertical analysis	Вертикальный анализ	sources of funds and sources of their formation, income and expenses, and other elements of financial reporting

Trend tahlili	Trend analysis	Трендовый анализ	is a dynamic learning method compared to the baseline
Qiyosiy tahlil (taqqoslama) tahlil	Comparative analysis	Сравнительный анализ	the method of studying one accounting period data from other reporting periods, as well as other information, normative criteria, average indicators, and other indicators
Moliyaviy koeffitsentlar	Financial ratios	Финансовые коэффициенты	An analysis is the method of evaluating the elements and items of one or several financial statements based on the indicators determined on the basis of the mutual ratios
Omili tahlil	Factor analysis	Факторный анализ	is the method of determining the units that affect the final indicator and the units in which the calculation can be made
Elektron hisobot	E-report	Электронная отчетность	Modern forms of shooting and transmission of all types of reports (accounting, tax, statics) in electronic form
Balans	Balance	Баланс	The term is derived from the Latin bis twice, the banx - scale scales, which means both scales of the scales. It is used as equality, equilibrium.
Buxgalteriya balansi	Balance sheet	Бухгалтерских баланс	is the most important reporting form of information about the financial condition of the enterprise and represents the status of assets, capital and liabilities of the enterprise for a certain

			date.
Tashkil topish balansi	Foundation balance	Первоначальный баланс	Balance at the time of the establishment. This balance is also called the balance of access
Joriy balanslar	Current balance	Текущий баланс	Balance that is settled within the timeframes established by law in the course of continuous operation of the enterprise
Tugatish balansi	Exit balance	Ликвидационный баланс	balance when the enterprise is terminated
Bo'lish balansi	Dividing balance	Разделительный баланс	A large enterprise is a balance sheet created at the time of division into several small businesses
Birlashtirish balansi	Joining balance	Присоединенный баланс	Balance that is created when several businesses are merged with an enterprise
Bir martalik balans	A once-time balance	Разовый баланс	Balance sheet created on a single business basis
Yig'ma balans	Summary balance	Сводной баланс	is based on one-time balances and reflects the economic resources of the associations (ministries, committees and departments)
Mustaqil balans	Independent balance	Независимый баланс	balance sheet created by all enterprises with a legal entity
Alohida balans	Particular balance	Особый баланс	balance sheet formulated by structural subdivisions of the enterprise (branches, divisions, subsidiaries and dependent companies, etc.)
Brutto balans	Brutto balance	Брутто баланс	balance sheet containing regulators

Netto balans	Netto balance	Нетто баланс	Balance of deductible amount of substances regulating the total value of the balance
Tashqi qarz	External payable	Внешний долг	bank loans and borrowings, advance payments, and part of creditworthy commitments to suppliers
Ichki qarz	Internal payable	Внутренний долг	interests of the enterprise on salaries, taxes, payments and debts, interests on borrowed funds, obligations on dividends to shareholders
Aktivlar	Assets	Активы	economic resources that are controlled by the subject and are subsequently derived from previous activities to earn income from them
Majburiyatlar	Liabilities	Обязательства	it is the duty of the debtor to make a certain business in favor of the creditor, such as transfer of property, performance of work, payment of money and other obligations, or to abstain from certain behaviors
Xususi kapital	Equity capital	Собственный капитал	equity capital of the enterprise, equity capital, reserve capital and retained earnings
Buxgalteriya balansini gorizontal tahlili	Horizontal analysis of balance sheet	Горизонтальный анализ бухгалтерского баланса	the comparative analysis of items and items of accounting balance and the system of indicators in absolute and relative terms, at the beginning or the reporting period
Buxgalteriya	Vertical	Вертикальный	is called for a structured

balansi vertikal tahlili	analysis of balance sheet	анализ бухгалтерского анализа	study of the absolute and relative expression of the components of the balance of payments and the system of indicators
Buxgalteriya balansini trend tahlili	Trend analysis of balance sheet	Трендовый анализ бухгалтерского баланса	a method of comparing the elements and items of accounting balance with the base year or base year
Lizing	Lease	Лизинг	is a separate type of financial lease, in which one party (lessor) assigns the property (leasing object) to a third party (seller) under leasing agreement on the instructions of the other party (lessee) and transfers it to the lessor on the terms and conditions set forth in the agreement, for a term of more than twelve months
Lizing ob'ektlari	Leasing objects	Объекты лизинга	any non-consumable items, including enterprises, property complexes, buildings, structures, equipment, vehicles and other movable and immovable property used for entrepreneurial activity. Land plots and other natural objects, as well as other property that has been circulated or limited in circulation can not be objects of leasing
Lizing subektlari	Leasing subjects	Субъекты лизинга	lessor, lessor and seller are subjects of leasing.
Lizing beruvchi	Leaser	Лизингодатель	a lessor shall be

			recognized as a person who is the owner of an object of leasing for subsequent transfer to a lessee under a leasing agreement
Lizing oluvchi	Lease holder	Лизингополучатель	the lessee is the person who purchased an object of leasing under the leasing agreement for possession and use
Sotuvchi	Seller	продавец	the lessee is acknowledged as the seller of the object of leasing
Reyting baholash	Ranking	Рейтинговая оценка	Comprehensive evaluation of the activities of enterprises is based on the comparison of the system of key indicators compiled by the analyst and identification of the sequence of rankings, as well as the comparison of several results indicators as a benchmark
Odilona baholash	Faire valuation	Справедливая оценка	the entity's property and production costs are explained by the revaluation of the financial position and financial performance of the entity, taking into account changes in the market, irrespective of its activity. This concept is appropriately applied to conventional assessment, clear assessment, legal assessment, rule of law assessment
Daromadlar	Revenues	доходы	an increase in assets or a

			decrease in liabilities during the reporting period
Harajatlar	Expenses	расходы	a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities during the reporting period.
Moliyaviy natija	Financial result	Финансовый результат	is the final economic downturn of the business entity as expressed in profit or loss.
Marjinal daromad (foyda)	Margin	Маржинальный прибуль	The net proceeds from the sale are based on the deductible expenses.
O'zgaruvchan harajatlar	Variable costs	Переменные расходы	(international practice) .- Costs varying according to product fluctuation. With the increase in product unity, the proportion that grows to one unit increases
O'zgarimas (doimiy) harajatlar	Fixed costs	Постоянные расходы	(international practice) - costs that can not be changed in line with the change in the volume of production. With the increase in the volume of production, the proportion of its products decreases.
Mahsulot sotishdan sof foyda	Net income from sale	Чистая прибуль от продажи продукции	(constant) costs of the marginal profit (international practice).
Moliyaviy Natijalar to'g'risidagi hisobotning maqsadi	Aim of The statement on financial results	Цель отчета о финансовых результатов	is a method that reflects the financial performance of a business entity for the reporting period and the understanding of various aspects of its activities
Mahsulotni sotishdan	Value profit (or loss)	Волавая прибуль (убыток) от	is calculated as the difference between the

olingan yalpi foyda (yokizarar)	from sale	продажи продукции	net proceeds from sales and the production cost of the product sold
Asosiy faoliyatdan ko‘rilgan foyda (yokizarar)	Profit (or loss) from principal activity	Прибыль (убиток) от основной деятельности	the difference between the gross profit of the product and the period expenses, and the other income and expenses from the principal activity:
Xo‘jalik faoliyatidan olingan foyda (yokizarar)	Profit (or loss) from activity	Прибыль (убыток) от общехозяйственной деятельности	the amount of profit received from the principal activity and the results of the financial activities.
Xo‘jalik umumiy faoliyati deganda	General business activity	Общехозяйственная деятельность	any entrepreneurial activity aimed at the strengthening and development of economic benefits of an undertaking.
Soliq to‘langungacha olingan foyda (zarar)	Pretax profit (loss)	Прибыль (убыток) до уплаты налогов	the result of the economic activity and the sum of the immediate (not anticipated) profit (loss)
Yilning sof foydasi (zarari)	Net Profit (loss)	Годовая чистая прибыль	after taxation, adjusts the amount of profits that can be left at the discretion of the business entity and in the free ownership.
Sotishdan olingan sof tushum	Net revenue from sale	Чистая вируча от продажи	from the sale of goods (works, services), added value, excise tax and export customs duties, as deductions. It does not include the return of goods, discounts for buyers, and so on.
Operatsion faoliyatdan daromadlar va	Revenues and expense from	Даходы и расходы операционной	and other operating income (other than sales).

harajatlar	operating activity	деятельности	
Favqulodda daromad (zarar)	Emergency Income (Loss)	Чрезвычайные доходы	as a result of events or transactions which are clearly distinguishable from ordinary activities of the undertaking, that is, frequently or in the regular way.
Tushum - harajat-natija	Revenue-cost-result	Взаимоотношения доход-расход-результат	Compliance with revenue and expenses for the reporting period means that only the expense in the current period will be reflected in the cost of earnings. If it is difficult to establish direct linkages between income and expense, the costs are distributed between several reporting periods in accordance with any distribution system. This example refers to depreciating costs that are allocated over several years.
Taqsimlanmagn foyda	Undistribute dprofit	Нераспределенный прибыль	non-distributed portion of pure profit. Since the date of opening of the enterprise, the total amount of profits will be deducted from the account.
Bankrotlik (iqtisodiy nochorlik)	Bankruptcy	Банкротства	the inability of the debtor to fully satisfy the creditors' demands for monetary obligations and (or) to perform their obligations on mandatory payments fully recognized by the

			Economic Court
Kelishuv bitimi	Agreement	Соглашения	the parties to the dispute on the dissolution of a judicial dispute on a reciprocal basis
Kreditorlar	Creditors	Кредиторы	the debtor is liable to any legal or natural person in respect of monetary obligations and (or) compulsory payments obligations, such natural or legal persons (the debtor is liable for damages to life or health of the individual except for the founders (participants) of the debtor-legal entity on the obligations arising out of its participation, as well as its participation,
Kreditorlar yig'ilishi (kreditorlar qo'mitasi) vakili	Meeting of creditors	Собрания кредиторов	the person participating in the bankruptcy case is a creditor meeting or a person authorized by the creditors' committee
Kuzatuv	Observance	Наблюдения	the Economic Court shall have the right to keep the property of the debtor in relation to the legal entity, to ensure the safety of its property, to carry out financial, state analyzes of the debtor, from the moment of receipt of the application for the debtor's bankruptcy bankruptcy
Majburiy to'lovlar	Compulsory payments	Обязательные платежи	taxes and other compulsory payments to the state budget for civil trust funds

Moratoriy	Minatory	Мораторий	suspension of the obligation of monetary liabilities and (or) mandatory payments by the debtor legal entity
Pul majburiyati	Monet liability	Денежные обязательств	the obligation to pay a certain amount of money to the creditor according to the debtor's civil-law and other instruments stipulated by the legislation
Sud boshqaruvchisi	Judge manager	Судебный управляющий	(interim manager, rehabilitation manager, supervisor, liquidation manager) - a person appointed by the Economic Court for bankruptcy proceedings
Sudgacha sanatsiya qilish	Readjusting till judge	Санация до суда	Measures to be taken by the founders (participants) or the property of the debtor's legal entity, the creditors of arbitrators to recover the debtor's solvency and prevent bankruptcy
Sud sanatsiyasi	Judge readjustment	Судебная санация	the bankruptcy process applied by the Economic Court to the debtor-legal entity against the debtor's manager to restore its solvency and to control the debtor's business in order to repay debts to creditors
Tashqi boshqaruv	External management	Внешнее управления	the bankruptcy proceedings applied by the Economic Court to the debtor's legal entity to transfer the powers of the debtor to manage the debtor's affairs for

			recovery of its solvency
Tashqi boshqaruvchi	External manager	Внешний управляющий	a candidate who is fully elected by the creditor, debtor, proprietor, authorized state body and fully responsible for the management of the enterprise
Qarzdor	Debtor	Дебитор	a legal entity or an individual entrepreneur who is not able to meet the creditors' claims on monetary obligations and (or) to perform their obligations under compulsory payments
Raqobat	Rivalry	Конкуренция	competition of economic entities (competitors), in which their independent actions exclude or limit the possibility of unilaterally influencing the general conditions of the commodity circulation in the commodity or financial market.
Insofsiz raqobat	Unfair rivalry	Недобросовестная конкуренция	whether the undertaking or group of persons, which is contrary to the legislation, rules of business, and which leads to advantages of economic activity, and can damage or damage to other undertakings (competitors) or any other action that could or might hinder their business reputation
Korxonaning "Tashkil etilish" davri	"Formation" period of enterprise	Создания предприятий	new commodities are offered to the market and the market demand for it

			is low and sales are low.
Iqtisodiy Nochorlikni aniqlash modellari	Models of Bancrupcy determination	Модели определения экономических несостоятельности	a complex of methods for evaluating economical vulnerability and conditionality. Economic vulnerability identification models do not fit each country-specific model. This can be explained directly by the financial conditions of the country, inflation levels, financing, credit diversity, tax and budget policies, accounting and depreciation policy, business efficiency and effectiveness and so on.
Iqtisodiy nochorligini o'rganishda baholanuvchi indikatorlar	To be evaluated indicators in learning economic bancrupcy	Оценочные Индикаторы определения экономических несостоятельности	is a system of indicators that can be used to assess economic uncertainty
Iqtisodiy nochor deb e'lon qilingan korxonalarga nisbatan qo'llaniladigan tadbirlar	Procedures to be used in bancrupcy entities	Процедуры при состоянии экономических несостоятельности	measures to be taken to prevent and eliminate the vulnerability. Usually their rehabilitation (financial support); change of direction of activity; diversification (transition to product production in not more than one nomenclature); voluntary termination; compulsory closing forms are applied
Aktivlik tushunchasi	Activeness	Активность	is a concept that has a positive quality classification
Ish aktivligi	Work activeness	Деловая активность	is a quality mark that determines the reputation,

			reputation, glory, and power of the enterprise on the market. The corporate business activity refers to the conversion of its principal and current assets and the reliability of debt.
Korxonaning asosiy kapitali	Main capital	Основной капитал предприятий	is an essential element of ensuring financial sustainability in terms of the driving force of working capital, the most important condition for the growth of the workforce, the important factor, status, movement and effectiveness of economic growth
Korxonaning aylanma kapitali	Working capital	Оборотный (рабочий) капитал предприятий	permanent working capital (cash, accounts receivable and tangible fixed assets), current assets' money size
Xususiy kapital	Equity capital	Собственный капитал	the capital of the enterprise, the charter capital, the reinsurance capital and the retained earnings.
Qarz kapitali	Loan	Ссуда	source of borrowing and borrowing
Aylanish davri	Circulation period	Срок обращения	a time scale for a single cycle of assets, capital, and liabilities
Aylanish koeffitsenti	Turnover ratio	Коэффициент обращения	The number of assets, equity and liabilities (as per the quality mark)
Korxona Mulkining umumiy aylanuvchanligi	Total Turnover of property	Обрачиваемость имущества предприятий	affect the business ownership and the turnover of all assets. This figure is based on the average annual value of the asset (property) net

			sales
Joriy aktivlarning aylanuvchanligi	Current assets turnover	Оборачиваемость текущих активов	regulates the level of current assets in the current period. This figure is based on the average annual yield of current assets
TM3 aylanuvchanligi	Inventories turnover	Оборачиваемость TM3	the enterprise regulates the volatility of the material inventory. Net sales are estimated based on the average annual value of the inventory
Pul mablag'larining aylanuvchanligi -	Money funds turnover	Оборачиваемость денежных средств	adjusts the volatility of cash flows in the current period. Net gain on sales is based on the average value of cash
Debitorlik majburiyatlari aylanuvchanligi	Receivables turnover	Оборачиваемость дебиторских задолженностей	adjusts the volatility of the entity's accounts receivable and is based on the net sales value to the fair value of the accounts receivable
Xususiy kapital aylanuvchanligi	Equity capital turnover	Оборачиваемость собственных оборотных средств	It also stimulates the circulation of its capital. Net gains on sales are based on the fair value of the equity capital
Qarz kapitali aylanuvchanligi	Loans turnover	Оборачиваемость ссудных капиталов	the volatility of the borrowed funds. The net income from the sale of goods is based on the fair value of the liability
Ishlab chiqarish va moliyaviy sikl	Production and financial cycle	Производственный и финансовый циклы	The cyclical cycle of cyclical reserves and receivable liabilities is evaluated, and the cyclical cycle of the cycle of production cycles and the reciprocal cycle of creditors' liabilities are evaluated.

Bozor aktivligi	Market activeness	Риночная активность	the market's attractiveness on the market. There are usually two types of attractiveness in the market. It is broad and narrow. In the broadest sense, the attractiveness reflects the trust of investors, goods suppliers, competitors, buyers and customers to the enterprise, in the narrower sense, the stock exchange's stock market or market representative
Kredit	Credit	Кредит	(credit debt-debt) 1) costs of income-loss book; 2) livestock lending, as well as money, money to be loaned; 3) money, money spent for certain expenses; State K. - borrowing by the state of issuing bonds. The bank, the insurance community and all segments of the population may be lenders. Bank K. - debt to juridical and physical persons in the form of cash loans. Commercial K - selling one product to the other one on condition that the product is paid later. International K. - Debt bonding, lending relationships between states.
Avans - bunak	Advance	Аванс	Prepaid money, products, food, etc., on a case-by-case basis.
Avizo	Avizo	АВИЗО	a formal statement about a transaction, an issue of

			debit and credit transactions, notes, account balances, money transfers, checks, letters of credit, and other records made by the Bank to customers
Akkreditiv	Accreditive	аккредитив	a bank or bank depository issued to a bank or a cashier for a certain amount of money to a person or organization, for example, a document issued by a bank for receiving a deposit from any savings bank
Asosiy kapital	Capital	Основной капитал	is a part of the labor product that participates in the production process for several years and is self-generating products
Aylanma kapital	Working capital	Оборотный капитал	raw material, material resources in energy resources, and capitalized in a production cycle, fully transferring its value to the product
Bank	Bank	Банк	Providing intermediaries for loans, grants, payments between parties and other accounts, providing businesses and the general public with money, co-ordinate and uninterruptedly interfering with temporary and idle funds of legal entities and individuals credit and financial institution performing transactions with gold, foreign currencies. paying interest

			on depositors at a fixed rate, and interest rates higher than those borrowed, and the difference between these interests is the bank's profit.
Bank foiz stavkasi	Bank interest rate	Ставка банковского процента	the amount of remuneration for the use of bank loans is charged as a percentage of the loan amount. BFS. As a variable indicator, the bank loan is changed depending on the debt needs. The amount of BFS is determined according to the agreement between the bank and the client, depending on the terms and conditions of the debt repayment
Valyuta	Currency	Валюта	the currency of the country and its type (gold, silver, paper, money)
Valyuta kursi	Currency course	Курс валют	currency value of the country's currency expressed in other currency. VK There are some types of fixed and variable types
Valyuta konvertirlashuvi	Currency convertizing	Конвертация валют	its ability to exchange it to other foreign currencies
Giper inflyasiya	Hyper inflation	Гиперинфляция	excessive inflation, rapid price increases, a dramatic decline in the value of money, and a minimal effort to earn money. Under the conditions of G. prices can not be adjusted

			completely
Jahon valyuta tizimi	World currency system	Мировая валютная система	international money-credit relations, which are based on the development of the world market and are supported by interstate agreements
Jahon puli	World money	Мировые деньги	international payment and payment instrument, international value expression. M: National currency, which has a reputed value of gold or internationally recognized assets
Inflyasiya	Inflation	Инфляция	the amount of circulated banknotes in circulation exceeds the sum of the offered commodity price; 2) depreciation of money as a result of excessive cash withdrawal. This situation occurs during the elimination of the difficulties in the management of the economy, as a result of additional cash flows in case of decline in production.
Ipoteka	Mortgage	Ипотека	mortgage, pledge of certain real estate (land, buildings, etc.) to obtain a loan.
Investitsiya	Investment	Инвестиция	it is understood that all kinds of national and intellectual wealth are the result of bringing income to business entities or achieving any creative effect
Real investitsiyalar	Real investments	Реальные инвестиции	(capital investments) - the use of monetary resources

			to the enterprise's financial and financial assets
Moliyaviy investitsiyalar	Financial investments	Финансовые инвестиции	which is related to acquisition of elements of fixed capital and, in most cases, within the framework of investment projects.
Shaxsiy investitsiyalar	Private investments	Частные инвестиции	which implies ownership and intellectual wealth that is invested in business activities by private individuals, companies, corporations and joint-stock companies
Investor	Investor	Инвестор	who fulfills the investment acts
Investitsiya sub'ektlari	Investments subjects	Субъекты инвестиции	physical persons, legal entities and the state with the property and intellectual wealth involved in investment activity
Investitsiyalar turi	Types of investments	Виды инвестиции	institutional investors, individual investors
Institutsional investorlar	Institutional investors	Институциональные инвесторы	they are experts and pay them for the strangers' money management
Investitsiya jarayoni	Investing process	Процессы инвестиции	- a mechanism for bringing those who are temporarily free of charge (for those who need them) with money.
Yakka investorlar	Individual investors	Индивидуальные инвесторы	manage their own funds for their own financial interests

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF FINANCE

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

TRAINING PORTFOLIO

Tashkent-2018

INDEPENDENT TRAINING

Students create a portfolio on recommendations

Educational portfolio

Portfolio activity in different directions on a set of documents confirming the student's personal achievements. To create a portfolio of the student's creative activity of the different sectors (Training, scientific research, sports, artistic, social, and b.) The results of higher education by the students during the reading process.

The main purpose of creating a portfolio of the student's high - higher educational institutions on the achievements during the process of reading documents in the collection and preservation of evidence. Portfolio not only by the results of the student's educational activities in the field of the crime was not an effective form of evaluation, the following opportunities:

- ✓ proofs achievements in education;
- ✓ raises the experience of work competition;
- ✓ carries out independent training for the development of professional competence;
- ✓ Objective assessment of the level of professional competence
- ✓ develops skills;
- ✓ increase the competitiveness of the franchise holds a specialist.

This technology in the higher education system of our Republic calls used in the current system of assessing students' knowledge test score does not deny that, but it fills up. Development of learners to education, humane pedagogical point of view of the person or oriented education, professional competence formation of a reflection of the students, and create the conditions to make sure.

Portfolio of students in various fields of activities, including Training and educational, artistic, social, communicative, and to assess the quality of the results achieved by the Restricted.

The main purpose of the portfolio is to present a report on the student's activities in the learning process , to clearly identify the outcomes of his / her learning,

to develop self-education in the education system, to demonstrate his abilities, training.

Based on the portfolio, the student can achieve qualitative and quantitative assessment of the achievements of the acquisition and learning process.

The portfolio is not only a modern effective form of evaluation, but also a technology that uses the following key pedagogical tasks:

- ✓ supporting the student content;
- ✓ encourage students to be active and independent, to extend their education and independent learning;
- ✓ to develop activities of reflexive knowledge and self-evaluation;
- ✓ formulate the ability to independently determine, plan and organize the objectives of individual learning activities;
- ✓ assistance to individual student learning;
- ✓ knowledge supplement for positive generalization
- ✓ conditions and opportunities.

Operation of a portfolio of the student's cognitive activity, the level of goals and options. On students' opinions, knowledge and opportunities to evaluate talent and believe in the future on the basis of objective and accurate determination of planning, a sense of belief into practice in their life.

The purpose of student portfolios to create a portfolio of the student on all science should work full coverage. He is science 'includes all types of assignments, projects, lectures, written work, include the student's success in this subject, the relationship between science, nutrition and understanding of science, problematic tasks, and communicative abilities, in the future, must demonstrate the aspirations and aspirations of this science, and the methods of learning. Clarity, speech, culture of expression is one of the key factors that determine the "portfolio" quality .

When creating a portfolios, it is important to pay attention to the following:
Independent thinking of the child;

- to create a 'portfolio' to set the time interval (academic year, semester or the entire academic process);
- aviation franchise reached on the link between knowledge and competence;
- works (projects, independent studies, essays, and b.) franchisor on the cost of the student's own;
- problems settlement process, either ways.

Students' portfolios student learning by the results of the creative work of the crime prevention objective assessment tool for personal reflection. As a set of documents, it includes the following:

- ✓ instructions, instructions for selection of materials for placement of students in "portfolio";
- ✓ serious awareness of students' creative activities, factors and criteria for evaluating the types of activities placed on the portfolio;
- ✓ Expert group questionnaire for objective assessment of portfolio.

It is possible to create such a "portfolio" in the usual way or in electronic form, in the usual Word format.

Students or teachers on behalf of his various creative fields work independently on the basis of known sequence place in their portfolios. Material on semester, academic year or a whole academic year may apply. 'Portfolio' or a special work by the students already explained, that is why he chose this type of activity, the activity of the franchise on it did not get any results or, in this case the teacher's approval of the cost, what the conclusions of this study are. Of course, for any kind of business requires a reasoned analysis of the errors. Teachers a particular student or group of students opinions on the subject and propose the creation of such portfolio of the show. The main purpose of such a 'portfolio' of students thinking and the ability to evaluate the evidence of the formation. The time o 'tgach (semester or academic year) or full-scale work is finished, the student will with this program or project, the students presented their portfolios. Initially, the presentation should be organized in small groups and then in a larger audience. If the electronic form of the 'portfolio' Bo

'is selected, the students created their partners (students), or a teacher, this' portfolio' password allows access to the password and the end of the presentation. Student activities, or elsewhere on the assessment of the contents of the portfolio to a special experts. The exercise period will contain materials that can be discussed. If this particular time, Training hours for off-line or in teleconferences classes at educational institutions to carry out site of the forum. The forum proposed by the teachers selected students the crime or given the full power of knowledge in the field of its own cost of care given by a group of teachers and experts available, or prove that it is not necessary. He said the prices on which to display the correct or wrong and his plans for the future of this knowledge in the field of creative activity should be summarized.

Students' teacher, who is a good, open and honest relationship, they feel that they really share their ideas, experiences and observations. For any student or person o 'opinions on the results of the creative work of others, indifferent to the idea. Just the same, or a person involved in the developing the nails. If you are a student, that trust franchising at least, do not have an open dialogue. Students above the corner of a valid 'portfolio covers the usual silence.

Educating and educating students on this technology has already been established in developed countries because the Internet can create many conveniences for implementing this technology.

Student portfolios not only academic, but the student's communicative success, culture, sports and social activity also may be. Enabling parents to actively participate in such a "portfolio" discussion brings better results. Parents' opinions about their children by a teacher or an expert group to assess the results of the activities proposed by the evaluation criteria and parameters.

The author of 'portfolio' o 'opinions about ideas and discussion of the results of the self-evaluation of this technology is possible to determine the principles and criteria for the evaluation are as follows:

1. The results of the self-assessment activities in the field of accurate knowledge are based on the following factors:

- ✓ Compatibility of knowledge in the field of science in the curriculum;
- ✓ the student's ability to make independent decisions in the process of learning, the level of knowledge of the consequences of his / her decisions;
- ✓ students communicative abilities (to participate in the competition, having to take your own decisions based materials, smooth and simple language to explain).

2. Systematic and regular monitoring. If the student is to pursue his or her own achievements in a science , he / she will systematically incorporate the knowledge he or she considers relevant on this subject. His function- a careful analysis of these works do not go you want to enter the market, explanations, self-assessment to prepare a short report, that is what he has mastered the field of knowledge, or did not understand, what to do in the future. Knowledge of experts, teachers and parents expressed their opinion by rating.

3. Structure of the "portfolio" material, the logical and accuracy of all written explanations .

4. 'Portfolio' at the content of the materials end dates.

5. The "Portfolio" is designed with aesthetic and aesthetic taste.

6. Demonstrate the presentation of "Student portfolio" presentation in a clear, explicit and motivated manner.

Components of student portfolio

Portfolio composition of the student's semester or Training must be independent work during the year. Student portfolio through conferences, o 'm an independent creative thinking, scientific knowledge demonstrated ability to implement in practice, the value of self-knowledge on this personally. Student achievement, knowledge and creative work of independent analysis and assessment, teacher or partners the opportunity to share with him.

The structure of such a 'portfolio' which may include:

- ✓ title;
- ✓ the content;

- ✓ the summary of each material and the concepts for the student;
- ✓ why the reason for the acquisition of this material or science;
- ✓ How the portfolio is assessed by the instructor and student itself;
- ✓ History of achievements in science;
- ✓ The duration and presentation time of the "portfolio".

The author to create a 'portfolio' to 'full freedom.

The student's convictions, logic, language, and culture, the idea to prove that such factors as one of the main criteria in the evaluation of its operations. In some cases, elsewhere 'portfolio' includes its own requirements.

Portfolio composition may include the following items franchise:

Title page the name of the '**portfolio**', the name of science student fish. 'Portfolio' reflection period (semester or Training), start and end time, teachers fish.

"Portfolio" Structure:

- ✓ student achievements in science (analysis of personal outcomes, difficult to master, what is difficult, what is the essence of these difficulties, and etc);
- ✓ records, lectures, homework assignments (at least 8 assignments in various disciplines are taken into account, in which independent thinking is taken into account, originality of thought is given, the student has to show different problems or problem solving;
- ✓ control and independent work (5 to 6 independent works on at least 3 subjects);
- ✓ tests;
- ✓ use of information technologies (at least 2 examples of information technologies, software);
- ✓ Group projects (each student participating in the project will be written in details);
- ✓ your favorite job;
- ✓ student events on prices (cost of teachers and experts).

Portfolio Overview . Portfolio materials recommended for the presentation should be well - documented, and the author's personal opinion on all the materials presented in the portfolio should be covered. He was a student of science franchising information contained on this should show the complete contents of the weaknesses, and plans for the future.

Student portfolio types

1. Documents portfolios - education for personal achievements in the field of certified testing to the package of documents (books, diplomas, certificates, licenses, and b.) This information portfolio quality and number of objective assessment. Materials are given in stages, divided into stages, evaluated in points. Documents or copies thereof may be provided as attachments.

The advantages of this option: the final score system portfolio of the student's educational events on the main mechanism for determining the rating, the student ranking into basic components.

Disadvantages: This type of portfolio is only the results of the activities of the students.

Table 1

The Portfolio Story of the "Documentary Portfolio" material evaluation criteria

Areas of Activity	Components	Results (points)
Block A Olympics	Region: winner, city: winner, district: winner, higher education institution: winner	5 4 3 2 1
Block B Other certificates	The winner of additional educational institutions, universities, public funds, cultural and educational events and contests. Institutional participants of the courses, universities or member of the scientific community, and b.	5 4 3 2 1

2. **"Portfolio of works"** - a student's work in various creative, project, scientific and other fields, basic forms and directions of his educational and creative activity, scientific conferences, contests, training camps, participation in various courses, operations, sports and art. This portfolio is referred to as a student's creative book, and samples of students' works in various fields are added in the form of text, electronic versions, photos, video recordings.

Advantages: This type of portfolio gives a broad idea of the dynamics of student learning and creative activity, its direction of interest, and the nature of training.

Disadvantages: In terms of portfolio quality assessment completed the final certification of the results, but considered to be the basis for the ranking of students in general education.

Exemplary version of ' Portfolio Works '

✓ **Project Works.** The subject of the project, its brief content and attachments as an illustration, texts of printed or electronic versions of the case.

✓ **Research work and essays.** Referrer theme, size (how many pages), illustrations, and more.

✓ **Technical creativity.** Model, model, tool. The concrete works and their content (structure, work principle, technical description) are emphasized.

✓ **Other forms of creative activity.**

✓ **Participation in elective courses and faculties.** The name of the course, duration and shape the winter.

✓ **Various operations.** Labor, social, language study, educational, professional, and etc. The name, place and period of operation are written.

✓ **Additional education institutions and various training courses.** The name of the educational institution or organization winter time and results.

✓ **Olympics and participation.** The name of the event, the length time and the result of the student's account.

✓ **Participation in scientific conferences and seminars.** The theme of the event, the name of the length organizations, educational institutions and students.

✓ **Sports franchise on the results.** Participation in sport competitions, presence of sport.

✓ **Other activities.**

3. Review Portfolio. The student's performance in various fields is based on his / her own analysis of teachers, parents, classmates, staff of the additional education system and other people's opinions, reviews and student performance and outcomes.

Advantages : This is portfolio student o Training - Tutorial and future activity with garden full of you want processes consciousness the level strengthened and also self evaluation mechanism to create .

Limitations: It's a complex way of bringing up and planting stuffs.

Exemplary Structure of the Review Portfolio:

- ✓ reviews on the quality of work performed;
- ✓ Calls to additional groups of creative educational institution, scientific-practical conference of the review.
- ✓ the student's conclusions, estimates;
- ✓ the student's conclusions on how to organize subsequent activities or further study;
- ✓ practitioner advice letters;
- ✓ Conclusions on the lists, and other areas.

The proposed models of portfolio analysis and deep connect the link portfolio, so that all the models in the form of joint or common, this can be one of your portfolios.

In practice, the following types of portfolio can be used:

4. "Portfolio collector". This student portfolio author incomplete materials. Elsewhere suggested by the literature, manuals and instructions, educational literature, teaching and visual materials, articles, glossaries or an independent student books and other educational material .

5. 'Portfolio' of the process conducted by the students' training, teaching, research, creative, media and social projects demonstrate the application of advanced

knowledge and skills in the process of independent professional. Portfolio students to design all the steps in the process: identify the problem, project development, project planning and organization of activities on Franchising, technological stage of the project (implementation), the final presentation and evaluation of the project should include.

6. The parameters portfolio of student skills and indicators of the industry concentration, and in order to be created. Student or teacher chosen by the best examples of creative work.

7. The evaluation portfolio of the student's knowledge and skills in order to control the form and control a variety of materials: control works, tests, schemes, and other tasks franchise is located. Reviews portfolios o elsewhere formed by independent and planned, targeted results, students are required to submit in a timely manner.

8. "Achievement Portfolio" consists of documents showing students' best practices and achievements in educational process. This is a portfolio of the best students with the will own projects, praise, certificates, diplomas, reviews and photos may show their work.

9. " Student's Electronic Portfolio " - e- Portfolio. E-Portfolio in developed countries later on known as the 'student electronic portfolios used in searches. It is a simple Word format franchising at least, created a special multimedia system folders 'portfolio'. Analysis of the students it easy to fill the new material, the selected data can be managed.

We recommend that you **e-portfolio** in three different forms:

- ✓ **Development portfolio - *developmental*** (special developmental competitiveness).
- ✓ **Achievement portfolio - *evaluation*.**
- ✓ **Demo Portfolio - *showcase***

Development Portfolio (Developmental) - Calls for personal achievements and shortcomings of reflections used in. In this stage, the students and the interaction between the teacher, the attitude is a major role to play.

The achievements of the portfolio (assessment) on the achievements of science and knowledge of the student and evaluate the service.

The education portfolio (showcase) - Training course will be created and at the end of the student's knowledge as a potential employer to provide or continue to read in order to be recommended.

E-portfolio cooperation in the above-mentioned three options to display format. Multimedia information is also used.

E-portfolio of students' achievements in various fields and monitoring of the proceedings fundamentally new tool, based on the reflections of the student information system of points, but the results of the qualitative assessment. Specific applications have been created to create **e-Portfolio**.

On-line display **and** a variety of **portfolio** can be maximized. For example:

- a student can be created by uploading a number of documents and materials specially allocated for that on the course page;
- students through the creation of a personal web page on the structure and course of study based on the concept may be included in the reports.

Evaluation criteria for student portfolio

The student self in evaluation care criticism attitude from the perspective of look at what for exactly this education or themes selected logical know, this her this on general in knowledge how role possible expression can need . " Portfolio " creation complicated issue - presentation worthy materials The choice of this materials understandable fluent , smooth , logical meaning and short explanation write is calculated . The following questions can be used to select, interpret, and objectively evaluate the materials:

Student events on the following questions:

- ✓ What do you do in choosing the material for the portfolio?
- ✓ What did you achieve, and why?
- ✓ Do you have a problem with the portfolio?
- ✓ Do you have a portfolio to create a franchise model on?
- ✓ How did you organize the information?
- ✓ Can you lighten the problems again (with a simpler word)?
- ✓ Which words, phrases are important here, why?
- ✓ How rational is the reflection of the problem?
- ✓ What kind of questions can this issue raise?
- ✓ Can you ask questions closer to these questions?
- ✓ What was the most difficult thing for you to solve this problem or problem?
- ✓ What new information did you have to solve this problem with the problem?
- ✓ Is the answer you suggested is the only solution to this problem?
- ✓ How do you feel about teamwork?
- ✓ What do you like and do not like in the workout?
- ✓ This is more about your science
Would it be beneficial to increase it?
- ✓ Can you ask a question for parents or listener?
- ✓ What is your first impression from the "Portfolio"?

Questions:

- ✓ What is amazing about the student's presentation of "portfolio" materials, and are you unwilling?
- ✓ Do you feel proud of your job?
- ✓ What do you want your student to do in the future?
- ✓ 'Portfolio' material is clear and logically organized to thieves?
- ✓ How much did "Student" create its own portfolio?
- ✓ Did you often get the advice from the "Portfolio"?
- ✓ 'Portfolio' o 'in the formation of some independent materials and technologies?

The assessment of the student's portfolio can be used as a basis for the questions raised above.

As mentioned above, student portfolios or creating a variety of ways and methods. He said that the nature of science or education, or 'Direction and the portfolio duration will depend on the (start and end time).

The most important and the main purpose of the Regulations' individual, the successes and shortcomings of the work itself can make an objective analysis of the challenges, opportunities and abilities, according to identify ways to achieve higher and more independent from teaching is composed of In this case, the responsibility for the activities of students' educational process more conscious of the cornea. It is important that parents and proxies are actively involved. As a result, the student branch franchise on the training objective development of the teacher, the student's self-evident. Student franchise on knowledge, skills, aspirations and future plans, objective and accurate assessment of conditions to be created.

**THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR SECONDARY AND SECONDARY
SPECIAL
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF FINANCE

FINANCE ECONOMY FACULTY

**3- COURSE, MM-96 i GROUP
ASSESSMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS**

**PORTFOLIO
(example)**

Start date 201 8 years " ____ " _____

The end 2018 " ____ " _____

Tashkent - 2018

1. PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

Surname

Name

FOTO

Date of birth

place of birth

Residence Address

Phone _____

E-mail _____

Name of faculty

Course group

Dean of the faculty

signature

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF FINANCE

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS DEPARTMENT

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

TRAINING PORTFOLIO

Tashkent-2018

CONTROL AND INDEPENDENT WORKS *

No	Topics for science	Topics for independent study	Independent type of education	Establishment time
5th semester				
1	Theoretical basis of the financial analysis	1. The role and characteristics of economic analysis in the system of science. 2. Methods of financial analysis: horizontal; vertical; trend; Factor Analysis; comparative; coefficient; rating methods.	Analyzing the basis of enterprise data, preparing independent work, presentations, test and written work options, keystores and referrals	Between 1-9 weeks
2	Organization and information sources of the financial analysis	3. Verify the correctness of the source of the economic analysis. 4. Application of software and information technologies in economic analysis .		
3	Analysis of enterprise operational activity	5. Operational leverage analysis.		
3	Analysis of enterprise operational activity	6. Operational risks and their management.	Analyzing the basis of enterprise data, preparing independent work, presentations, test and written work options, key stores and referrals	Between 10 and 20 weeks
4	Analysis of production cost and period expences	7. Modern model of economic analysis in reducing production costs and product cost. 8. Ways to improve expense and improve productivity .		
5	Balance sheet analysis	9. Financial Capacity of Enterprises: An Analysis of Structure, Performance Indicators and Effectiveness. 10. Classification of accounting balance items in liquidity.		
6	Financial stability analysis	11. Economic potential of enterprises: analysis of structure, indicators and effectiveness of indicators. 12. Financial Capacity of Companies: Analysis of Structure, Performance Indicators and Effectiveness.		
6th semester				
7	Creditworthiness analysis	13. Analysis of competitiveness of production. 14. Risk Analysis. Duration of monitoring of creditworthiness.	Analyzing the basis of enterprise data, preparing independent work, presentations, test and written work options, keystores and referrals	Between 23 and 31 weeks
8	Receivable and payables analysis	15. An analysis of the volatility of accounts receivable and payable debt. 16 Reserves analysis on accounts receivable and payable debt.		
9	Analysis of financial result and profitability	17 . Analysis of payments and allocations to the budget. Ways to calculate tax burden on enterprises. 18. Dynamics of tax payments, their comparative analysis.		
10	Cash Flow Analysis	19. Analysis of cash flow trends trends. Interest rates and calculation methods.		
10	Cash Flow Analysis	20. Analysis of currency movements.	The company based on the data analysis, independent work,	Between 32 and 40 weeks
11	Own capital components and its	21. Private Equity (Profitability) analysis. 22. Analysis of indicators of financial leverage		

	analysis		prezetatations, written tests, options, and preparing the stadium case	
12	Access and analysis of economical bunkruptcy of enterprices	23.Measures to prevent economic insolvency (bankruptcy). 24. Use of financial management in preventing bankruptcy.		
13	Reyting accesement of financial position of enterprices and its analysis	25. Distorting businesses by rating. 26. International experience on rating assessment of financial position and opportunities for using them in analytical practice of our country.		
14	Forecasting of financial elements	27. Bankruptcy Predictions. 28. Impact of Forecasting on Internal and External Factors. Forecasting Indicators probability and reliability. Predictable short comings.		

TESTS

- closed assignments, which are the only correct answer;
- closed assignments envisaged for multiple correct answers;
- One word (or words) is made up of a missed phrase assignments ;
- Tasks for accurate sequence detection;
- assignments identifying mutual compliance;
- Tasks on the depth of knowledge in some subjects;
- Tests of contrast relationships ;
- Tasks for understanding schemes and schemes;
- Tasks to determine the ratio of forms;
- tasks to determine the level of information acquired;
- assignments on differentiation of synonyms and antonyms ;
- tasks similar to analogy (exactly the same);
- Tasks to understand the texts read;
- instructions for execution of instructions;
- inquiries on knowledge;
- Tests for thinking and others.

EVALUATION COURSES

No	Topics for science	Topics for independent study	Independent type of education	Rating scores		Establishment time
				CC	IC	
5th semester						
1	Theoretical bases of financial analysis i	1. The role and characteristics of economic analysis in the system of science. 2. Methods of financial analysis: horizontal; vertical; trend; Factor Analysis; comparative; coefficient; rating methods.	Analyzing the basis of enterprise data, preparing independent work, presentations, test and written work options, keystores and referrals	0-6	0-8	Between 1-9 weeks
2	Organization of financial analysis and sources of information	3. Verify the correctness of the source of the economic analysis. 4. Application of software and information technologies in economic analysis .				
3	Analysis of enterprise operational activity	5. Operational lever analysis.				
3	Analysis of enterprise operational activity	6. Operational risks and their management.	Analyzing the basis of enterprise data, preparing independent work, presentations, test and written work options, keystores and referrals	0-8	0-8	Between 10 and 20 weeks
4	Manufacturing and Term Expenditure Analysis	7. Modern model of economic analysis in reducing production costs and product cost. 8. Ways to improve expense and improve productivity .				
5	Accounting Balance Analysis	9. Financial Capacity of Enterprises: An Analysis of Structure, Performance Indicators and Effectiveness. 10. Classification of accounting balance items in liquidity.				
6	Financial stability analysis	11. Economic potential of enterprises: analysis of structure, indicators and effectiveness of indicators. 12. Financial Capacity of Companies: Analysis of Structure, Performance Indicators and Effectiveness.				
J ami				14	16	30
6th semester						
7	Creditworthiness analysis	13. Analysis of competitiveness of production. 14. Risk Analysis. Duration of monitoring of creditworthiness.	Analyzing the basis of enterprise data, preparing	0-6	0-8	Between 23 and 31 weeks
8	D An analysis of debt and debt	15. An analysis of the volatility of accounts receivable and				

	payables	payable debt. 16.Reserves analysis on accounts receivable and payable debt.	independent work, presentations, test and written work options, keystores and referrals			
9	Financial outcomes and profitability analysis	17.Analysis of payments and allocations to the budget. Ways to calculate tax burden on enterprises. 18.Dynamics of tax payments, their comparative analysis.				
10	Cash Flow Analysis	19. Analysis of cash flow trends trends. Interest rates and calculation methods.				
10	Cash Flow Analysis	20.Analysis of currency movements.	Analyzing the basis of enterprise data, preparing independent work, presentations, test and written work options, keystores and referrals	0-8	0-8	Between 32 and 40 weeks
11	Private equity structure and its analysis	21. Private Equity (Profitability) analysis. 22. Analysis of indicators of financial leverage				
12	Evaluation and analysis of economically insolvent enterprises (bankruptcy)	23. Measures to prevent economic insolvency (bankruptcy). 24. Use of financial management in preventing bankruptcy.				
13	See the analysis to assess the financial condition h and rights	25. Distorting businesses by rating. 26. International experience on rating assessment of financial position and opportunities for using them in analytical practice of our country.				
14	Financial reporting elements of prediction	27. Bankruptcy Predictions. 28. Impact of Forecasting on Internal and External Factors. Forecasting Indicators probability and reliability. Predictable shortcomings.				
J ami				14	16	30

Evaluation criteria	
26- 30 points "excellent"	Fully master the theoretical knowledge of science. Conclusion and decision making. Get creative thinking. Independent thinking. Practical application of knowledge received. Explaining the essence. Getting an idea.
22 - 25 points to "good"	Independent thinking. Practical application of knowledge received. Explaining the essence. To know, to tell. Getting an idea.
17 - 21 points "satisfying"	Explaining the meaning . To know, to tell . Getting to know a specific subject.
0- 16 points "unsatisfactory"	Theoretical and practical knowledge of ignorance

Teacher of science

Signature

Head of the department

Signature

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF
UZBEKISTAN
TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF FINANCE**

**Registered by the Educational-
methodical department**

**Tashkent Institute of Finance
Pro-rector on Educational affairs**

№ _____
“ _____ ” _____ **2018 year**

_____ **I.Quziyev**
2018 year “ _____ **”**



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

WORKING STUDY PROGRAM

Knowledge Sphere: 200 000-Social sphere, economics and law

Education sphere: 230 000– Economy

Majors: 5230600 - Finance
5230700 - Banking
5230900– Accounting and audit (on real sector)

Tashkent – 2018

The working study program was prepared on the basis of “Financial analysis” subject program which had been confirmed by the order (with enclosure) №__ on “ ” 201__ of The Ministry of Higher and special secondary education of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The working study program was confirmed by minutes № on “ ” 201__ year in the meeting of Tashkent Finance Institute Council

Compilers:

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2	Ismailova M.	TFI, “Financial analysis” department, senior teacher

Reviewers:

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The educational-working program was discussed in the department meeting №__ on the __ of __ in 201__ and recommended to “Accounting and audit” Faculty council for considering.

Head of the department

doc. M.YU.Raximov

“ ” 201__ year

The educational-working program complex were discussed in the ”Accounting and audit” Faculty council №__ on the __ of __ in 201__ and recommended to The Educational methodological Council for considering.

Dean of Faculty

doc. K.D.Karimova

“ ” 201__ year

The educational-working program were discussed by The Educational methodological Council The Institute council on “ ” in 2018, minutes №

Head of Council:

“ ” 201__ year

doc.T.M.Baymuratov

INTRODUCTION

This working study program are designed for forming information flow in management of business-finance-commercial activities of entities, theoretical, methodical and practical issues of financial analysis under competitive economy. Depth-learning the subject by students teaches to make current, perspective and modern management decisions on economic events and their results and to use in practice. Some questions of the program fit methodical aspects of preparing analytical conclusions in financial relations of business entities.

Goal and objectives of the subject

The aim of “Financial analysis” is to teach analysis tools of economical analysis, theoretical and practical issues of analyzing management, financial, investment activities of business entities, evaluation of financial resources, determination and calculation of factors that affect to the changes in companies.

Objective of the subject is to evaluate using material, financial and human labor resources of business entities, efficiency of production activity, economic state, to eliminate existing shortages, to reveal unused resources and to form skills and qualifications on utilizing them in practice. In the end of each theme educational technologies are listed and recommendations on application them are written in educational- methodical complex of the subject.

The requirements for knowledge, skills and qualifications of students on the subject

In the process of learning the discipline of “Financial analysis” bachelor has to know the following:

- place and role, main principles, tasks, the discipline place in the among economic discipline, analyzing ways, to organize economic analyzing procedures, information sources used in economical analyzing, types of financial analysis and it's contents, economic indicators and it's techniques for analyzing, factor determinations and it's calculation, to detection facilities and it's calculation, to know how to organize a definite form and techniques of financial analysis in management system which based on information technology

- to be adopted following: to determine volume of necessary sources for analyzing, to gather, to check accuracy, to process and regulate for analyzing, generalization and formalization of analytical procedures, make to conclusions for analyzing procedures and conclude analyzing process out of object, aim and task of economic analysis.

- to be qualified following: to organize analyzing procedure, to carry out analyses, generalization and formalization of analytical procedure, comprehensively evaluate business activities and it's results of entity, to be able to comment all indicators which existing in a economic system, to assess economical potential of entity, able to work out recommendations which can be eliminated shortages and provides steadily developing, to realize analyzing procedures on the basis information technologies.

Interrelation with other subjects on the curriculum and methodical

Working study program is considered to be the main subject of specialty. Students are required to earn skills and sufficient knowledge on the subjects: mathematic and natural subjects, general-professional subjects and specialty subjects in order to implement the program.

Place of the subject in integration of “Education-Science-Practice” and innovation

Financial stability of business entities, level of using financial resources, profitability indicators, making important decisions by evaluating cash flows, assessment of enterprises financial position by reading and analyzing financial statements, preparing reliable and operative information for investors requires learning foreign experience by the subject of “Financial analysis”.

Scientific proposals and recommendations serve to enhance the role of the subject in manufacturing by using analysis tools and methods.

Recommended pedagogical, information and internet technologies in teaching of the subject

In the study of the subject “Financial analysis” the student must apply innovative technologies including educational information technology and Internet. It is recommended to use methodical complexes (textbooks,

manuals, modular systems). It is recommended to use different methods and techniques, including brainstorming, cluster, practical work, role plays, case studies, computer programs (Audit XP, 1C: Professional Accountancy (Sun), Balance, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft PowerPoint, Top S Business Integrator, Hyperion Enterprise, Web Trust, Sys Trust), as well as the widespread use of online systems in lectures and practical lessons.

Financial analysis is taught in the 5th and 6th semester of the 3rd year in which lectures, practical and self study training sessions are conducted according to the following semesters.

**The themes of “Financial analysis” for the major 5230600 – Finance,
5230700 – Banking and allocated hours on them**

№	Titles of subject	Total	Hereof		
			Lecture	Seminar lessons	Self study
5-semester					
1.	Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject	26	8	8	10
2.	Organization and information sources of the financial analysis	14	4	4	6
3.	Analysis of enterprise operation activity	26	8	8	10
4.	Analysis of production cost and period expences	20	6	6	8
5.	Balance sheet analysis	22	6	6	10
6.	Financial stability analysis	14	4	4	6
	Total of 5th-semester	122	36	36	50
6-semester					
7.	Creditwortheness analysis	14	4	4	6
8.	Receivables and payables analysis	14	4	4	6
9.	Analysis of financial results and profitability	26	8	8	10
10.	Cash flow analysis	14	4	4	6
11.	Own capital components and its analysis	14	4	4	6
12.	Access and analysis of economical bunkruptcy of enterprices	14	4	4	6
13.	Reyting accesement of financial position of enterprices and its analysis	14	4	4	6
14.	Forecasting of financial elements	12	4	4	4
	Total of 6th-semester	122	36	36	50
	TOTAL	244	72	72	100

**The themes of “Financial analysis” for the major 5230900– Accounting and audit
(on real sector) and allocated hours on them**

№	Titles of subject	Total	Hereof		
			Lecture	Seminar lessons	Self study
5-semester					
1.	Theoritical basis of the financial analysis subject	38	12	12	14
2.	Organization and information sources of the financial analysis	20	6	6	8
3.	Analysis of enterprise operation activity	40	12	12	16
4.	Analysis of production cost and period expences	26	8	8	10
5.	Balance sheet analysis	28	8	8	12
6.	Financial stability analysis	14	4	4	6
7.	Creditwortheness analysis	14	4	4	6
	Total of 5th semester	180	54	54	72
6-semester					
8.	Receivables and payables analysis	14	4	4	6
9.	Analysis of financial results and profitability	32	10	10	12
10.	Cash flow analysis	20	6	6	8
11.	Own capital components and its analysis	14	4	4	6
12.	Access and analysis of economical bunkruptcy of enterprices	14	4	4	6
13.	Reyting accesement of financial position of enterprices and its analysis	14	4	4	6
14.	Forecasting of financial elements	12	4	4	4
	Total of 6th semester	120	36	36	48
	TOTAL	300	90	90	120

BASIC PART

1. Content of theoretical themes of the subject

1.1-theme. Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject

The role, place and importance of financial analysis in modern management. Subject, object, purpose, functions, principles of financial analysis. Method of financial analysis and its features. Economic activity analysis: financial analysis (internal and external); management analysis. Methods used in financial analysis: traditional (comparative, balancing, chain change, index, difference, relative indicator) and economic mathematics (integral, linear and nonlinear programming, theoretical game, correlation and regression, determinant, logarithm).

Special methods of financial analysis: reading financial statements, horizontal, vertical, trend, comparative, factor, coefficient analysis. The role and characteristics of financial analysis among other subjects. Subjects of financial analysis (real and potential investors, lenders, suppliers, buyers, employees, government agencies, ministries, agencies, public and other stakeholders) and their interests.

1.2-theme. Organization and information sources of the financial analysis

Normative basis for regulating relationships in the field of organization, conduct, conclusion of financial analysis. Forms of financial analysis. Taking into account the nature of the organization, the scope of its activities, the competitive role of the organization in the organization of the financial analysis. The main sections of the financial analysis are: financial analysis, investment analysis, analysis of the securities market, forecasting of financial statements. Stages of financial analysis.

Information base of financial analysis (analysis objects), their openness and transparency. Financial reporting forms and their description. Summary financial reports and their analysis. Impact of national and international standards on the financial reporting content of financial reporting. Problematic aspects of financial analysis (comparisons between periods, comparisons between different enterprises, problems of information operations). Review of auditors' conclusions. Audited reports. Other information used in financial analysis. Use of computer technologies and software in financial analysis.

1.3-theme. Analysis of enterprise operation activity

The content and key functions of operational activity analysis. Types of enterprise activity: operational, investment, financial activity. Analysis of operational activity and its important aspects. Network and activity description of the product (work, service). Analysis of production volumes, costs and profitability analysis (CVP analysis). The critical level of product (work, service) and its factor analysis. Analysis of production volume (works, services). Manage product range. Sales volume analysis. Evaluation of the effectiveness of enterprise operational activity (labor productivity, use of production capacities, innovative products, export volume). Operating lever analysis. Operational risks and their management.

1.4-theme. Analysis of production cost and period expences

Purpose and functions of expenditure analysis. Cost classification and description. Variable and constant costs. Evaluation, analysis of total expenditures and their basic elements. Cost analysis for expenditure items and calculations, types of activities and accountability centers. Analysis of material, labor and amortization expenses. Product cost analysis. Analysis of the cost of product (works, services). Analysis of period expenditures. Ways to optimize your budgets and improve your productivity.

1.5-theme. Balance sheet analysis

Purpose and tasks of accounting balance analysis. Accounting balance and its structure: assets, capital and liabilities. Balance sheet items and their compliance with other financial statements. An analysis of the company's financial condition. Balance reading. Horizontal (periodic) analysis of accounting balance. The vertical (structural) analysis of the balance sheet. Economic potential of enterprises: Structure, indicators system and efficiency analysis. Financial capacity of enterprises: Analysis of structure, indicators and effectiveness. Classification of accounting balance items in liquidity. Accounting balance liquidity and business solvency analysis.

1.6-theme. Financial stability analysis

The content, goals and objectives of financial stability analysis. The economic resources of the entity, its financial structure, liquidity, solvency, and financial

stability are affected. Financial stability and its types: absolute and normative stability, unstable and crisis situations. An analysis of the enterprise's own turnover. Dynamic analysis of financial stability. Financial sustainability coefficients of the enterprise (financial independence (autonomy), financial dependence, ratio of own and borrowed funds, equity capital, coefficient of accumulation of own working capital) and their analysis. Determine and identify internal opportunities for strengthening the financial viability of the enterprise.

1.7-theme. Creditworthiness analysis

Purpose, goals and objectives of credit analysis. Credit characteristic. The main methods of credit assessment and analysis are: expert assessment system and scoring system. The peculiarities of the credit policy of commercial banks in assessing creditworthiness. Assessing the reliability of the enterprise. Ability to analyze competitive production. Income analysis. Credit purpose analysis. Evaluation of creditworthiness in financial ratios. Analysis of loan security. Evaluating future cash flow expectations on loan payments. Risk analysis. Duration of monitoring of creditworthiness.

1.8-theme. Receivables and payables analysis

The content, goals and objectives of the receivable and payables analysis. Formation of accounts receivable and payables. Structure and duration of receivable and payables analysis. Comparative analysis of dynamics of debts with the effectiveness and efficiency. Mechanisms of acceptance of appropriate management decisions on reducing debts and accounts payable.

1.9-theme. Analysis of financial results and profitability

The significance, content, goals and objectives of the analysis of indicators representing financial results, profit and profitability. Total financial results, their structure, structure and indicators. Methods of evaluation and analysis of financial performance, profitability and profitability indicators. An analysis of the incomes of the undertaking's main and non-core activities. Marginal profit analysis. Gross profit from sales of products and analysis of factors affecting it. Types of expenditures and Their description of financial results. Ways to analyze and analyze invoices. Factors influencing the cost changes and ways to calculate them. Benefits (losses) of main and economic activities, ways of their identification and analysis. Evaluation and analysis of the benefits (loss) of financial activities.

Emergency benefits and losses analysis. Profitability analysis before tax. Analysis of payments and allocations to the budget. Dynamics of tax payments, their comparative analysis with the results. Ways to calculate tax burden on enterprises. Net profit and analysis of factors affecting it. Analysis of profitability indicators and factors affecting them. Determining the benefits and benefits of increasing profitability.

1.10-theme. Cash flow analysis

The importance and main tasks of the analysis of the economic entity's cash assets, the calculation of their reproduction time and the outcome. Specific features of the enterprise's money supply and flow analysis. Structure and key elements of the cash flow statement. The role of financial analysis in effective cash flow management and cash flow management. Cash flow analysis in major operations. Cash flow analysis from financial and investment activities. The correct and curvilinear approach to cash flow analysis. Factor analysis of cash flow management. Determine the potential for cash flow movements. Analysis of cash flow trends. Interest rates and calculation methods. Analysis of currency movements.

1.11-theme. Own capital components and its analysis

Purpose and tasks of private equity analysis. Structure of private equity: charter fund (authorized capital), added capital, reserve capital and unallocated profit. Analysis of private equity and its changes. Dynamic analysis of private equity. Analysis of pure assets. Analysis of private equity (profitability). Analysis of indicators of financial leverage.

1.12-theme. Access and analysis of economical bankruptcy of enterprises

Objective necessity of assessment of economic insolvency (bankruptcy), purpose and tasks of analysis. Bankruptcy institute and its development perspectives. Legal norms of economic uncertainty. Informational sources of economic vulnerability analysis. The system of indicators used in determining bankruptcy and their comparative analysis. National and international experience in evaluating economic vulnerability. An analysis of the financial situation in the definition of economic vulnerability risks. Various models of bankruptcy recognition. Bankruptcy processes: an overview of the financial situation in surveillance, external management, rehabilitation, liquidation. Development of measures aimed at financial rehabilitation

of the enterprise and adoption of management decisions on their implementation. Measures to prevent economic insolvency (bankruptcy). Use of financial management in bankruptcy prevention.

1.13-theme. Rating assessment of financial position of enterprises and its analysis

The need to estimate the financial position of economic entities in the competitive economy. Purpose and functions of analysis. Types, essence and evaluation methods of enterprises' activity. The system of indicators used to assess the financial position of enterprises and methods of their identification. Determination of the rating and their comparative analysis on complex indicators, reflecting the financial condition and effectiveness of enterprises. Rating assessment procedure. Comparative analysis of rating indicators on the effectiveness of the enterprise's economic and financial capacity. Sort of the enterprises by rating. International experience on rating assessment of financial position and their ability to use the country in analytical practice.

1.14-theme. Forecasting of financial elements

Prediction of the elements of the financial statements and the description of the various models and methods used there in. Asset, capital and liability forecasting. Income and expenditure prediction: forecasting sales volumes, product cost, operating profit and expense, profitability and profitability levels. Predicting cash flows. Bankruptcy forecasting. Impact of forecasting on internal and external factors. Estimating the probability and reliability of forecasting indicators. predictable shortcomings.

2. Content of practical themes of the subject

2.1-theme. Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject

The role, place and importance of financial analysis in modern management. Subject, object, purpose, functions, principles of financial analysis. Method of financial analysis and its features. Economic activity analysis: financial analysis (internal and external); management analysis. Methods used in financial analysis: traditional (comparative, balancing, chain change, index, difference, relative indicator) and economic mathematics (integral, linear and nonlinear programming, theoretical game, correlation and regression, determinant, logarithm).

Special methods of financial analysis: reading financial statements, horizontal, vertical, trend, comparative, factor, coefficient analysis. The role and characteristics of financial analysis among other subjects. Subjects of financial analysis (real and potential investors, lenders, suppliers, buyers, employees, government agencies, ministries, agencies, public and other stakeholders) and their interests.

2.2-theme. Organization and information sources of the financial analysis

Normative basis for regulating relationships in the field of organization, conduct, conclusion of financial analysis. Forms of financial analysis. Taking into account the nature of the organization, the scope of its activities, the competitive role of the organization in the organization of the financial analysis. The main sections of the financial analysis are: financial analysis, investment analysis, analysis of the securities market, forecasting of financial statements. Stages of financial analysis.

Information base of financial analysis (analysis objects), their openness and transparency. Financial reporting forms and their description. Summary financial reports and their analysis. Impact of national and international standards on the financial reporting content of financial reporting. Problematic aspects of financial analysis (comparisons between periods, comparisons between different enterprises, problems of information operations). Review of auditors' conclusions. Audited reports. Other information used in financial analysis. Use of computer technologies and software in financial analysis.

2.3-theme. Analysis of enterprise operation activity

The content and key functions of operational activity analysis. Types of enterprise activity: operational, investment, financial activity. Analysis of operational activity and its important aspects. Network and activity description of the product (work, service). Analysis of production volumes, costs and profitability analysis (CVP analysis). The critical level of product (work, service) and its factor analysis. Analysis of production volume (works, services). Manage product range. Sales volume analysis. Evaluation of the effectiveness of enterprise operational activity (labor productivity, use of production capacities, innovative products, export volume). Operating lever analysis. Operational risks and their management.

2.4-theme. Analysis of production cost and period expences

Purpose and functions of expenditure analysis. Cost classification and description. Variable and constant costs. Evaluation, analysis of total expenditures and their basic elements. Cost analysis for expenditure items and calculations, types of activities and accountability centers. Analysis of material, labor and amortization expenses. Product cost analysis. Analysis of the cost of product (works, services). Analysis of period expenditures. Ways to optimize your budgets and improve your productivity.

2.5-theme. Balance sheet analysis

Purpose and tasks of accounting balance analysis. Accounting balance and its structure: assets, capital and liabilities. Balance sheet items and their compliance with other financial statements. An analysis of the company's financial condition. Balance reading. Horizontal (periodic) analysis of accounting balance. The vertical (structural) analysis of the balance sheet. Economic potential of enterprises: Structure, indicators system and efficiency analysis. Financial capacity of enterprises: Analysis of structure, indicators and effectiveness. Classification of accounting balance items in liquidity. Accounting balance liquidity and business solvency analysis.

2.6-theme. Financial stability analysis

The content, goals and objectives of financial stability analysis. The economic resources of the entity, its financial structure, liquidity, solvency, and financial stability are affected. Financial stability and its types: absolute and normative stability, unstable and crisis situations. An analysis of the enterprise's own turnover. Dynamic analysis of financial stability. Financial sustainability coefficients of the enterprise (financial independence (autonomy), financial dependence, ratio of own and borrowed funds, equity capital, coefficient of accumulation of own working capital) and their analysis. Determine and identify internal opportunities for strengthening the financial viability of the enterprise.

2.7-theme. Creditworthiness analysis

Purpose, goals and objectives of credit analysis. Credit characteristic. The main methods of credit assessment and analysis are: expert assessment system and scoring system. The peculiarities of the credit policy of commercial banks in assessing

creditworthiness. Assessing the reliability of the enterprise. Ability to analyze competitive production. Income analysis. Credit purpose analysis. Evaluation of creditworthiness in financial ratios. Analysis of loan security. Evaluating future cash flow expectations on loan payments. Risk analysis. Duration of monitoring of creditworthiness.

2.8-theme. Receivables and payables analysis

The content, goals and objectives of the receivable and payables analysis. Formation of accounts receivable and payables. Structure and duration of receivable and payables analysis. Comparative analysis of dynamics of debts with the effectiveness and efficiency. Mechanisms of acceptance of appropriate management decisions on reducing debts and accounts payable.

2.9-theme. Analysis of financial results and profitability

The significance, content, goals and objectives of the analysis of indicators representing financial results, profit and profitability. Total financial results, their structure, structure and indicators. Methods of evaluation and analysis of financial performance, profitability and profitability indicators. An analysis of the incomes of the undertaking's main and non-core activities. Marginal profit analysis. Gross profit from sales of products and analysis of factors affecting it. Types of expenditures and Their description of financial results. Ways to analyze and analyze invoices. Factors influencing the cost changes and ways to calculate them. Benefits (losses) of main and economic activities, ways of their identification and analysis. Evaluation and analysis of the benefits (loss) of financial activities. Emergency benefits and losses analysis. Profitability analysis before tax. Analysis of payments and allocations to the budget. Dynamics of tax payments, their comparative analysis with the results. Ways to calculate tax burden on enterprises. Net profit and analysis of factors affecting it. Analysis of profitability indicators and factors affecting them. Determining the benefits and benefits of increasing profitability.

2.10-theme. Cash flow analysis

The importance and main tasks of the analysis of the economic entity's cash assets, the calculation of their reproduction time and the outcome. Specific features of the enterprise's money supply and flow analysis. Structure and key elements of the cash flow statement. The role of financial analysis in effective cash flow management and cash flow management. Cash flow analysis in major operations. Cash flow

analysis from financial and investment activities. The correct and curvilinear approach to cash flow analysis. Factor analysis of cash flow management. Determine the potential for cash flow movements. Analysis of cash flow trends. Interest rates and calculation methods. Analysis of currency movements.

2.11-theme. Own capital components and its analysis

Purpose and tasks of private equity analysis. Structure of private equity: charter fund (authorized capital), added capital, reserve capital and unallocated profit. Analysis of private equity and its changes. Dynamic analysis of private equity. Analysis of pure assets. Analysis of private equity (profitability). Analysis of indicators of financial leverage.

2.12-theme. Access and analysis of economical bankruptcy of enterprises

Objective necessity of assessment of economic insolvency (bankruptcy), purpose and tasks of analysis. Bankruptcy institute and its development perspectives. Legal norms of economic uncertainty. Informational sources of economic vulnerability analysis. The system of indicators used in determining bankruptcy and their comparative analysis. National and international experience in evaluating economic vulnerability. An analysis of the financial situation in the definition of economic vulnerability risks. Various models of bankruptcy recognition. Bankruptcy processes: an overview of the financial situation in surveillance, external management, rehabilitation, liquidation. Development of measures aimed at financial rehabilitation of the enterprise and adoption of management decisions on their implementation. Measures to prevent economic insolvency (bankruptcy). Use of financial management in bankruptcy prevention.

2.13-theme. Rating assessment of financial position of enterprises and its analysis

The need to estimate the financial position of economic entities in the competitive economy. Purpose and functions of analysis. Types, essence and evaluation methods of enterprises' activity. The system of indicators used to assess the financial position of enterprises and methods of their identification. Determination of the rating and their comparative analysis on complex indicators,

reflecting the financial condition and effectiveness of enterprises. Rating assessment procedure. Comparative analysis of rating indicators on the effectiveness of the enterprise's economic and financial capacity. Sort of the enterprises by rating. International experience on rating assessment of financial position and their ability to use the country in analytical practice.

2.14-theme. Forecasting of financial elements

Prediction of the elements of the financial statements and the description of the various models and methods used there in. Asset, capital and liability forecasting. Income and expenditure prediction: forecasting sales volumes, product cost, operating profit and expense, profitability and profitability levels. Predicting cash flows. Bankruptcy forecasting. Impact of forecasting on internal and external factors. Estimating the probability and reliability of forecasting indicators. predictable shortcomings.

3.Instructions on organization of laboratory work

There are no laboratory work on the subject

4. Methodical instructions on organization of course work

The Course work is fulfillment that majorities which deliberated in the Study plan. Course work is a independent research work in the scope of a particular subject. Student choose a theme of the subject and comprehensively investigated it under supervisor and expound it in the written form. After implemented the course work supervisor gives reference. If the reference would be positive on course work the matter recommend to defense by student. It is considered the end of course work if student successfully defense the mutter. Main target on implemented of course work is research and practical strengthen of the knowledge which learned by students in during of the study, to enrich knowledge by solving and settling specific problem and to come accurate conclusion.

It is expedient to be 30 pages of the volume of course work and implementation must be done based on self investigation of student. Requirements for the preparing and defense of the course work:

- Draw up and confirm of the outline;
- To consider and analyze all main books which have the coursework theme;
- Carry on investigation base on theoretical and practical sources;

- It is necessary logically reflect exhibition and analytical tables in course work;
- Analysis collected materials;
- To give substantiated and practical suggestions;
- Logically and systematically expound opinions;
- It is to registration of course work according to requirements;
- To ensure logically consistency the course work with other research work.

Key topics of course work:

1. Organization managerial analysis in small business in the condition of moderanization.
2. Export activity of entity and its analysis in the condition of diversification of the economy.
3. Import activity of entity and its analysis in the condition of diversification of the economy.
4. Elaboration of economic analysis techniques in the condition of liberalization of economy.
5. The importance of cash and its analysis for providing of finacial stability of entities in the competition condition.
6. Cash flow and elaboration its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
7. Balance sheet and elaboration its horizontal and vertical analysis.
8. Volume of product and elaboration its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
9. Working capital and its available analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
10. Payability and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
11. Wages fund and its analysis in the condition of stimulation labour activity.
12. Receivables and its analysis in the condition of strengths payment system in the condition of liberalization economy.
13. Economical unstability of entity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
14. Payables and its analysis in the condition of strengths payment system in the condition of liberalization economy.
15. Fixed assets and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
16. Current assets and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
17. Own equity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
18. Investment activity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.

19. Complex analysis of entities in the condition of liberalization economy.
20. Creditworthiness of entity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
21. Material provision of entity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
22. Financial position of entity and its analysis(by means of ratio analysis) in the condition of liberalization economy.
23. Profitability and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
24. Labour productivity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
25. Cost analysis in small business entities in the condition of liberalization economy.
26. Entities marketing activity analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
27. Functional value analysis in the entity in the condition of liberalization economy.
28. Income from operational activity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
29. Analysis of long term investments in the condition of liberalization economy.
30. Financial analysis and its organization in the condition of liberalization economy.
31. Types of economic analysis and their role in managerial activity in the condition of liberalization economy.
32. Balance sheet liquidity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
33. Intangible assets its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
34. Long term receivables and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
35. Long term payments and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
36. General economic income and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
37. Cash flow from operational activity and its analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
38. Cash flow from investment and financial activity and their analysis in the condition of liberalization economy.
39. Planning of economic analysis and its role in the process of economic analysis.
40. The analysis of foreign economic activity of entity in the condition of liberalization economy.

5. Form and content of organizing self study

Self study is research investigation of student. In it student learns comprehensive and profoundly themes which include in the Study program or out of it. The Aim of self study is strengthen, deepen and colligate all knowledge which learn during study a particular subject. Self study organization content: Student's self study problems are consistently implemented with course work, diploma thesis which will be done in the future.

Content of self study on the subject of “Financial analysis”

Content on the Subject	Themes and parts in regarded to Self study	Assignment and recommendation relevant to Self study
1.Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject	1. The role, place and importance of financial analysis in modern management. 2.Subject, object, purpose, functions, principles of financial analysis. Method of financial analysis and its features.	Presentation
2.Organization and information sources of the financial analysis	3. Normative basis for regulating relationships in the field of organization, conduct, conclusion of financial analysis. 4.Forms of financial analysis. Taking into account the nature of the organization, the scope of its activities, the competitive role of the organization in the	Presentation

	organization of the financial analysis	
3. Analysis of enterprise operation activity	5. The content and key functions of operational activity analysis. 6. Types of enterprise activity: operational, investment, financial activity. Analysis of operational activity and its important aspects.	Writing synopsis
4. Analysis of production cost and period expenses	7. Purpose and functions of expenditure analysis. 8. Cost classification and description. Variable and constant costs. Evaluation, analysis of total expenditures and their basic elements.	Writing synopsis
5. Balance sheet analysis	9. Purpose and tasks of accounting balance analysis. Accounting balance and its structure: assets, capital and liabilities. 10. Balance sheet items and their compliance with other financial statements. An analysis of the company's financial condition.	Writing synopsis
6. Financial stability analysis	11. The content, goals and objectives of financial stability	Writing synopsis

	analysis. The economic resources of the entity, its financial structure, liquidity, solvency, and financial stability are affected. 12. Financial stability and its types: absolute and normative stability, unstable and crisis situations.	
7. Creditworthiness analysis	13. Purpose, goals and objectives of credit analysis. Credit characteristic. The main methods of credit assessment and analysis are: expert assessment system and scoring system. 14. The peculiarities of the credit policy of commercial banks in assessing creditworthiness. Assessing the reliability of the enterprise.	Writing synopsis
8. Receivables and payables analysis	15. The content, goals and objectives of the receivable and payables analysis. Formation of accounts receivable and payables. 16. Structure and duration of receivable and payables analysis. Comparative analysis of dynamics of debts with the effectiveness and efficiency.	Writing synopsis

9. Analysis of financial results and profitability	17. The significance, content, goals and objectives of the analysis of indicators representing financial results, profit and profitability. 18. Total financial results, their structure, structure and indicators. Methods of evaluation and analysis of financial performance, profitability and profitability indicators.	Writing synopsis
10. Cash flow analysis	19. The importance and main tasks of the analysis of the economic entity's cash assets, the calculation of their reproduction time and the outcome. 20. Specific features of the enterprise's money supply and flow analysis. Structure and key elements of the cash flow statement.	Writing synopsis
11. Own capital components and its analysis	21. Purpose and tasks of private equity analysis. Structure of private equity: charter fund (authorized capital), added capital, reserve capital and unallocated profit. 22. Analysis of private equity and its changes.	Writing synopsis

	Dynamic analysis of private equity.	
12. Access and analysis of economical bankruptcy of enterprises	23. Objective necessity of assessment of economic insolvency (bankruptcy), purpose and tasks of analysis. 24. Bankruptcy institute and its development perspectives. Legal norms of economic uncertainty.	Writing synopsis
13. Re-estimation of financial position of enterprises and its analysis	25. The need to estimate the financial position of economic entities in the competitive economy. Purpose and functions of analysis. 26. Types, essence and evaluation methods of enterprises' activity. The system of indicators used to assess the financial position of enterprises and methods of their identification.	Writing synopsis
14. Forecasting of financial elements	27. Prediction of the elements of the financial statements and the description of the various models and methods used there in. 28. Asset, capital and liability forecasting. Income and expenditure prediction: forecasting sales volumes, product cost, operating profit and expense,	Writing synopsis

	profitability and profitability levels.	

6. Grading and control criterions on the disipline for determine students knowledge

Techniques of grade	Criteria of grade
Express tests, scripts, spoken questions, presentations	86-100 score “excellent”: Student ought to completely learn all theoretical and methodological notions of the discipline. Should be able to creative thinking on the analysis of economic indicators of the discipline. Independent review about learning process. To determine factors which influence learning processes and fully evaluate them. To true and bias evaluate situation on the basis of analysis results. To have an imagination about learning events and processes. To formulate learning processes by means of tabulate form and make appropriate decisions.
	71-85 score «good». To independent review about learning processes. To true highlights the results of analysis. To have an imagination about learning events and process. To determine factors which influence learning processes and fully evaluate them. To formulate learning processes by means of tabulate form and make appropriate decisions.
	55-70 score «satisfied». To have an imagination about learning events and processes. Determine factors which influence learning processes and fully evaluate them. Formulate learning processes by means of tabulate form.
	55-70 score «satisfied». To have an imagination about learning events and process. Determine factors which influence learning processes and fully evaluate them. Formulate learning processes by means of tabulate form.

Types of Rejting

Current control	36
Intermediate control	34
Final control	30
Total	100

Current control

Current grading		Maximal score	Time of carrying out
Current control (20 ball)	SS (16 score)	36	Pending in semester
Activity in lecture lessons, carry on synopsis on the regular basis, implementation of assignments on self study in time and them qualities, activity in seminar lessons, true answers on given questions, for fulfillment tasks and assignments on seminar lessons.	Independent education evaluation portfolios (presentations, testimonials, papers, keys)		

Intermediate control

Intermediate grading			Maximal score	Time of carrying out
№	Intermediate control (20 score)	SS (14score)	34	Pending in semester
I	Intermediate examinations are conducted through the lectures, taking into account the status of the workbook, and the interim control of the case. (8 ball)	Self-assessment assignments are part of the tasks (presentations, testimonials, paperwork, keys (6 score)	14	During the I-intermediate control (5-semester 1-9 weeks), (for 6-semester 23-31-weeks)
II	Intermediate examinations are conducted through the lectures, taking into account the status of the workbook, and the interim control of the case. (12score)	Self-assessment assignments are part of the tasks (presentations, testimonials, paperwork, keys (8 score)	20	During the II intermediate control (5-semester 10-20 weeks), (for 6-semester 32-40-weeks)

Final control

№	Final control	Maximal score	Time of carrying out
1	Final examination is carried out at the end of the semester written work, test or oral.	30	During the attestation week (for 5-semester 21-22 weeks), (for 6-semester 41-42-weeks)

7. List of literature used

Main literatures:

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9. Raximov M. Iqtisodiyot sub`ektlari moliyaviy holatining tahlili. O‘quv qo‘llanma. T.; Iqtisod-Moliya, 2015. -392 b.

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11. Pardayev M.Q., Isroilov J.I., Isroilov B.I. Iqtisodiy tahlil. O‘quv qo‘llanma. T.:Print Line Group, 2017.-533 b.
12. Steven M. Bragg. Financial analysis: A business decision guide. 2nd edition. Colorado, Accounting Tools, Inc., 2014. –325 pages.
13. Шагиясов Т.Ш., Сагдиллаева З.А., Урманбекова И.Ф. Экономический анализ. /Учебник –Т.: Иқтисод-Молия, 2017. – 428 с.

Internet sites:

- www.gov.uz – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi xukumat portali.
- www.lex.uz – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qonun hujjatlari ma’lumotlari milliy bazasi.
- www.mf.uz – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Moliya vazirligi rasmiy sayti.
- www.cbu.uz – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki rasmiy sayti.
- www.soliq.uz – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Soliq qo‘mitasi rasmiy sayti.
- www.stat.uz – O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat Statistika qo‘mitasining rasmiy sayti.

Ministry of Higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Tashkent Financial Institute

“Financial analysis” department

**“Financial analysis” subject is studied by the department to bachelor degree major 5230600 –“Finance”,
5230700- “Banking” on 3th course on 5th and 6th semesters**

EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL (TECHNOLOGICAL) PATTERN

Compiler: Ismailova M.M

Confirmed on the department’s meeting: minutes №1 from August, 24th, 2018

Head of the department: _____docent M.Raximov

Dean of the Faculty: _____docent K.Karimova

Head of the Educational-Methodical Department: _____docent T.Baymuratov

Note: The chart is made in duplicate. Copies are kept in the
department and educational-methodical department.

Weeks n/o	Themes of the subject (on the working study programm) and types of control (C.C., P.C., F.C.)	Ge ne ral ho urs on th e m es	Planned and real performed teaching load on types lesson and control forms:							Ge ner al ho urs do ne on the me	Main teachi ng literat ure on theme (on the basis of workin g progra mm) numbe r of order
			Lecture	Including, using handout materials	Control forms	Practical (seminar lesson)	Including, using Interactive methods	Control forms	Self study	Control forms	

		plan	p	r	p	r		p	r	p	r		p	r		Real	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	In 5 th semestr of 3-course																
1-4	Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject	26	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	10		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5, 6,7,9,1 1,13,14 ,16
5-6	Organization and information sources of the Financial analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5, 6,7,9,1 1,13,14 ,16
7-10	Analysis of enterprise operation activity	26	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	10		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7, 8,10, 12,14,1 5,17
11-13	Analysis of production cost and period expences	20	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7, 8,10, 12,14,1 5,17
14-16	Balance sheet analysis	22	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	10		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5, 6,7,9,1 1,13,14 ,16
17-18	Holiday																
19-20	Financial stability analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5, 6,7,9,1 1,13,14 ,16
21-22	Registration in register rating scores gathered by students	100,0 55,0 (36/36/50)	C.C. 34,0		10			P.C. 36,0		10			50				F.C. 30,0
	In 6 th semester of 3-course																
23-24	Creditworthiness analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7, 8,10, 13,15,1 6

25-26	Receivables and payables analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5, 6,7,9,1 1,13,14 ,16
27-30	Analysis of financial results and profitability	26	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	10		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7, 8,10, 12,14,1 5,17
31-32	Cash flow analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7, 8,10, 12,14,1 5
33-34	Own capital components and its analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7, 8,10, 13,15,1 6
35-36	Access and analysis of economical bankruptcy of enterprises	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5, 6,7,9,1 1,13,14 ,16
37-38	Reyting accesement of financial position of enterprises and its analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7, 8,10, 13,15,1 6
39-40	Forecasting of financial elements	12	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7, 8,10, 13,15,1 6
41-42	Registration in register rating scores gathered by students	100,0 55,0 (36/36/50)	C.C. 34,0		9			P.C. 36,0		9			50				F.C. 30,0
	Total	24 4 72/ 72/ 100	72		19			72		19			100				

Ministry of Higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Tashkent Financial Institute

“Financial analysis” department

“Financial analysis” subject is studied by the department to bachelor degree major 5230900 –“Accounting and audit (on real sector)” on 3th course on 5th and 6th semesters

EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL (TECHNOLOGICAL) PATTERN

Compiler: Xakimov B.J

Confirmed on the department’s meeting: minutes №1 from August, 24th, 2018

Head of the department: _____docent M.Raximov

Dean of the Faculty: _____docent K.Karimova

Head of the Educational-Methodical Department: _____docent T.Baymuratov

Note: The chart is made in duplicate. Copies are kept in the department and educational-methodical department.

Weeks n/o	Themes of the subject (on the working study programm) and types of control (C.C., P.C., F.C.)	Gene ral hours on them es	Planned and real performed teaching load on types lesson and control forms:														Gene ral hour s done on the me	Main teaching literature on theme (on the basis of working program m) number of order
			Lecture		Including, using handout materials		Control forms	Practical (seminar lesson)		Including, using Interactive methods		Control forms	Self study		Control forms			
		plan	p	r	p	r		p	R	p	r		p	r		Real		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	In 5 th semestr of 3-course																	
1-4	Theoretical basis of the financial analysis subject	38	12		4		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	12		4		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	14		Essay, self work, making tests, presenta tion		1,2,4,5,6, 7,9,11,13 ,14,16	
5-6	Organization and information sources of the financial analysis	20	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		Essay, self work, making tests, presenta tion		1,2,4,5,6, 7,9,11,13 ,14,16	

7-10	Analysis of enterprise operation activity	40	12		4		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	12		4		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	16		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7,8,10,12,14,15,17
11-13	Analysis of production cost and period expences	26	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	10		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7,8,10,12,14,15,17
14-16	Balance sheet analysis	28	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	12		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,13,14,16
16	Financial stability analysis	8	2		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	2		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing	4		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7,8,10,13,15,16
17-18	Holiday																
19	Financial stability analysis	6	2				Verbal, request, testing, writing	2				Verbal, request, testing, writing	2		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,13,14,16
20	Creditworthiness analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7,8,10,12,14,15,17
21-22	Registration in registering scores gathered by students	100,0 55,0 (54/54/72)	C.C. 34,0		16			P.C. 36,0		16			72				F.C. 30,0
	In 6 th semester of 3-course																
23-24	Receivables and payables analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,13,14,16

25-29	Analysis of financial results and profitability	32	10		3		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	10		3		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	12		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7,8,10,12,14,15,17
30-32	Cash flow analysis	20	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		2		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	8		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		2,3,4,7,8,10,12,14,15
33-34	Own capital components and its analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7,8,10,13,15,16
35-36	Access and analysis of economical bankruptcy of enterprises	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		1,2,4,5,6,7,9,11,13,14,16
37-38	Reyting accesement of financial position of enterprises and its analysis	14	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	6		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7,8,10,13,15,16
39-40	Forecasting of financial elements	12	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		1		Verbal, request, testing, writing.	4		Essay, self work, making tests, presentation		3,4,6,7,8,10,13,15,16
41-42	Registration in register rating scores gathered by students	100,0 55,0 (36/36/48)	C.C. 34,0		10			P.C. 36,0		10			48				F.C. 30,0
	Total	300 90/90/120	90		26			90		26			120				

HANDOUTS

Management and its essential elements

	Units that are in the system	Classification
Management	A set of modern principles, methods, tools, and forms aimed at improving the efficiency of the enterprise	Specific type of management activity, which can be accomplished by different methods, work organization and activity control
Control Object	Economic resources	All assets acquired by the entity, which are controlled by the entity, in the future, as well as for the purpose of earning income
Subjects of management	Leading staff, managers	Resources, expenses and income control
An important element of management	Planning	Defines the economic, current, and prospective indicators of the business entity on the activity, financial position, cash flow
An important element of management	Accounting	Provides the necessary information to a wide range of users on effective economic decisions on the business entity's performance, financial position, cash flow
An important element of management	Control (Audit)	Controls the compliance of the business entity with the information about the activity, financial position, cash flows to the requirements of owners, state and other subjects
An important element of management	Analysis	Provides analytical conclusions on information about activity indicators, financial position of the undertaking, information on cash flows, evaluates current and future development

		indicators and identifies key measures to improve them

Origin of financial analysis and their names in the process of historical development

Name	Definition
Balance theory	Because of studying balance information
Balance interpretation	Due to the need to evaluate periodic changes in indicators
Balance analysis	With the emergence of a need to assess the future, depending on the results achieved in the periodic changes or the richness of the opportunities
Report Analytics	Due to the increased number of financial reporting forms and the need to evaluate their reflective elements
Economic analysis	With the growth of demand for all economic changes
Social-economic analysis	With the emergence of a need to explore not only the economic aspect but also the social aspects of the scope of the issues studied
Economic activity analysis	Due to the demand for covering all aspects of economic activity
Financial and management analysis	It is in compliance with the financial and management accounting of accounting
Financial Analysis, Financial Reporting Analysis	It is in harmony with the system of professional and specialized sciences in the developed countries

Subject and object of financial analysis

Indicators	Definition	Classification
Subject of analysis	Periodic study using various sources of information, depending on the financial and economic activity of the undertakings, their effectiveness and effectiveness in the system of indicators,	Explaining economic changes
		An accurate assessment of the results
		Determine the capacity to increase productivity
		Justification of plans and management decisions

	relationships and factors, factors	
The object of analysis	The activity of economic entities and their structural subdivisions of different types of ownership (divisions, sexes, brigades), economic results, property and financial status, production, supply, sale, financial activity	Production and sale of products
		Use of resources
		Production costs and product cost
		Financial outcomes and financial status

Analysis Principles

Principles	Classification
The principle of the public interest approach	Classifies the economic, social, ecological and international policies and laws of the state in assessing economic events, the results of economic processes.
Science	Based on the theory of dialectical knowledge, it should take into account the requirements of economic laws of production development, to take into account the achievements of science and technology, best practices and the most advanced methods of economic research
Systematicity	The object being studied is a complex dynamic system and it should be considered that it consists of a number of small elements and their interconnection
Commitment	Requires detailed study of all the units, links and aspects of the object being analyzed and their interrelationships
Objectivity, accuracy and reliability	Reliable and verified analysis, which reflects the truth, should be based on reliable, verified and realistic information. Only then will the analysis be appropriate. That is why it is necessary to constantly improve the accounting, control (audit) at the enterprise
Impact	The analysis indicates that the direct

	intervention of the production process with its results should have a direct impact on the detection of reserves and errors and omissions
Planning	In accordance with this principle, the planning of the analytical work undertaken at enterprises indicates that it should be distributed among the implementers and monitored
Efficiency	It means that the cost of the analysis should be multiplied several times
Operativity	This principle requires clear and expeditious economic analysis, decision making and implementation
Democratic	It requires broad public participation in the analysis and involvement of the general public in the analysis of the results of the analysis

Stages of financial analysis

1-step	The object, purpose and tasks of the analysis are determined, an analysis plan is made
2- step	Indicators describing the object of the analysis are selected, sorted and systematized
3- step	The information required for analysis is collected and prepared (reliability testing, comparison is made)
4- step	The results of the economic activity are compared with the previous year, with the indicators of advanced enterprises
5- step	An omnidirectional analysis is performed and the units that are affected by the outcome are calculated
6- step	Unprecedented and future opportunities are identified to improve productivity
7- step	Given the impacts of various factors, the identified and unused capacity, the economic performance assessment is carried out and concrete measures are taken

Methods of analysis of volumes of sales of product (works and services) by comparison method

Comparison unit	Absolute change of indicator	Relative change in the indicator, %	Indicator index	The absolute expression of one percent change
Regarding the plan	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_r p_r$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_r p_r * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_r p_r$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_r p_r$
Last year ($\sum q_o' p_o'$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_o' p_o'$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_o' p_o' * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_o' p_o'$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_o' p_o'$
Compared to base year ($\sum q_b p_b$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_b p_b$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_b p_b * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_b p_b$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_b p_b$
Average network bandwidth ($\sum q_t p_t$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_t p_t$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_t p_t * 100 - 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_t p_t$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_t p_t$
Compared to advanced level ($\sum q_i p_i$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_i p_i$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_i p_i * 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_i p_i$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_i p_i$
Depending on the indifference ($\sum q_q p_q$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_q p_q$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_q p_q * 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_q p_q$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_q p_q$
In comparison with the foreign index ($\sum q_m p_m$)	$\sum q_x p_x - \sum q_m p_m$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_m p_m * 100$	$\sum q_x p_x / \sum q_m p_m$	$\sum \Delta q p \% * \sum q_m p_m$

Types, expression and classification of relative quantities

Comparison Types	Comparative Expression	Relative	Classification
Relative amounts of plan tasks	$K_{rv} = K_{jr} / K_o'y$		This year, the ratio of project performance (K_{jr}) to the previous year's or previous year's average ($K_o'y$) ratio
Relative amounts of the plan	$K_{rb} = K_h / K_r$		Actual achievement (K_h) ratio with (K_r) ratio
Relative amounts of dynamics	$K_{dn} = K_b / K_{bv}$		Economic indicators (K_b), (K_{bv}) have been described as relative changes over time
Structural relative	$K_{tn} = K_{ab} / K_{uh}$		The ratio of individual units

quantities		of the package being scanned (K_{ab}) to its total volume (K_{uh})
Relative amounts of coordination	$K_{kn} = K_{ab}/K_{bb}$	Describe the relative proportions of individual units within a collection (K_{ab} , K_{bb})
Intensive relative quantities	$K_{in} = K_{sm}/K_{tm}$	The ratio of cross-linked indicators (K_{sm} , K_{tm}) of different names
Objective and Regional Comparison	$K_{oh} = K_{xk}/K_{bxk}$ $K_{oh} = X_o/R_{bo}$	Relative quantities describe the relationship between the same name but different for objects or regions (K_{xk} , K_{bxk}), (X_o , R_{bo})
Relative amounts of efficiency	$K_{sn} = K_s/K_r$	Result (K_s) and resource (K_r), or the explicit expense category

Balancing the important types and their elements

Balance types	Statement	Character description
Accounting balance	$A = K + M$	Assets (A) = Equity (K) + Liabilities (M)
Goods Balance	$T_b + T_{i/ch} + T_{bk} = T_o + T_s + T_{bch}$	Commodity left at the beginning of the period (T_b) + Commodity output (T_i / T) + Other commodity income (T_{bk}) = Goods sold at the end of the period (T_o) + Commodity sales + Other commodity output (T_{bch})
Budget balance	$D = X$	Income (D) = Costs (X)
Currency balance	$V_b + V_k = V_o + V_{ch}$	Deposits at the beginning of the period (V_b) + Foreign exchange gain (V_k) = Currencies at the end of the period (V_o) + Currencies spent (V_{ch})
Balance of liabilities	$DM + (-) \text{ surplus (shortage)} = KM + (-) \text{ surplus (shortage)}$	Debtors' liabilities (DM) = Liabilities on credit (KM), Difference of accounts

		receivable liabilities (+, -)

Models and their structure

Balance	Models		
Accounting balance	Assets	Capital	Liabilities
$A=K+M$	$A=K+M$	$K=A-M$	$M=A-K$
Balance of Goods	Commodities left at the beginning of the period	Commodities left at the end of the period	Sold commodities
$T_b+T_{i/ch}+T_{bk}=T_o+T_s+T_{bch}$	$T_b=(T_o+T_s+T_{bch})-(T_{i/ch}+T_{bk})$	$T_o=(T_b+T_{i/ch}+T_{bk})-(T_s+T_{bch})$	$T_s=(T_b+T_{i/ch}+T_{bk})-(T_o+T_{bch})$
	Produced commodities	Other commodity income	Other commodity outcome
	$T_{i/ch}=(T_o+T_s+T_{bch})-(T_b+T_{bk})$	$T_{bk}=(T_o+T_s+T_{bch})-(T_b+T_{i/ch})$	$T_{bch}=(T_b+T_{i/ch}+T_{bk})-(T_o+T_s)$
Currency balance	Income from foreign exchange gains	Outcome from foreign exchange gains	Currencies remained at the end of the period
$V_b+V_k=V_o+V_{ch}$	$V_k=(V_o+V_{ch})-V_b$	$V_{ch}=(V_b+V_k)-V_o$	$V_o=(V_b+V_k)-V_{ch}$

Base and chain index on product volume

Quarters	I	II	III	IV
Quantity levels	$\Sigma q_1 r_1$	$\Sigma q_2 r_2$	$\Sigma q_3 r_3$	$\Sigma q_4 r_4$
Base index	-	$I_{q_{2/1}} = \frac{\Sigma q_2 p_1}{\Sigma q_1 p_1}$	$I_{q_{3/2}} = \frac{\Sigma q_3 p_1}{\Sigma q_2 p_1}$	$I_{q_{4/3}} = \frac{\Sigma q_4 p_1}{\Sigma q_3 p_1}$
Chain index	-	$\frac{\Sigma q_2 p_1}{\Sigma q_1 p_1}$	$\frac{\Sigma q_3 p_2}{\Sigma q_2 p_2}$	$\frac{\Sigma q_4 p_3}{\Sigma q_3 p_3}$

Ways to calculate the effects of factors

Indicators	Last year	The reporting year is conditional	Reporting year
Net sales of goods	Σq_{0r0}	Σq_{1r0}	Σq_{1r1}
Cost of production sold	Σq_{0s0}	Σq_{1s0}	Σq_{1s1}
Gross profit on sales	$\Sigma q_{0r0} - \Sigma q_{0s0}$	$\Sigma q_{1r0} - \Sigma q_{1s0}$	$\Sigma q_{1r1} - \Sigma q_{1s1}$
Sales profitability	$\Sigma q_{0r0} - \Sigma q_{0s0} / \Sigma q_{0r0}$	$\Sigma q_{1r0} - \Sigma q_{1s0} / \Sigma q_{1r0}$	$\Sigma q_{1r1} - \Sigma q_{1s1} / \Sigma q_{1r1}$
Impact of Sales Profit Gain Factor	x	x	$\Sigma q_{1r1} - \Sigma q_{1r0}$
Impact of quantitative factor on sales to gross profit	x	x	$\Sigma q_{1r0} - \Sigma q_{0r0}$
Impact of the sale profit on the gross profit	x	x	$\Sigma q_{1s1} - \Sigma q_{1s0}$

Methods of calculation of units of chain communication

Expression		Calculations of changeable units			
		Plan	Conditional 1	Conditional 2	Fact
$Q = \Sigma u$	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	$X_r * Y_r$	$X_x * Y_r$	x	$X_x * Y_x$
1	The impact of (x) the first factor	x	x	x	$X_x * Y_r - X_r * Y_r$
2	The impact of (y) the second factor	x	x	x	$X_x * Y_x - X_x * Y_r$
$Q = \Sigma u z$	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	$X_r * Y_r * Z_r$	$X_x * Y_r * Z_r$	$X_x * Y_x * Z_r$	$X_x * Y_x * Z_x$
1	The impact of (x) the first factor	x	x	x	$X_x * Y_r * Z_r - X_r * Y_r * Z_r$
2	The impact of (y) the second factor	x	x	x	$X_x * Y_x * Z_r - X_x * Y_r * Z_r$
3	The impact of (z) the third factor	x	x	x	$X_x * Y_x * Z_x - X_x * Y_x * Z_r$
$Q = x/y$	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	X_r / Y_r	X_x / Y_r	x	X_x / Y_x
1	The impact of (x) the first factor	x	x	x	$X_x / Y_r - X_r / Y_r$
2	The impact of (y) the second factor	x	x	x	$X_x / Y_x - X_x / Y_r$
$Q = z/x+u$	Total change $Q_x - Q_r$	$Z_r / X_r + Y_r$	$Z_x / X_r + Y_r$	$Z_x / X_x + Y_r$	$Z_x / X_x + Y_x$
1	The impact of (x) the first factor	x	x	x	$Z_x / X_r + Y_r - Z_r / X_r + Y_r$
2	The impact of (y) the second factor	x	x	x	$Z_x / X_x + Y_r - Z_x / X_r + Y_r$
3	The impact of (z) the third factor	x	x	x	$Z_x / X_x + Y_x - Z_x / X_x + Y_r$

Methods of analysis of effects of factors affecting the product size

	Indicators	Last year	Reporting year	Difference +,-	Increase. %
	Volume of goods (works, services), mln UZS	Q0	Q1	ΔQ	$Q1/Q0 * 100 - 100$
	Average	A0	A1	ΔA	$A1/Q0 * 100 - 100$

	annual value of fixed assets, UZS mln				
	Return on fixed assets (fund reversal), UZS	F0	F1	ΔF	$(Q1/A1)/(Q0/A0)/100-100$
	Factors Effect	x	x	x	X
1	Impact of change in average annual value of fixed assets, UZS mln	$\Delta A * F0 =$		ΔA_t	X
,2	Effect of change in basic assets, mln. UZS	$\Delta F * A1 =$		ΔF_t	x

Methods of calculation of factors affecting the resultant outcome

Indicators	Relative growth of factors, %	Difference from previous account, %	Factors Effect
The increase of first factor (A)	$A\%(A1/A0*100)$	$A\%-100=Qa$	$Qa*Qr$
The increase of second factor (B)	$B\%(B1/B0*100)$	$B\%-A\%=Qb$	$Qb*Qr$
The increase of third factor (C)	$C\%(C1/C0*100)$	$C\%-B\%=Qc$	$Qc*Qr$
The increase of fourth factor (D)	$D\%(D1/D0*100)$	$D\%-C\%=Qd$	$Qd*Qr$
Changes in the result indicator	$Qx-Qr=(QA*Qr)+(Qb*Qr)+(Qc*Qr)+(Qd*Qr)$		

The method of applying the absolute difference method when the number of units affecting the result is three

	Indicators	Last year	Reporting year	Difference +,-	Increase. %
	2	3	4	5(4-3)	6(4/3*100-100)
	Result (Q=X*Y*Z)	Q0	Q1	ΔQ	$Q1/Q0*100-100$
	First Impact Unit	X0	X1	ΔX	$X1/X0*100-100$
	Second Impact Unit	Y0	Y1	ΔY	$Y1/Y0*100-100$
	Third Impact Unit	Z0	Z1	ΔZ	$Z1/Z0*100-100$
	Calculation of the effects of factors	x		x	X
1	The first factor to calculate the effectiveness of the calculation	$\Delta X*Y_r*Z_r$		ΔQ_x	X
.2	The second factor to calculate the effectiveness of the calculation	$\Delta Y*X_x*Z_r$		ΔQ_y	X
.3	The third factor to calculate the effectiveness of the calculation	$\Delta Z*Y_x*X_x$		ΔQ_z	X

Integral model

Models	Define effect of factor
$f = xy$	$A_{fx} + A_{fy} = A_f$
X effect of factor	$A_{fx} = A_{xy0} + 1 / 2A_xA_y$, or $A_{fx} = 1 / 2A_x (y_0 + y_1)$
U effect of factor	$A_{fy} = A_{yx0} + 1 / 2A_xA_y$, or $A_{fy} = 1 / 2A_y (x_0 + x_1)$
$z.*=F$	$A_{fx} + A_{fy} + A_{fz} = A_f$
X effect of factor	$A_{fx} = 1 / 2A_x (y_0z_1 + y_1z_0) + 1 / 3A_xA_yA_z$;
U effect of factor	$A_{fy} = 1 / 2A_y (x_0z_1 + x_1z_0) + 1 / 3A_xA_yA_z$;
Z effect of factor	$A_{fz} = 1 / 2A_z (x_0y_1 + x_1y_0) + 1 / 3A_xA_yA_z$.

$f = xyzq$	$A_{fx} + A_{fy} + A_{fz} + A_f = A_f$
X effect of factor	$A_{fx} = 1 / 6A_x * [3q_0 * y_0 * z_0 + y_1 * q_0 (z_1 + a_z) + q_1 * z_0 (y_1 + moon) + z_1 * y_0 (q_1 + A_q)] + A_x * Moon * A_z * A_q / 4;$
U effect of factor	$(X_1 + A_x) + z_1 * x_0 (q_1 + A_q)] + A_x * Month * A_z * A_q / 4; 1 / 6A_y * [3q_0 * x_0 * z_0 + x_1 * q_0 (z_1 + A_z) + q_1 * z_0$
Z effect of factor	$f_z = 1 / 6A_z * [3q_0 * x_0 * y_0 + x_0 * q_1 (y_1 + moon) + y_1 * q_0 (x_1 + A_x) + X_1 * y_0 (q_1 + A_q)] + A_x * Month * A_z * A_q / 4;$
q effect of factor	$(X_1 + A_x) + X_1 * y_0 (z_1 + A_z)] + A_x * Moon * A_z * A_q / 4 * A_1 / 4A_q * [3z_0 * x_0 * y_0 + x_0 * z_1 (y_1 + moon) + y_1 * z_0$

Divisible and mix modelscalculation of factor effect

Difference sign	Internal financial analysis	External financial analysis
1	2	3
1. On the subject	A comprehensive analysis of the firm's financial results, financial condition and cash flows	Company and company's financial result, financial position, investment attractiveness, economic vulnerability, rating assessment, creditworthiness
2. By Subject	Company and its employees	A wide range of people interested in companies and companies
3.Installation	General, company and company internal regulations, regulations	The General Regulations are governed by the rules

4. Goal	Determination and establishment of internal capacities on financial performance, financial position, optimal cash flow, business efficiency		Financial performance, financial position, investment attractiveness, cost-effectiveness and rating of the company and the company, manage the interests and interests of external parties	
5. Information: consumers	Only this company, company management staff, managers		Subjects of external analysis	
6. On the merits	Analyze conventional, mathematical, special methods		Special methods of financial analysis	
7. Data acquisition	Extensive data acquisition options		Data accessibility limited (only through formal financial reporting)	
8. The Benefits of Review Results	It is more profitable for itself		The company and the companies are profitable for itself and for a group of outsiders	
10. Tasking of tasks	Tasking is only for the management of the enterprise.		The solution of tasks also serves both internal and external analysis subjects	
11. Organization of analysis	It is optimally formed for more companies and companies		Optimized for external analysis subjects	
Balance sheet asset	At the beginning of the reporting period	At the end of the reporting period	Difference + G	Growth, %
1	2	3	4 (3-2)	5 (3/2) * 100-100
Active				
Long-term assets	UM0	Uml	Uml-UM0	Uml / UM0 * 100-100
Current assets	JA0	JA1	JA1-JA1	JA1 / JA1 * 100-100
Total amount	A0	Get it	Al-A0	Al / A0 * 100-100

Passive				
Own source of funds	$O'M_0$	O_m	$I-O \$ O O$	$O'M_1 / O'M_0 * 100-100$
Obligations	M_0	M_1	M_1-M_0	$M_1 / M_0 * 100-100$
Passive total	P_0	P_1	P_1-P_0	$P_1 / P_0 * 100-100$

Vertical analysis of accounting balance

Balance articles	Last year		Reported year		Difference	
	Do not sum up	%	Do not sum up	%	Do not sum up	%
1	2	3	4	5	6 (4-2)	7 (5-3)
Active						
Long-term assets	UM_0	$UM / A_0 * 100$	U_{m1}	$U_{m1} / A_1 * 100$	UM_0	U_{m1} / UM_0
Current assets	JA_0	$JA_0 / A_0 * 100$	JA_1	$JA_1 / A_1 * 100$	JA_1-JA_0	JA_1 / JA_0
Total amount	A_0	100	Get it	100	A_1-A_0	A_1 / A_0
Passive						
settings la1J*o £ £	$O'M_0$	$O'M_0 / P_0 * 100$	O_m	$O'M_1 / P_1 * 100$	$OM_1-O'M_0$	$O'M_1 / O'M_0$
Obligations	M_0	$M_0 / P_0 * 100$	M_1	$M_1 / P_1 * 100$	M_1-M_0	M_1 / M_0
Passive total	P_0	100	P_1	100	P_1-P_0	P_1 / P_0

Years	Autonomy coefficient	Change +, -			
		Compared to previous year		Relative to the Basis era	
		summa	%	Do not	%

				sum up	
2014	K1	x	x	x	x
2015	K2	K2-K1	K2 / K1	K2-K1	K2 / K1
2016	K3	K3-K2	K3 / K2	K3-K1	K3 / K1
2017	K4	K4-K3	K4 / K3	K4-K1	K4 / K1
2018	K5	K5-K4	K5 / K4	K5-K1	K5 / K1

Analysis of changes in financial performance compared to previous years

Display little ones	Benefits		Sales revenue		Amount of assets	
	Previous year relative to	Basis era relative to	Previous year relative to	Basis era relative to	Compared to previous year	Basis era relative to
Absolute expression						
2014	F0	x	ST0	x	A0	x
2015	F1-F0	F1-F0	ST1-ST0	ST1-ST0	A1-A0	A1-A0
2016	F2-F1	F2-F0	ST2-ST1	ST2-ST0	A2-A1	A2-A0
2017	F3-F2	F3-F0	ST3-ST2	ST3-ST0	A3-A2	A3-A0
2018	F4-F3	F4-F0	ST4-ST3	ST4-ST0	A4-A3	A4-A0
Relative expression						
2014	F0	x	ST0	x	A0	x
2015	F1 / F0	F1 / F0	ST1 / ST0	ST1 / ST0	A1 / A0	A1 / A0
2016	F2 / F1	F2 / F0	ST2 / ST1	ST2 / ST0	A2 / A1	A2 / A0
2017	F3 / F2	F3 / F0	ST3 / ST2	ST3 / ST0	A3 / A2	A3 / A0
2018	F4 / F3	F4 / F0	ST4 / ST3	ST4 / ST0	A4 / A3	A4 / A0

And the ability to 'catch up liquidity

Coefficients	Definition of formula	Unity expression	Note
Payment Indicators			
Absolute paying capacity	$PM + QMMQ / TM$	PM funds CGM - short-term financial investments TM-Payment liabilities	
Interim paying capacity	$PM + QMMQ + DM / TM$	DM-accountant liabilities	O the term 'passing liabilities deductible
Total solvency	$PM + QMMQ + DM + INVENTORY / TM$	INVENTORY-branded material reserves	
Liquidity indicators			
Current	$A1-P1 \text{ or } A1 / P1 > =$	$A1 = PM + QMMQ$	$P1 = KM$ (credit .mjb.)
Short term	$A2-P1 \text{ or } A2 / P2 > =$	$A2 = DM$	$P2 = KMKQ$ (Short-term loans and borrowed funds)
Long term	$A3-P3 \text{ or } A3 / P3 > =$	$A3 = INVENTORY$	$P3 = PPI$ (Long TermLoans and Payables
Dimi	$P4-A4 \text{ or } P4 / A4 > =$	$A4 = UMA$	$P4 = O' MM$ (Self mabla.manbayi)

Coefficients	Definition of formula	Unity expression
Financial obscurity coefficient	UMM / BJ	IPC resources source BJ-total (passive) total

Own and debt ratio ratio	IPC / Maj	Major Liability
Financial fraud coefficient	BJ / OMM	
Movement coefficient of own capital	O ' MM + UMKQ- UMA / UMM	Long-term loans and borrowings of NBU UMA - long-term assets
Coefficient of consolidation of loan proceeds	Maj / BJ	
Debt and equity ratio coefficient	Maj / OCM	

Financial results include a garden full of indicators

Coefficients	Detection	Union Expression
Balance profitability (profitability) coefficient	Dar (SF) / A	Narrow-income SF-net profit A-average annual value of assets
Private Equity Profitability Coefficient	Dar (SF) / XK	XK-Hussian Capital
Profitability (profitability) ratio of debt capital	Dar (SF) / QK	Equity Loan Capital
Profitability (profitability) ratio of net assets	Dar (SF) / SA	SA-The average annual value of the net asset

Coefficients	The Antibody Fracture	Character description
ROA Coefficient - Indicator of the amount of profit corresponding to the total amount of assets	$ROA = \frac{SF + F \times (1 - Ss)}{JA}$	SF Net Profit F- Interest Rate Ss - Tax Rate% JA Total Assets
ROE coefficient is the indicator of private equity	$ROE = \frac{Sf}{Ak} \times 100$	Ak-Aksionerlik apitali

ROLC Coefficient - Investing Capital Indicator.	$ROLC = \frac{Sf + F \times (1Ss)}{Umm + Ak}$	Umm is a long-term commitment

Market activity parameters and their identification

Coefficients	Detection	Union Expression
Profitability of the campaign	SFa / Abn	SF is a net profit of one share, the market price of one block of shares
Usage efficiency ratio	Name / Ann or Name / Abq	Ad-one action to correct the amount of dividend Ann nominal value of one share (in determining nominal profits) Market value of one abk-action (in determining the actual benefit rate)
The rate of exchange rate fluctuation	$Asb-Aob / Ann$	Market price of one share is the price of buying stock
Dividend coefficient	D / SF	D-Paid-in dividends SF-net profit

Coefficient	Detection	Union Expression
Turnover of total assets	$MSST / A$	MSST Product Sales Net Sale
Turnover of long-term assets	$MSST / UMA$	UMA - Long-term assets
Current assets turnover	$MSST / JA$	JA-Jori jacks
INVENTORY turnover	$MSST / INVENTORY$	INVENTORY-branded material reserves

Ready product rotation	MSST / TM	TM-Ready product
Turnover of goods	MSST / T	T-Products
Turnover of accounts receivable	MSST / DM	Debtor Obligations
Turnover of credit liabilities	SMICHT / KM	SMICHT Selling Output Cost

t / r	Financials analysis Subjects	Interests of the subject	Funds spent	Compensation
1.	Enterprise employees	Company and company 's financial status, as a result of which the financial results of the NBKR will be deducted from the analysis of cash assets, as well as information on their future changes	Physical and mental potential orientation	Different forms of wages and ragbatl infections
2.	Investors	Investors are exposed to the risks associated with the investment, from the knowledge that helps the business entity to assess the ability to pay dividends and determine whether or not to purchase, maintain or sell shares	Private equity, capital investment	Dividend, Share,

3.	Auditors	The correctness of the reporting forms to be disclosed on legal basis and the firm's ability to reflect the internal capacities of improving the financial standing of the company, protecting the interests of owners	Practical solutions and recommendations	Cost of auditors' services
4.	Higher organizations	Studying the movement and effectiveness of the tangible and financial resources	Assistance in practical and financial support	Share the result of the activity
5.	Taxes offices	Examining the status, movement, and effectiveness of resources on compulsory payments, taxes and deductions	Through the care of society	Complete and timely collection of taxes, fees and salaries
6.	Insurance agencies	The company is responsible for protecting and protecting the property of the company from various risks	Obtain insurance policies	Insurance payments
7.	Suppliers of goods	Establishment of contractual relationships, fulfillment of obligations of the parties, payment	Providing branded material	INVENTORY's agreed costly

		observe discipline, learn about the status of pay	be given	to have the value
8.	And buyer order ar	Finding information about firms and firms' financial and economic capacities on preventing business incidents	Reliable trading partnerships on sales of products (works, services)	Product (Job. services) agreed costly

				value to be
	Creditors	Studying the information that allows them to determine whether their loans and interest are paid on time	Reduction of loans and borrowings	Percentage of loans and borrowings
IO	Community	All aspects of enterprise activity	Through the influence of the interests of the church in the enterprise's activity, through its influence on all its segments	Public benefits WAKE Bakery will be provided

Financial reporting forms and their information

Reporting Forms			
Accounting balance	Profit and loss reports	Capital reporting	Cash Flow Statement
It provides information on economic resources, liquidity and solvency, and obtaining information on the entity's ability to substitute for capital investment	Returns the positive balance of cash flows, outcomes, and profitability of resources	Evaluating the operational, financial and investment performance of the entity, the ability to make cash flows to the enterprise allows the entity to assess the necessity of these funds	Valuation of net assets of Korho, assessment of solvency and liquidity, obtaining information on efficient cash management

Types of Accounting Balance

Accounting balance is calculated according to the time elapsed				
Establishment balance	Current balances	Stop balance	Balance the balance	Merge balance
It is crushed during the establishment of the enterprise.	The company uninterrupted activities, in the law defined in time fracture	Enterprise when finished fracture	Large enterprise is at the time of division into several small enterprises	Several businesses are merged into an enterprise
Balance of information size				
One-time		Collapse balances		
The one-off balance is based on the current account for only one company.		The crash balance is based on one-time balances and reflects the economic resources of the associations (ministries, committees, and so forth).		
A		According to the object of reproduction		
Independent balance		Separate balance		
An independent balance is composed of all entities that are legal entities.		Separate balance is formed by structural subdivisions of the enterprise (branches, divisions, affiliates and dependent farms, etc.).		
A		According to the object of reproduction		
Balance-brutto		Balance netto		
Balance is the regulator		The amount of regulators is deducted from the total amount of the balance.		

Changes in Accounting Balance

On balance		Changes in	
$A + X1 = P + X1$	$A - X2 = P - X2$	$A + X3 - X4 = p$	$A = P + X4 - X4$

Both active and passive parties increase	The asset side also loses passivity	Increase and decrease are observed on the active side	Increase and decrease are observed in the passive direction
The amount of balance increases	The amount of balance is reduced	Balance sum does not change	Balance sum does not change

The classification of the accounting balance sheet asset

Active		ar (A)	
Long-term assets (UMA)		Current Assets (JA)	
Non - financial long - term assets (MBUMA)	Financial Long Term Assets (MUMA)	Non - financial current assets (MBJA)	Financial Current Assets (MJA)
Non-monetary assets (PKBM)			Monetary assets (PKM)
Depreciable Assets (QFS)	Liquid Assets (LA)		

Classification of passive balance of accounting balance

Passive (P)			
Domestic Capital Resources (UMM)	Obligations (M)		
Private Equity	Long-term loans and borrowings (UM)	Short-term loans and borrowings (KM)	Crediting liability (K)
Permanent liabilities (DP)	M	foreign currency liabilities (MP)	

The structure of the balance sheet items of property ownership on Franchising

Property	Owned property	Lending	Total

		property	
Non-monetary Property (PKB) = MBUMA + MUMA + MBJA	XK (PKB)	JV (PKB)	PKB
Monetary Property (PK) = MJA	XK (PK)	QK (PK)	PK
Total property	XK	QK	A

Changes in Accounting Balance Sheets

Property	We have debts per capita	Private property	Lending property	Debit balance at the end of the period	Growth rate
Loan balance per period	Ab	XKb	QKb	-	-
Non-monetary Property (PSHBM)	PSHBMb	<XK (PKB)	<QK (PKB)	PSHBMo	<PSHBM
Monetary Property (PSHM)	PSHMB	<XK (PK)	<QK (PK)	PSHMo	<PSHM
Credit balance at the end of the period	-	XKo	QKo	Ao	-
Growth rate	-	<XK	<QK	-	<A

Elements of accounting balance and their classification

Accounting balance controls	Description	Disorder
Assets	Controlled by the entity is the economic resources derived from previous operations to earn income	Long-term assets:
		- Basic Tools:

	from them	- Non-material assets
		- Long-term investments
		- Installation equipment
		- Capital investments
		Current assets:
		- Material stock
		-The accusers
		- Funds
		- Short-term investment
Private Equity (Capital)	Subrogation assets are assets after deducting the liabilities	Own source:
		Charter capital
		Equity capital
		Reserve capital
		Undistributed benefits
		Targeted earnings
		Future payments reserve
Obligations	In the interest of another person (creditor), the person (the debtor) is obliged to do certain work, such as transfer of property, performance of work, payment of money and other obligations or to abstain from certain actions, and the creditor is entitled to execute his obligations from the debtor	Long term liabilities
		Current liabilities

Gross Financial Results of Sales (YAMm)

Net Profit from Sales of Goods (Work, Service) (St)

Cost of sold product (works, services) (Tn)

Results of financial activity (MMF)

Financial activity comes from yacht revenues (Mfd)

Financial activity yachts (MFX)

Accidental (Extraordinary) Profit or Loss (Tf) (Tz)

Net Profit (Sf)	=	Total financial revenue up to taxpayer Y.	-	Taxes and deductions (S)

Undistributed Benefit (Tmf)	=	Net Profit (Sf)	-	Switches (DV)

drawing Indicators of the financial results of the enterprise and ways of their identification

Oh by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

National accounting standards listed in the approved list

No	Name of the standard	Validation Date
NAS 0	Conceptual Framework for Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements	August 24, 1998
NAS 1	Accounting policy and financial reporting	August 24, 1998
NAS 2	Income from major business activities	September 4, 1998
NAS 3	Financial Reports	September 4, 1998
NAS 4	Commodity stocks	August 28, 1998
NAS 5	Basic tools	January 30, 2004
NAS 6	Rent account	July 2, 2004
NAS 7	Intangible assets	July 7, 2005
NAS 8	Accounting for investments in consolidated financial statements and associates	October 26, 1999

NAS 9	Bulletin of the Welfare	January 6, 1998
NAS 10	Government subsidy accounts and government support information	December 13, 1998
NAS 11	Costs of scientific research and experimental development	January 6, 1998
NAS 12	Accounting for Financial Investments	January 26, 1999
NAS 14	Private Equity Report	April 17, 2004
NAS 15	Accounting balance	2003 y. March 20
NAS 16	Unforeseen cases of economic activity after the date of accounting balance sheet and occurrence	January 1, 1999
NAS 17	Capital Construction Contract Contracts	From January 1, 1999
NAS 19	Organization and conduction of inventory	November 2, 1999
NAS 20	On Simplified Accounting and Reporting by Small Entrepreneurship Entities	January 24, 2000
NAS 21	Accounting and bookkeeping of economic and business accounting	October 23, 2002
NAS 22	Calculation of assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency	2004 May 31
NAS 23	Formation of financial reporting in reorganization	July 7, 2005
NAS 24	Debt settlement expense	August 28, 2009

TSPF and their implementation

No	Surname, name, patronymic name	Accepted date
IFRS1	Presentation of financial statements	01/01/75 y.
IFRS2	Toavr material reserves	01.01.76 y
IFRS 3	Consolidated Financial Statements	01.01.77 y.
IFRS4	Depreciation Calculator	01.01.77 y.

IFRS 5	Disclosure of relevant information in the financial statements	01.01.77 y.
IFRS6	Impact of price changes on accounts and accounts	01.01.78 y.
IFRS 7	Cash Flow Statement	01.01.79 y
IFRS8	Account Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	01.01.79 y
IFRS 9	Costs for research and development	01/01/80 y
IFRS 10	Post-Report Events	01/01/80 y
IFRS 11	Construction contracts	01/01/80 y
IFRS 12	Income taxes	01.01.81 y
IFRS 13	Presentation of circulating assets and short-term liabilities.	01.01.81 y
IFRS 14	Segmental report	01.01.83 y.
IFRS 15	Information that influences ratings changes	01.01.83 y.
IFRS 16	Basic tools	01.01.83 y.
IFRS 17	Rent	01.01.83 y.
IFRS18	Income from regular business activities	01.01.84 y.
IFRS 19	Employee Income	01.01.85 y.
IFRS 20	Recognition of State grants and disclosure of state aid	01.01.84 y.
IFRS21	Effects of exchange rate changes	01.01.85 y.
IFRS 22	Merge Companies	01.01.85 y.
IFRS 23	Expenses for debt	01.01.86 y.
IFRS24	Disclosure of information about related parties	01.01.86 y.
IFRS 25	Investment Accounting	01.01.87 y.
IFRS26	Accounting and reporting on pension systems	01.01.88 y.
IFRS 27	Separate financial statements	01/01/90 y

IFRS28	Investments in business entities and joint ventures	01/01/90 y
IFRS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	01/01/90 y
IFRS 30	Disclosure of financial records of banks and other financial institutions	01.01.91 y.
IFRS 31	-	01.01.92 y.

IFRS32	Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation of information	01.01.96 y.
IFRS 33	Benefits for a campaign	01.01.98 y.
IFRS 34	Interim Financial Reports	01.01.99 y.
IFRS 35	Financial accounting at end	01.01.99 y.
IFRS 36	Impairment of Assets	01/07/99 y
IFRS 37	Reserves, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	01/07/99 y
IFRS38	Non-material asset	01/07/99 y
IFRS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Evaluation	01/01/01 y.
IFRS 40	Investment property	01/01/01 y.
IFRS41	Agricultural account	01.01.02 y.

Classification aspects of basic tools

	Classification aspects
Basic tools	fixed assets - tangible assets held for use by the enterprise for long-term economic activity in the course of production, works or services, or for the use of administrative and socio-cultural tasks

Depreciation	value of depreciation in the form of regular distribution and transfer of the amortized cost of an asset into the cost of the goods (works, services), based on the function of the fixed assets during the useful life
Useful service life	the amount of goods (works and services) that an entity expects to use for the asset, or the entity intends to use the asset. The duration of useful life for fixed assets included in commissioning, completion, completion, modernization and technical re-equipment of equipment, complete with construction, completion of these works is included is the period of time when the enterprise expects the basic means to be used, or the amount of goods (works, services) that the enterprise expects to obtain from the use of these fixed assets
Initial value	with respect to taxes, fees and charges applicable to the supply and installation, installation, start-up and other expenses that are directly related to the payment of taxes paid and non-indemnified tax (s) the cost of repairs (construction and completion) of fixed assets or the cost of procurement
Current value	the amount of the underlying market value of a specific date or the amount sufficient to make the arrangement between the independent parties willing to engage in a transaction,
Balance (balance)	the basis of deducting the accumulated amortization sum

value	initial (recovery) value of instruments
Stop value	the estimated amount of assets that will be deducted at the end of the expected useful life at the end of the expected useful life,

The classification of non-material assets

	Classification aspects
Intangible assets	for the purpose of their utilization by the enterprise of their production, works, services or sale of goods, or for long-term maintenance of administrative or other functions, the property of which does not have

	material and material value
Depreciation	systematic distribution and introduction of the amortized cost of an intangible asset during the useful life of the product (works, services) at the cost or the costs of the service
Amortized value	the amount of initial (recovery) value of the asset, deducting the estimated value (estimated)
Useful service life	the amount of goods (works and services) that the enterprise intends to use for the asset or intended to receive the enterprise from the use of this asset
Starting value	actual costs of creation (development) or purchase of intangible assets (value of monetary funds or their equivalents or current value of other payments), including taxes paid and non-refundable, as well as other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use for its intended use
Stop value	the estimated (assessed) amount of the asset that is expected to be received at the end of the asset's useful life at the end of its useful life, with the deduction of expected costs for the disposal of an intangible asset
Current value	the amount of intangible assets carried at market rates at the determined date, or the amount sufficient for the purchase of an asset or fulfillment of the obligations in the transaction between the independent parties willing to engage in a transaction
Residual value	the amount determined as the difference between the initial (recovery) value and the amortized amount reflected in the intangible asset financial statement (balance sheet)

Active market	The buyers and sellers will be able to find interested vendors and buyers who have the same type (same) status at any time, and would like to disclose pricing information(unrivaled) market
The absolute right	this is a property right which may only be granted to a third party by the holder or with his consent in the manner prescribed by law

Fixed assets and intangible assets, their effective use important issues of analysis

Topics of the analysis	System of indicators to be studied	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis
Analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets and their theoretical aspects	Theoretical, methodological bases of analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets	Describes the description, classification, analysis tasks, sources of information	Modern definition, classification, analysis, content, functions, sources of information are described
Fundamental assets and intangible assets, warranty analysis	Fixed assets and Intangible assets ratio, Fixed assets and intangible assets ratio	Analysis of basic assets and intangible assets, analysis and analysis of its dynamics	Commitment and measures to increase armed resistance
Analysis of fixed assets and intangible assets	Income ratio of fixed assets and intangible assets, The breakdown of fixed assets and intangible assets, Qualitative characteristics of fixed assets and intangible assets	Movement of fixed assets and intangible assets evaluating their performance, analyzing trends and changing trends	Measures to improve performance indicators will be considered

Analysis of fixed assets and non-material assets	Depreciation coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets, Sufficient coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets	Fixed assets and intangible assets, change their position and change trends will be evaluated	Status measures to improve their performance
An analysis of the effectiveness of fixed assets and intangible assets	Replacement of fixed assets and non-current assets, Indicators of fixed assets and inventories	The analysis of the impact of the main assets and non-material assets on their conversion, their variability and product size is analyzed	Measures to improve efficiency
An analysis of profitability of fixed assets and intangible assets	Profitability indicators of fixed assets and intangible assets	Factors affecting the utilization of fixed assets and intangible assets and their impact are assessed.	Improve profitability

t / r	Indicators	By the indicator thousand detection	Character description
1	Fixed assets and non-material assets coefficient (TT, Tn)	$Ta = Av / Im$ $Tn = Na / Im$	BC-o 'average annual value of fixed assets The average annual value of non-material assets
2	Coefficient of use of fixed assets and intangible assets (Qa, Qn)	$Qa = Av / X$ $Qn = Na / X$	Im-production area X-The maximum number of employees

3	Income ratio of fixed assets and intangible assets (Ka, Kn)	$Ka = Avk / Avo$ $Kn = Nak / Nao$	Value of fixed assets as of the end of the year Avo-capital assets at the end of the year Cash-entering intangible assets Value of intangible assets at the end of the year
4	The breakdown coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets (CHa, CHn)	$CHa = Avch / Avb$ $CHn = Nach / Nab$	Amount of fixed assets used at the end of the year The net amount of intangible assets Nominal value of intangible assets at the beginning of the year
5	Qualitative characteristics of fixed assets and intangible assets (As, Ns)	$As = Avk / Avch$ $Ns = Nak / Nach$	
6	Depreciation coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets (Kea, Ken)	$Kea = Ave / Avd$ $Ken = Nae / Nad$	Ave-based tools and equipment depreciation value Avd-start 'diarrhea' Intangible Assets Intangible assets are initially set at intangible assets
7	Sufficient coefficient of fixed assets and intangible assets (Kyaa, Kyan)	$Kyaa = Aug / Avd$ $Kyan = Naq / Nad$	Avg - Residual value of property, plant and equipment Strength of intangible assets
8	Replacement of fixed assets and non-current assets (Aq, Nq)	$Aq = Mx / Avo$ $Nq = Mx / Nao$	Mx product size Avo - average annual value of basic vehicles The average annual value of non-material assets
9	Indicators of fixed assets and property assets (AS, Ns)	$As = Avo / Mx$ $Ns = NaO / Mx$	
10	Basic tools and intangible assets profitability indications (Ra, Rn)	$Ra = SF / Avo$ $Rn = SF / Nao$	The pure profit

Material resources and their efficient use are crucial issues

Topics of the analysis	It will be released The parameters system	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis
Objectives of the material analysis and the sources of information	Theoretical and methodological bases of material researches analysis	Describes the description, classification, analysis tasks, sources of information	Modern definition, classification, content, functions, sources of information are described
Evaluation of material resources availability	Material resources sustenance coefficient	The status, change, dynamics of supply of material resources are assessed	In the case of material supplies, measures are taken to improve it
Analysis of material resources efficiency	Return to material resources, material capacity coefficient	Evaluating the effectiveness of financial resources and their impact on the output of the product	Material resources and their efficient use are identified and measures taken
Material Reforms rotation analysis	Material resurs rotation coefficients	Material resources are assessed for their value, their return level, and business activity	The current situation of material resources and its further improvement will be considered

Material resources and their		effective foy	Drug Analysis Indicators
t / r	Indicators	Indicators in detection	Character description
1	Material Resource Rationing (Tmr)	$Tmr = Mrx / Mrz$	Providing Real-Time Resources The Necessity of Material Resources
2	Material Resistance Capacity (Smr)	$Smr = X / Mx$	Im-production area X-The maximum number of employees

3	Return to material	$Q_{mr} = MM_x / X$	
4	Financing coefficient (Km1, Km2) of material resources (at own expense and debt)	$Km1 = OMM - UMA / Mr$ $Km2 = QM - OMM / Md$	IPO is the source of its own funds MAC - long-term assets QM-borrowed funds
5	Coefficient of emissions from material resources (MRch)	$MRch = Mrch / MRs$	Disposal of material substance exhausted Mrs - Cost of material resources

6	Material Reversibility Ratio (MRa)	$MRa = ST / Mrq$	St-Sale Revenues of Mr Material Resources
7	The share of imported raw materials in the structure of material resources (MRi)	$MRi = Mri / Mrj$	The value of the material imported from the magic A total of material resources
8	The share of localized material resources (MDGs)	$MRm = Mrm / Mrj$	MR - value of localized material resources
9	The share of out-of-production use of material resources (MRt)	$MRt = Mrt / Mru$	The value of material resources used outside the scope of MRM Cost of material resources used in common
10	The share of material resources in INVENTORY (MRz)	$MRz = Mr / INVENTORY$	INVENTORY-material inventories value of material resources

The importance of labor resources and their efficient use analysis is important issues

Topics of the analysis	It will be released The parameters system	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis

Objectives and sources of information for the study of labor resources and their effective use	Theoretical and methodological bases of labor resources and their efficient use analysis are categorized	Definition, classification, analysis tasks, and information sources	Modern definition, classification, content, functions, sources of information are described
An analysis of the labor resources supply of the enterprise	Structure of labor and their employment , coefficient of labor supply supply	The study of labor resources will be studied in different constituencies and will be studied in absolute and relative variables	Structural study of labor resources is seen as an important element of effective employee labor
Workforce outcomes and employee qualifications	Movement of employees (employment, dismissal level), unemployment, qualification	Personnel performance and its quality indicators are assessed	Measures to ensure qualitative changes in staff mobility are considered
Analysis of Employee Time Usage and Reasons for Change	Indicators of the level of use of the working time fund	The number of workers o ' change, He worked for a worker days o change, Business day the duration of the change	Measures to effectively utilize the work fund, prevent vacancies, and prevent various losses during work hours
Labor productivity	Workshops and	One employee	Working efficiency

Analysis	Indicators of effective use of time fund	labor flour, A worker 's labor, One day of labor, One hour of labor	composition measures will be taken to increase it by evaluating its indicators

Analysis of factors affecting labor productivity of industrial workers	Indicator of labor productivity of industrial workers	Changes in the Structure of Employees in the Structure of Industrial Production Employees, Evaluating the Effects of Changes in Employee's Labor Changes	There is an opportunity for employees to manage their workforce and units that impact on their change
An analysis of factors affecting worker productivity	Labor productivity index of a worker	Labor efficiency and worker has worked during the year to change the average person; working day duration; the impact of the employee's hourly operating performance	The worker's wellbeing and the measures to increase it are established
Product Performance Analysis	Indication of the product life cycle timeout	The product's work capacity, its change, and the reasons for the change are studied	Measures will be taken to optimize labor costs
Analysis of labor factors affecting product size	The average number of employees, the number of days worked by a worker, the length of the working day, the average hourly rate of labor	Factor analysis of impacts on product size is carried out, impact levels are calculated	Measures to encourage labor factors are assessed by evaluating the impact of the impact on the labor force.

Labor resources and their effective use to display the indicators system

t / r	Indicators	Determination of	Character description

		indicators	
1	Working with resources sustenance coefficient (Mt)	$Mt = Mr / Mrz$	MR-Labor Resources The number of Mrz labor force resources
2	Total art of workers share of production personnel (XI)	$X = Is / X$	The number of workers X - the average number of staff in the list
3	The share of servicemen in total staff (Xxs)	$Xxs = Xs / X$	Number of Xs
4	Employee recruitment coefficient (Ibq)	$Xq = Xq / X$	Number of employees admitted to the XQ
5	Employees are dismissed coefficient (Xib)	$Xib = Xi / X$	Number of employees dismissed from Xi
6	Staff quietness (Xq)	$Xq = Ib / X$	Ix - Number of dismissed employees according to their entry
7	Indicators of labor productivity and time factor (MU):	MU	
7.1	One employee's Labor Flour (MUx)	$MUx = Mx / X$	Mx product volume
7.2	An Employee's Labor Honor (MU _i)	$MU_i = Mx / I$	The average number of I-workers
7.3	One day meal meal (MU _k)	$MU_k = Mx / I_k$	Double-sided working days
7.4	One hour labor flour (MU _s)	$MU_s = Mx / Is$	Business hours total
8	Work day duration (Id)	$Id = Iis / Iik$	Business hours - total working hours Lights - total workdays

9	Actual workday of average annual working days (Ivs)	$Ivs = Iyk / Iy kz$	Annual average workdays are one year of work in IBRD
10	Average daily average working time per hour (IBS)	$Ix = Ibs / Name$	Ibs per day average runtime Name is a daily runtime
11	Labor Factor Factors (MU)	It's Mu	Labor productivity
11.1	The annual product size per employee (Mux)	$MUx = Is * Mui$	The share of workers in the industrial production staff is the average annual productivity of a particular worker
11.2	The annual product size per employee (Mui)	$Mui = Iik * Ikd * Mus$	Bik - the average person working for a year by the worker Duration of the Ikd-ish day One hour of workman's work
12	Product Capacity (Ms)	$Ms = Ms / Mx$	Expenditure for Ms-product is Mx-product volume
13	Labor Factors Affecting Product Volume (Mx)	$Mx = Is * Iik * Ikd * Mus$	

Important issues of production and sales analysis

Topics of the analysis	System of indicators to be studied	Purpose of analysis	The result of the analysis
The content of product production and sales analysis and its sources	Theoretical and methodological bases of production and sales analysis are classified	An important system of indicators for production and sales, and their classification, analysis tasks, and information sources	The content, functions, and sources of information are described in the product sales analysis

Analysis of the production and sales plan performance	Completion of production and sales plan	Performance, dynamics, comparative of production and sales plan changes are assessed	Estimates, budget, forecast parameters of financial and economic activity of the enterprise are determined
Analysis of the nomenclature and assortment of production	Completion of the nomenclature and assortment plan	Implementation of the nomenclature and assortment plan, the effect of the plan on the financial and economic activity of the enterprise	Identifies and measures the proper identification of the nomenclature and assortment and their targeted management
Analysis of product quality: production brake	The product of the highest and first category. Product differential coefficient.	The quality of the product, its cash flows, and its impact on the financial results	Measures to improve product quality will be considered
Analysis of Product Rationity	Product Rationity Coefficient.	Manufacturing rhythm uninterrupted and stable development supply importance is given	Measures will be taken to prevent it and to prevent it
Innovative product analysis	The share of innovation products in total output	Innovative products will be evaluated in terms of their competitiveness	Measures will be taken to increase the volume of innovation products, and broader implementation of scientific, technical

			innovations
Analysis of goods sold abroad	Total products exported	Volume of exported goods, currency earnings	Measures to increase export volumes will be considered

	its content	and access to the world market opportunities are evaluated	
Analysis of Factors Affecting Product Production	Effectiveness of the product in relation to labor tools, work items, labor factors	Quantities and quality factors affecting the production and sales volumes are mentioned	Measures will be taken to increase the production and sales volumes and to ensure its sustainable development

Production and sales analysis of 'rganiladigan indicators system

t / r	Indicators	Indicators in detection	Character description
1	Completion of production plan (Rb)	$Rb = M_{xx} / M_{xr}$	M_{xx} is the size of the product actually produced The size of the product for which the production is planned

2	Implementation of the product range and range (Rbn)	$Rbn = Mxn / Mxr$	The volume of products accepted for MXN-nomenclature and assortment
3	Product Ration Cost (MFC)	$Rbm = Mxm / Mxr$	The size of the product produced by the MXM
4	The share of some types of products in the total product (Mxs)	$Mxs = Mat / Mx$	The size of the rug products
5	High quality product range in products (Mxo)	$Mxo = Mxo / Mx$	The volume of products in the highest category
6	The volume of production of innvoated product (Mxi)	$Mxi = Mi / Mx$	Size of Mi-innovative products
7	Effect of product on labor factors (MXM)	$MXm = Is * Ik * Is * Mus$	Is Workers ' o' the average number of the works of Ik-worker The duration of the day-to-day work is an hour's wax
8	Cost of material resources (MXRS)	$MXmr = MR * MRq$	MR-material resources value MRQ-material resources return
9	Impact of labor product on volume of labor (MXA)	$MXa = Avq * Avo '$	Avq main means o ' annual average value Avo - Return of Basic Instruments
10	Completion of sales plan (Srb)	$SRb = SMx / SMr$	SMx-Real-time sales volume is the sales volume determined by SMR
11	Contractor taking account of its obligations Realization of the sale plan with the help of the project (SRSH)	$SRsh = SMsh / SMx$	Based on the SMD contractual obligations, it has been delivered in a timely manner volume of production Smx is the delivery of the intended product
12	Sorting coefficient (Ks)	$Ks = MX / Mxb$	Mxb is the volume of recalculated products in the top category price
13	Average selling price (SBo ')	$SBo = MXq / MXm$	MXq - Actually sold product value MXm - Quantity of product sold in

			real time
14	Factors Affecting Sales Volume (Smo ')	$SMo' = TMqb + TMi - TMqo$	TMqb-finished products by the beginning of leave ' TMi - The volume of finished products produced during the current period The remainder of the T-ready product at the end of the period

Structure of material expenses

a)	Raw materials and supplies that can be purchased from abroad, which form the basis of the product, which is a component of its structure, or which is a necessary component of the production process (performance of work, rendering of services).
b)	Conducting, controlling, storing, repairing and utilizing equipment, premises, constructions and other essential facilities for the production of goods (works, services) or other production needs), as well as the cost of spare parts for the repair of equipment, inventory, household items and other labor inputs not included in fixed assets
c)	Purchased, further assembled and supplemented component parts and semi-finished products
d)	Works and services of production, which are not of the main type of activity carried out by foreign legal and natural persons as well as by internal units of an undertaking
e)	The cost of natural raw materials (land reclamation, payment for recultivation of land by specialized legal entities), royalties for trees, payment for drinking water supplied by enterprises from the water supply systems, lash For raw materials industries, the depreciable amount of rights to use timber, wooden materials or minerals (ore) or environmental restoration costs
f)	Transportation services for production of all kinds of fuel imported for technological purposes, all types of energy production, heating of premises, transported by undertakings

g)	All types of energy purchased by the undertaking for technological, transport and other production and economic needs. (The cost of transformation and transmission of the cost of the undertaking to the electricity and other types of energy produced by the undertaking, as well as the cost of purchased energy to the consumer site, are included in relevant cost elements)
h)	Inadequate and inadequate material wealth in the industry
i)	Expenses related to the delivery of material resources by carriers and employees of the undertaking (including loading and unloading)

	(including labor costs, depreciation of fixed assets, material costs, etc.)
j)	Entities supplying material resources by business entities are included in the cost of material resources
k)	The cost of wastes recovered from the cost of material resources included in the cost price of the product and the cost of packing and packaging materials are deducted from their actual sales, use or warehousing.
l)	The cost of material resources reflected on the item "material costs" includes the cost of purchase, including barter contracts, additional price (increment), supply, intermediary fees paid by foreign economic organizations, including brokerage, dues and levies, taxes (except for those that are subsequently recovered by the enterprise, such as the value-added tax), transport fees, storage and delivery by foreign legal entities payment

Structure of labor costs

a)	In the business entity the calculated salary, which has the production characteristic for the work performed on the basis of executed pricing, tariff rates and official salaries in accordance with forms and systems of labor remuneration received, including the business payments incentive provided for in the Regulations on award of the subject
b)	Advantages and rates for professional skills and coaching.
c)	Compensation payments related to working conditions and working conditions

d)	Payment for days off (days off for overtime work) given to employees during work time, overtime and other cases determined by law, as they work more than normal working hours
e)	Pay for unused time
f)	Payment for the work of non-resident employees in contracts with civil-legal entities shall be paid by the employees of the accounting entity for the work performed by the undertaking the contract contract also applies to this.
g)	Other types of payments, which are included in the cost of remuneration of the employees involved in the production process in accordance with the established procedure

Social Insurance Payments

a)	Compulsory social contributions to earnings in the form of labor payment according to the norms established by the legislation
b)	Contributions to non-government pension funds and voluntary insurance premiums (premiums)

Production of fixed assets and value of expenses, amortization of intangible assets that you want to Franchising

Amount of depreciation deductions, calculated on the basis of financial lease (leasing) of basic production means, calculated in accordance with the legislation on accounting Non-material assets of industrial significance (except for Goodwill (firm's price)) Amount of depreciation charges calculated in accordance with the legislation on accounting. In the case of non-material assets (except for Goodwill (company price), which is not possible to determine the useful life , the depreciation standard shall be established for five years, but shall not exceed the term of the business of the undertaking

Other production costs

a)	Expenditure on production process
b)	Expenses for the delivery of production personnel to business trips related to the production process
c)	Compulsory and voluntary insurance of production personnel and production assets

d)	Losses caused by brackets

(including labor costs, depreciation of fixed assets, material costs, etc.)

j) The inventory of material resources by business entities is included in the cost of material resources

k) The cost of wastes and the cost of packaging and packaging materials, which are deducted from the costs of material resources included into the cost price of goods, are actually deducted from the sale, use or warehousing

l) The cost of material resources reflected on the item "material costs" includes the cost of purchase, including barter contracts, an additional price (increment), supply, intermediary fees paid by foreign economic organizations, commodity exchanges including brokerage, dues and levies, taxes (excluding those which the enterprise has afterwards, such as a value-added tax, such as a value-added tax), transport charge, storage and delivery charge

Structure of labor costs

a) In the event that the business entity has a production capacity, which is calculated based on the executed pricing, tariff rates and official salaries in accordance with forms and systems of labor remuneration received by the undertaking, payments incentive provided for in the Regulations on award of the business entity

b) Advantage rates and premiums for professional skills and coaching.

c) Compensation payments related to working conditions and working conditions

d) Payment for days off (days off for excessive working hours), given to employees during work time, overtime and other cases specified by legislation,

e) Payment for unused time

f) payment for work of non-resident employees in contracts with civil-legal entities, if they pay for the work done with the employees of the accounting entity, the Contract Agreement also applies to this Agreement.

g) Other types of payments, which are included in the cost of remuneration of workers involved in the production process in accordance with the established procedure

a) mandatory deductions in the form of earnings in the form of wages by the norms established by the legislation

- | |
|---|
| b) contributions to non-government pension funds and insurance premiums (contributions) on voluntary insurance, |
|---|

Amortization of fixed assets and non-material assets of production significance

- | |
|--|
| a) Depreciation charges calculated on the basis of the main production means, including financial rent (leasing), in accordance with the legislation on accounting |
| b) Non-material assets of industrial significance (except for Goodwill (firm's price))
Amount of depreciation charges calculated in accordance with the legislation on accounting. In the case of non-material assets (except for Goodwill (company price), which is not possible to determine the useful life, the depreciation standard shall be established for five years, but shall not exceed the term of the business of the undertaking |

Other production costs

- | |
|--|
| a) Costs of service to the production process |
| b) Costs for sending staff members to business trips related to the production process |
| c) Compulsory and voluntary insurance of production personnel and production assets |
| d) Losses caused by brackets |

Conversion of production costs into cost elements and items

Cost cost controls	Product cost calculation articles
1	2
Developer remove character direct and indirectly material expenses	Raw material
	Fuel
	Electricity
	Spare parts
	Utensils and so on
Developer remove character	Basic salary

indirect and indirect labor right expenses	Additional wages
	Wages raise
Developer to remove relevant deductions from wages Basic tools and inappropriate Assets amortization, outdated expenses	To the Social Welfare Department
	Labor Exchange
	To the trade union
	Depreciation of fixed assets
	Depreciation of intangible assets
Developer remove character other expenses	Rental rights of fixed assets and intangible assets
	Various works and services
	Taxes, taxes and so on.

Models of factor analysis of depreciation, maintenance and operation of fixed assets

On fixed assets and intangible assets

Basic tools and Intangible assets	Influence factors	Factors affecting book
Depreciation (depreciation)	Basic tool (non-material assets) balance value (OS) and depreciation	$A = OS \cdot NA$
	change of norms (NA)	$Ana = OS_1 \cdot NANA$
heating, water Secrets plague expenses	Amount of required services (K) and its value (C) change	$M = K \cdot S$ $M_k = K \cdot S_0$ $M_s = K_1 \cdot \Delta S$
Basic tools current repair expenses	Works Volume (V) and of the value (S) change	$ZR = V \cdot S$ $ZR_v = \Delta V \cdot S_0$ $ZR_s = V_1 \cdot \Delta S$
Light weight cars cost savings	Number of cars (KM) and onesave the car Expenditure (ZS)change	$Z = KM \cdot ZS$ $Z_{km} = KM \cdot ZS_0$ $Z_{zs} = KM_1 \cdot \Delta ZS$

Product Capacity

Total product cost
$Q_{xs} = X / V, SM$

Product material cost capacity	Products cocktail fee cost capability	Products coaching fee deductions capacity	Products expenses capacity	Products
				other manufacturers
				remove
				expenses
				capacity
$Q_{mr} = MR / V, SM$	$Q_{mx} = Mx / V, SM$	$Q_{mxa} = Mxa / V, SM$	$Q_{an} = Aan / V, SM$	$Q_{bx} = Bx / V, SM$
Character ID:				
V, SM - produced (V), volume of sold product (SM)				
Q_{mr} - your product labour of capacity	Q_{mx} - your product labor wage capacity	Q_m - your product labor wage deductions capacity	Q_{An} - outdated expenses capacity	Q_{bx} -
				your product
				another
				costs
				capacity
MR - tailor made expenses	Mx - labor law expenses	MXA Labor about deductions	basic tools and Intangible assets amortization (legacy)	Bx - other
				expenses

Cost of sales expenses

№	Cost structure
1	Transportation of goods by railway, air, automobile, sea, river transport and haulage expenses. Transportation costs and vehicles are invalid penalties for the remainder of the deposit
2	Sales and marketing expenses of the enterprises, including:
2.1	labor costs associated with the sale of products (works, services)
2.2	social insurance costs.
2.3	Renting of buildings, structures and premises used for commercial purposes, maintenance and repair costs
2.4	costs of inventories and economic instruments and their deduction

	storage (repair, washing, repair, disinfecting, etc.)
2.5	gas, fuel, electricity costs
2.6	Expenditures on storage, processing and sorting of goods
2.7	sales advertising costs
2.8	loss of goods during transportation, storage and sale
2.9	expenditure on packaging materials
2.10	Compulsory and voluntary insurance of property
2.11	labor and safety costs
2.12	installation and storage of fans, machines and their moving parts, wrap around holes, cuts, and the like (imperfect expenses)
2.13	medicine for medical examination of general catering and sales staff payment for institutions
2.14	Costs of operating cash desk and receipts collection
3	At catering institutions, paper wipes, paper tableware, paper sheets and plates, cost of one-time items
4	Other Expenditures on Uncollected Sales

Structure of administrative expenses

№	Cost structure
a)	Remuneration for administrative staff
b)	Contributions to social insurance related to managers
c)	Storage, recruitment and renting of the service minibus and minibus acquisition costs
d)	Organization and maintenance of the business entity and its structural subdivisions management costs
e)	Technical means of control, communication systems, signaling means, computing centers and other techniques that are not relevant to the production maintenance and maintenance costs
f)	Telecommunication services, including: local area network subscriber payment for using the number; renting channels; portable satellite and connection to the paging; use of radiofrequency spectrum; data transmission networks, including pay for internet
g)	Paying for long-distance and international phone calls
h)	Payments for rent of buildings and rooms for administrative and management needs
i)	The maintenance and repair of fixed assets of administrative importance, as well as depreciation costs
j)	Unions of supreme organizations and legal entities: ministries, agencies,

	associations, Concerns and other expenses
k)	Employees and property that are not related to the production process are binding and voluntary insurance costs
l)	Expenses for managing administrative personnel
m)	Office Expenses
n)	Free public catering and communal catering to others cost of services
O)	Nature conservation, which is not directly related to the production process the storage and use of funds that are important current costs, environmental pollution and waste disposal compensation payments
p)	The cost of the Services and the Trustee of Investment Assets, according to the trustees of the state and trustworthy managers expenses
q)	The value of inventory and household equipment used for administrative purposes deductible expenses and their intended use Other costs associated with keeping a good standing

Other Operating Expenditures

№	Cost structure
a)	The costs of training and retraining of cadres are newly created retraining and retraining of personnel for work in the undertaking
b)	except for Compensation costs for project and construction work, as well as traumatic injuries to the warehouse and deterioration caused by corrosion protection defects expenses (equipment breakdown) and other similar expenses the legal entities that violate the terms of delivery and performance of works expenses that are not liable for damages, injuries or damages issuers or other undertakings is carried out at non
c)	Payment for counseling and information services
d)	Paying for audit services, paying for audit services
e)	It has been observed that it has been serving its own production and farming losses
f)	Health and human resource management directly arrangements for leisure activities not related to participation
g)	It is related to the production of goods by the undertakings works (services) (urban and rural improvement, agricultural and other assistance)
h)	Compensation and incentive payments
i)	Payments and expenses that are not taken into account when calculating wages
j)	Healthcare facilities, houses for the elderly and disabled, children

	preschool education institutions, health camps, cultural and sports facilities, public education institutions, as well as the provision of housing facilities (including all depreciation charges and expenses for carrying out repairs expenses)
k)	Temporary suspension of production facilities and facilities Expenditures (excluding rewards of other sources)
l)	The Central Securities Depository and the Securities Market pay for professional services
m)	Ecology, health and other charity foundations, culture, people education, healthcare, social security, physical culture and sports, institutions and organizations
n)	Conducted and executed in accordance with the current legislation compulsory payments to the budget, taxes, levies, allocations to state-owned funds, as well as government decisions payment of membership fees to international organizations
o)	Losses, penalties, penalties
p)	Managed or assisted by auxiliary farms the product of the subject for a catering establishment (works, services)
q)	The deduction from the intangible asset of Goodwood (company price) expenses, property not related to the production process, in accordance with the established procedure
r)	development of new technologies and improvement of applied technologies, as well as research, experimental-design works, creation of new types of raw materials and materials, re-equipment of production
s)	the preparation and testing of models and samples on the basis of inventive, rationalization, experimental and experimental works of industrial nature, inventions and rationalization proposals, exhibitions and examinations, competitions, certification and other inventive and rationalizing measures costs of author's payment and other expenses
t)	Expenditures on provision of fixed assets
u)	expenses for temporary incapacity, maternity and maternity benefits for managerial staff and other employees not involved in the production process in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation
v)	Expenditures for production of new industries, shops, aggregates, as well as new types of serial and mass production and development of technological processes
w)	Use of complex (non-productive) testing for individual machines and mechanisms for testing and assessing the quality of all types of equipment and technical devices used
x)	Expenditure on attraction of labor and training of personnel for work at the newly created enterprise
y)	Pay for full wearing equipment

h)	costs of maintenance and maintenance of production facilities and facilities during the suspension of the production process
	Other expenses

Capacity and calculations for production

Production costs economize	Definition formula
1. Work remove power usage rate	$(P \uparrow VBP)$
2. Work remove costs reducing account	$(R \downarrow Z)$
3. Work remove costs detect potential formulation	$R \downarrow S = S_V - S_F = -P_F + P \uparrow VB_P VBP_F$ Where: S_V, S_F and precautionary measures the cost of the post-production product; Z_d - capacity to grow products Additional charges for use
4. Costs of work economy ($R \downarrow ZP$)	$R \downarrow ZP = (U_{TE1} - U_{TE0}) \times OT_{pl} \times VVP_{pl}$ Where: It is U_{TE0} - the working age before the product intervention capacity; It is U_{TE1} after the product's precautionary action capacity; An hourly rate of labor as defined in the plan VVP, eroding the planned production volume production of pl
5. Economic Costs ($P \downarrow MZ$)	$R \downarrow MZ = (U_{R1} - U_{R0}) \times VVP_{pl} \times S_{pl}$ Here it is: U_{R0}, U_{R1} and precautionary measures 583 Material costs to the product unit after being seen C_{pl} - the value of the plan of materials
6. Associate tools storage, use Cost Accounting ($P \downarrow OPF$)	$R \downarrow A = \sum (R \downarrow OPF_i \times NA_i)$ Where: NA_i - amortization norms OPF_i - The starting value of the primary assets
7. The economy of other expenses	$Z_d = R \uparrow VVP_{and} \times b_{if}$ Where: b_{if} - the share of variable costs in reality

Types of Accounting Balance

Contents icon	Balance types	content
To the time of formation my body	Organized fond balance	It is crushed during the establishment of the enterprise in the law
	Current balances	The company uninterrupted activities, within the specified time frame
	Stop balance	Balance when the enterprise is closed
	Balance the balance	Large enterprise is divided into several small businesses on time
	Merge balance	When multiple businesses are merged into an enterprise is formed
Data size my body	One-time	One-off balance is valid for only one company based on your account
	I'm not balance	The crash balance is based on one-time balances and associations (Ministries, Committees and Departments and so on)
Reflection	Independent balance	Everyone who has an independent balance businesses
	Separate balance	Separate balance of the enterprise's structural subdivisions (branches, departments, affiliated and dependent farms and so on etc.).
Cleaning method my body	Gross balance	Includes regulators balancedir
	Net balance	Amount of substances that regulate the value

	limited balance

Accounting Balance Elements

Balance elements	Classification elements
Tangible assets	Basic assets, tangible assets, material useful investment in assets, long-term investments, materials, goods, finished goods
Intangible assets	Property that is not material objectives
Financial assets	Long - term investments, long - term receivables, long term overdue expenses, receivables liabilities
Reserves	In the future it could be spent on certain expenses a part of private investment
Debtor debt	Clientwillcustomersdebt,separateddebts, bonds and cognate societiesdebt, employee benefits, goods suppliersand contractor budgets, budget taxes, and maternity wages, targeted statesavings and savings fees, debtors' equity debt,employeesanotherother liabilities accounts receivable
Equivalent of money	Cash on hand, cash on account,cash in foreign currency, cash loans and so onequivalents
Debt	Loans to suppliers and contractors are reserveddebt, debt, and debt to economic societies,overdue incomes, taxes and mandatory paymentsother deferred liabilitiesliabilities, receivables, payments to the budgetdebt, redemption debt, targeted savingsdebt settlement, debt to shareholders, co-payment
Subtotals	In the law defined in order execute overloaded (depreciation, budget and off - budget funds, and so on) deductions

Interest Requiring payment liabilities	Loans, debts, loans, dividends contingent liabilities
Own capital and reserves	Own capital - removal of obligations on the subject after disposal. Additional protection against stockpile consequences foundations

Shortened form of accounting balance

Active	code	Passive	code
I. Long-term assets		I. Sources of Own Funds	
Basic tools initial (recovery) cost (0100, 0300)	010	The Constitution of the Capital (8300)	410
Avoid value (0200)	011	Added capital (8400)	420
(balance) value (010- Remaining 011)	012	Capital reserve (8500)	430
Intangible assets' residual value	022	Purchase Special Action (8600)	440
Long term total investment (row 040 + 050 + 060 + 070 + 080)	030	Undistributed earnings (not blocked loss) (8700)	450
Equipment to be assembled (0700)	090	Targeted earnings (8800)	460
Capital investments (0800)	100	For future payments and charges reserves (8900)	470
Long term debetor debts (0910,0920,0930,0940)	110		
Long term delayed expenses (0950,0960,0990)	120		

**Compliance with Balance Sheet and Other Financial
Statements ***

№		Accounting balance sheet shape bar	Financials results about report line	Cash flow about report line	Private capital about report line
1	Funds	320	-	070,080	-
2	The constitution of capital	410	-	-	010,080
3	Added capital	420	050,060	-	010,080
4	Capital reserve	430	050,060	-	010,080
5	Purchase received privat action	440	-	-	010,080
6	Undefined profit (rupture damage)	450	**	-	010,080
7	Targeted earnings	460	-	-	010,080
8	Future expense will pay for reserves	470	-	-	010,080

Balance Sheet and Reading Lines

Reading Balance Sheet

Structure and structure of assets			Structure and structure of the passive structure	
Long term assets	Current assets	Assets and	Own funds	liabilities
		Relationship of active	source	
		Financial status		
Financial reporting forms reflecting accounting balance, financial results and other aspects of the same aspect				

Assets	Capital	Obligations	Income	Expenses
Structure and structure of profits and losses				
Structure and structure of cash flow				
Creation of private equity structure				

Calculation of the balance sheets and their relative expression on their content

Balance substances relative expression	Order of detection	Accounting balance line settlement account
Long term assets All assets content capacity	UMA / BJ * 100	Line 130/Line 400*100
Aggregate assets of hedge funds its content	I / BJ * 100	Line 390/Line 400*100
Current assets INVENTORY capacity	INVENTORY / I * (I / * BJ 100)	Line 140 / Line 390 * (Line 390/Line 400*100)
Current assets content receivable liabilities	DM / I * (I / * BJ 100)	Line 210/Line 390*(
Current assets content money capital expenditure	AM / I * (I / * BJ 100)	Line 320 / Line 390 * (Line 390/Line 400*100)
Its funds source total sources content capacity	O'MM / JM * 100	Line 480 / Line 780 * 100
Obligations total source content	M / MO * 100	Line 770 / Line 780* 100
Obligations content Long term liabilities capacity	UMK/M*(M/JM*100)	Line 490/Line 780* (Line 770 / Line 780 * 100)

Obligations content current share of liabilities	$MO / M * (M / MO * 100)$	Line 600/Line 780* (Line 770 / Line 780 * 100)

Effectiveness and effectiveness of the economic potential of enterprises

Economic Potential impact units	Affected units	Effectiveness
Employment potential	Work productivity, qualifications, content qualifications rate	$Q_{ich}, Q_{sm} / X$ X The average list of staff the number
Basic tools potential	Basic tools will theirs composition, Functional remove power profit rate, return of basic assets	$Q_{ich}, Q_{sm} / A_v$ Average on vehicles annual value
No turning funds potential	Rotational funds and their structure, circulating assets rotation	$Q_{ich}, Q_{sm} / A_m$ Amount of Working Capital
Financial Impacts	Funding sourcesand its composition, Profitabilitylevel,liquidity,financial stabilityand business activity,	$Q_{ich}, Q_{sm} / M_m$ M_m - Financing sources
Organized and management potential	Structure construction,business image, organizational Culture formation	$Q_i, Q_{sm} / B_x$ B_x -management and management costs
Marketing Potential	Marketing system Give way the Marketing functions completion, competitiveness level	$Q_i, Q_{sm} / M_x$ M_x -marketing expenses
Innovative potential	Innovative news andthey are practically implemented Innovative products, innovative expenses	$Q_{ich}, Q_{sm} / i_x$ I_x - innovation costs

The system of indicators for the organization's economic capacity

Economic potential the state of the indicators	Economic potential with nutrition expressive indicators	Economic potential effectiveness expression indicators	Economic potential effectiveness indicators
Economical average of capacity annual value $I_{s1}+I_{s2}/2...$	Enterprise assets economic potential provided with A/Is	Economic potential effectiveness YAM,ST/Is	Economic potential effectiveness SF/Is*100
Economical your abilities structure structure the state of the indicators AV, NA, YES, ...	Asset Structure cost of the structure with potential supply AV, NA, YES, ... / Ice	Economical your potential disciplined structure effectiveness YAM, ST / AV, NA, AND,...	Economic potential component The effectiveness of the composition SF / AV, NA, YES, ... * 100

**Methods of analysis of the condition, composition, effectiveness and effectiveness
of the enterprise's economic potential**

Indicators	Financials report shape and line	Economical potential location *	Economical potential with secured equal	Economical potential capability	Economic potential effectiveness
1. Long term assets	1sh-130	130	130/Xs	Q, ST /130	YAF, SF / 130
Basic tools residual value	1sh-012	012	012/ Xs	Q, ST / 012	YAF, SF / 012

Inappropriate assets residual value	1sh-022	022	022/ Xs	Q, ST / 022	YAF, SF / 022
Long term investments	1sh-030	030	030/ Xs	Q, ST / 030	YAF, SF / 030
Attached tool equipment	1sh-090	090	090/ Xs	Q, ST / 090	YAF, SF / 090
Capital cowl mills	1sh-100	100	100/ Xs	Q, ST / 100	YAF, SF / 100
Long term debtor debts	1sh-110	110	110/ Xs	Q, ST / 110	YAF, SF / 110
Long term delayed expenses	1sh-120	120	120/ Xs	Q, ST / 120	YAF, SF / 120
2. Current assets	1sh-390	390	390/ Xs	Q, ST / 390	YAF, SF / 390
Brand Material Resources	1sh-140	140	140/ Xs	Q, ST / 140	YAF, SF / 140
Upcoming period expenses	1sh-190	190	190/ Xs	Q, ST / 190	YAF, SF / 190
Delayed Expenses	1sh-200	200	200/ Xs	Q, ST / 200	YAF, SF / 200
Total debtors	1sh-210	210	210/ Xs	Q, ST / 210	YAF, SF / 210
Funds	1sh-320	320	320/ Xs	Q, ST / 320	YAF, SF / 320
Short term investments	1sh-370	370	370/ Xs	Q, ST / 370	YAF, SF / 370
Other Current Assets	1sh-380	380	380/ Xs	Q, ST / 380	YAF, SF / 380
Economical disadvantage (total assets)	1sh-400	400	400/Xs	Q, ST / 400	YAF, SF / 400
Number of Employees (X)	1-T	1-T	x	x	x
Developer was released product volume (Q)	1-p	1-p	x	x	x
Products sale	2sh -010	010	x	x	x

Pure earnings CT)					
Gross profit on sales (YAF)	2sh-050	050	x	x	x
Net Profit (SF)	2sh-200	200	x	x	x

Financial solvency of the company system of valuation indicators

Financial Impacts the state of the Indicators	Financial Capacity with nutrition expression indicators	Financial Capacity effectiveness expression indicators	Financial Capacity effectiveness expression indicators
Financial Capacity average annual value $Ms_1 + Ms_2 / 2 \dots$	Asset Structure structure potential supply $O'MM, M(KM, QMM, UMM) / Ms$	Financial Impacts effectiveness $YAM, ST / Ms$	Financial Capacity effectiveness $SF / Ms * 100$
Economic Potential structure status expression indicators $O'MM, M(KM, QMM, O'MM)$		Financial Impacts disciplined structure effectiveness $YAM, ST / O'MM, M(KM, QMM, UMM)$	Financial Impacts structural composition effectiveness $SF / O'MM, M(KM, QMM, UMM) * 100$

**Methods of analysis of financial capabilities, status,
effectiveness and effectiveness**

Indicators	Financials report form and line	Economical potential location *	Economical with potential sustenance	Economic potential effectiveness	Economic potential the result- give
I. Its funds sources	1sh-480	480	480/Xs	Q, ST /480	YAF, SF / 780
The constitution of capital	1sh-410	410	410/ Xs	Q, ST /410	YAF, SF / 410
Added capital	1sh-420	420	420/ Xs	Q, ST / 420	YAF, SF / 420
Capital reserve	1sh-430	430	430/ Xs	Q, ST / 430	YAF, SF / 430
Customized purchase action	1sh-440	440	440/ Xs	Q, ST / 440	YAF, SF / 440
Undefined profit (rupture damage)	1sh-450	450	450/ Xs	Q, ST / 450	YAF, SF / 450
Maximized earnings	1sh-460	460	460/ Xs	Q, ST / 460	YAF, SF / 460
Future Expenditures and Expenditures stocks for payments	1sh-470	470	470/ Xs	Q, ST / 470	YAF, SF / 470

II. Obligations	1sh-770	770	770/ Xs	Q, ST / 770	YAF, SF / 770
Long term total liabilities,	1sh-490	490	490/ Xs	Q, ST / 490	YAF, SF / 490
Total of current	1sh-600	600	600/ Xs	Q, ST / 600	YAF, SF /

liabilities					600
Short-term bank loans	1sh-730	730	730/ Xs	Q, ST / 730	YAF, SF / 730
Short-term debt	1sh-740	740	740/ Xs	Q, ST / 740	YAF, SF / 740
Long term liabilities currentpartial	1sh-750	750	750/ Xs	Q, ST / 750	YAF, SF / 750
Other payables	1sh-760	760	760/ Xs	Q, ST / 760	YAF, SF / 760
Financials disadvantage (Balance passive total)	1sh-780	780	780/ Xs	Q, ST / 780	YAF, SF / 780
Number of Employees (X)	1-T	1-T	x	x	x
Developer was released product volume (Q)	1-p	1-p	x	x	x
Products sale pure earning(CT)	2sh -010	010	x	x	x
Sales gross profit (YAF)	2sh-050	050	x	x	x
Net Profit (SF)	2sh-200	200	x	x	x

Structure of accounting balance sheet assets and liabilities on liquidity level

Assets:	Passive:
Long Term and Current Assets	Own sources and liabilities

A1 - Assets (continued) 320 + 370 + 380)	P1 Payment duration come liabilities(line, 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)
A2-Fast Money Monies (210)	P2 Short term payliabilities(line730 + 740 + 750)
A3 slowly turns into money Assets(140)	P3 – Long period payliabilities(line, 500 + 520 + 540 + 560 + 590)
A4 - The hard currency assets (130)	P4-Permanent passives (480)

Composition of accounting balance items by liquidity level

Active	Balans line	Settlement- equal group	Passive	Balans line	Settlement- equal group
I. Long-term assets		A4	I. Own capital sources		
Basic tools residual value	012	A4	The Constitution of the Capital (8300)	410	P4
Inappropriate assetss Residue value	022	A4	Added capital (8400)	420	P4
Long term total investment(line040 + 050 + 060 + 070	030	A4	Capital reserve (8500)	430	P4

+ 080)					
tool Equipment(0700	090	A4	Purchae received private Action (8600)	440	P4
Capital investments	100	A4	Undefined profit(rupture damage) (8700)	450	P4
Longtermdebetor Debts	110	A4	Targeted earnings (8800)	460	P4
Long term overdue expenses	120	A4	Upcoming Period expenses andfor payment Reserves(8900)	470	P4
According to Section I, the total (row 012 + 022 + 030 + 090 + 100 + 11 0 + 120)	130	$\Sigma A4$	ITotal(line.410 + 420 + 430 + 440 + 450 + 460 + 470)	480	$\Sigma P4$
II assets	A3 + A2 + A1		II. Obligations	P3+P2+P1	
Material reserves, Jami(line 150 + 160 + 170 + 180)	140	A3	Long term liabilities, Jami(line500 + 510 + 520 + 530 + 540 + 550 + 560 + 570 + 580 + 590)	490	P3
Future expense	190	A3	Including: long term creditor debts(line, 500 + 520 + 540 + 560 + 590)Current	491	P3
Delayed expenses	200	A3	liabilities, (line,	600	P2+P1

			610 + 620 + 630 + 640 + 650 + 660 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 730 + 740 + 750 + 760)		
they debit total: (line 220 + 240 + 250 + 260 + 270 + 280 + 290 + 300 + 310)	210	A2	including: current creditor in debt short term loans and borrowings, long term loans current part (line 730 + 740 + 750)		P2
Total cash resources (line. 330 + 340 + 350 + 360) including:	320	A1	Current accounts receivable Credit will debts out of part (line, 610 + 630 + 650 + 670 + 680 + 690 + 700 + 710 + 720 + 760)	600	P1
Short term investments	370	A1	From that: duration past current account payables	602	P1
Other Current Assets	380	A1			
Total number 2 section (line. 140 + 190 + 200 + 210 + 230 + 320 + 370 + 380)	390	$\Sigma A3 + A2 + A1$	II part total (line, 490 + 600)	770	$\Sigma P1 + P2 + P3$
Active balance (line 130 + 390)	400	ΣA	Passive balance Total (line. 480 + 770)	780	ΣP

Defined Liquidity Standards and their absolute changes in accounting balance sheet

Changes order	Changes in absolute differences				Liquidity rate
Case 1	$A1 \geq P1$	$A2 \geq P2$	$A3 \geq P3$	$A4 \leq P4$	Absolute liquidity balance
Case 2	$A1 \leq P1$	$A2 \geq P2$	$A3 \geq P3$	$A4 \leq P4$	Settlement balans
Case 3	$A1 \leq P1$	$A2 \leq P2$	$A3 \geq P3$	$A4 \leq P4$	Warehouses balans
Case 4	$A1 \leq P1$	$A2 \leq P2$	$A3 \leq P3$	$A4 \geq P4$	Poverty in the position balans
x	Always on the move payment of assets the time has come liabilities difference	Flea complexion rotation assets short term liabilities and debt difference	Slow to the money rotation assets long term liabilities - difference	Always passivlarning hard money rotation assets difference	x

The miracle of relative expression of liquidity

Relative	Relative expression content
Asset and liability composition ratio	
$A1 / P1$	Compensation of the obligation that has expired
$A2 / P2$	Short-term liabilities can be repaid
$A3 / P3$	Opportunity to cover long-term liabilities
$A4 / P4$	Consolidation of long-term assets in long-term assets
Coefficient of coefficient	
$A1 / P1$	Absolute solvency-1 (repayment of creditor liability)
$A1 / P1+P2$	Absolute solvency-2 (creditors and short-term liabilities coverage)

$A1 / P1+P2+P3$	Absolute solvency-3 (creditor and term liabilities current section)
$A1+A2 / P1+P2$	Interim paying capacity-1 (Short-term planning)
$A1+A2 / P1+P2+P3$	Interim paying capacity-2 (short-term planning)
$A1+A2+A3 / P1+P2+P3$	Total solvency-1 (used for forecasting)
$A1 + A2 + A3 + A4 / P1 + P2 + P3$	Total solvency-2 (used in liquidation)
Exact expressions of assets financing koeffitsentlari	
$P4 / A4$	Funding of permanent assets at own expense
$P3 + P4 / A4$	Resource allocation through own and borrowed funds
$P4 + P3-A4 / A3$	Funds current assets at own expense
$P4 + P3-A4 + P2 / A3$	Bonding of current assets on own and borrowed funds

TESTS

1. The analysis of financial and economic activity includes the factors that influence the effectiveness and effectiveness of the activity.

- A) Objective
- B) Subjective
- C) critical
- D) Objective will be sub-active

2. What does the term "balance" mean?

- A) Latin bis - twice, meaning the banx - scale scales, literally two blocks
- B) The English bis - twice, meaning the banx - scale scales, literally two blacks.
- C) is a book in the German language
- D) Find content from Arabic language

3. In what response is the enterprise revenue reflected correctly and fully according to the "Charter of expenditure ..."?

- A) Net proceeds from the sale of the product include other revenues from the principal activities of the entity, income from financial activity, accidental income
- B) Net proceeds from the sale of the product are the other proceeds of the enterprise
- C) other income from the main business, income from financial activities
- D) Income from financial activities is purely from sales Earning

4. What does the liquidity of assets mean?

- A) It is understood that in time the assets are converted into cash
- B) an indicator representing the overall social output and the economic and financial effectiveness of each enterprise
- C) the level of return on basic and circulating assets
- D) determines the structure and functioning of the management system of all sectors of the economy

5. Which factors influence the change of the coefficient of performance of the Assortment Plan?

- A) plan evaluation and actual evaluation
- B) current expenses
- C) working hours
- D) financial expenses

6. Identify the indicators that are used to analyze the technical condition of fixed assets.

- A) the degree of wear and tear
- B) Update and Launch Rate
- C) Depreciation and Updates
- D) the degree of fitness and renewal

7. What are the main tools?

- A) The tangible assets used for a long time in the production and non-production sector, as well as for lease
- B) The tangible assets in the area of material production and non-production
- C) The material used in the production sector for a long period of time
- D) Tangible assets that are used for long-term use in the material industry

8. In what answer are the coefficients representing the movement of fixed assets?

- A) start up of fixed assets and update coefficients
- B) cutting tools, aging coefficients
- C) Rationing of the fixed assets, aging coefficients
- E) renewal of fixed assets, depreciation coefficients

9. What are the groups divided by their participation in the production of fixed assets?

- A) active and passive fixed assets
- B) Passive fixed assets and manufacturing procedures
- C) Industrial production facilities and fixed assets
- D) fixed assets at the disposal of the enterprise and fixed assets leased out

10. Which indicators are used to assess the effectiveness of the use of fixed assets?

- A) fund qaytimi, fond sig'imi
- B) renewal coefficient
- C) Effectiveness of fixed assets
- D) depreciation of fixed assets

11. Balance sheet is reflected in Section 1 of asset part -

- A) residual value of fixed assets
- B) finished product
- C) money resources
- D) short-term financial investments

12. Balance sheet is reflected in Section 2 -

- A) inventories
- B) fixed assets
- C) capital constitution
- D) income and expenses

13. Learning how to break into pieces -

- A) analiz
- B) sintez
- C) deduktsiya
- D) induktsiya

14. What factors affect the average annual job change per employee?

- A) loss of working hours, change in working day duration, change of average hourly work capacity per employee
- B) the average number of workers per hour, average employee turnover per employee per day, average daily work efficiency
- C) is the hourly business growth that is made by all workers every year, on the day the workers are formed by one employee
- D) The average staff size is the average length of the working day, the days that all the workers are organized by the same year

15. Indicator for employee-employee hours -

- A) total number of employees / hours
- B) Individual employee hours / total calendar working time fund of the total staff
- C) total employee hours / total staff
- D) number of workers / total industrial workers

16. How are the cost per UZS product determined?

- A) total cost / product value
- B) product value / product quantity
- C) product value / total cost
- D) product value / number of workers

17. Define the average annual salary per employee.

- A) ratio of the product to the average number of industrial production workers
- B) the product of the goods produced by all workers every year,

relative to their days

- C) the ratio of the product to the number of hours worked by all workers per year
- D) the ratio of the commodity to the average number of employees in the list

18. What do you mean by the merger and analysis of the ministries' economic activities?

- A) analysis of national economy sectors
- B) An analysis of the performance of a company with the second entity
- C) An analysis of the entity's annual performance
- D) analysis of summary reports by enterprises

19. Expenses are ...

- A) The report states that the emergence of economic benefits from the outflow or use of assets, as well as obligations that lead to a reduction in capital among participants
- B) Reversal of income and expense
- C) in the past, the increase in economic fluctuations in the form of a stream or increase of assets or a decrease in liabilities that can significantly increase the passive participation of participants in their capital
- D) the fluidity of the income and expense

20. Describe the characteristic analysis.

- A) an analysis of the factors that affect the outcome of economic activity and reflect the complex of methods of calculating their effects
- B) an analysis of the economic processes expected to occur, which is not yet done to justify the business plan, business plan, invoicing project
- C) to analyze the activities of the undertaking in detail with all its structures in terms of space and time
- D) An analysis of the financial results and financial condition of the undertaking

21. Elementary Analysis ...

- A) Factor analysis
- B) analysis of causes
- C) analysis of issues
- D) anatomical analysis

22. Describe Vertical Analysis.

- A) Comparative analysis of all parts of the subject being analyzed

- B) Comparison of reporting period with previous year indicators
- C) financial analysis
- D) analytical analysis

23. Long-term assets - This ...

- A) fixed assets and intangible assets, long-term investments, capital investments, long-term receivables and long-term delayed payments
- B) long term investments and capital investments, authorized capital
- C) Instrumentation, charter capital, added capital and reserve capital
- D) residual value of fixed assets and intangible assets and long-term bank loans

24. Which form will be taken to analyze long-term liabilities?

- A) Figure 1 "Accounting Balance"
- B) Figure 5 "Summary of private capital"
- C) Figure 4 "Summary of Phenomena"
- D) Figure 2 "Financial Reports"

25. Which part of the balance is indicated in the charter capital?

- A) Passive side - Part 1
- B) Active party - Part 1
- C) Passive side - Part 2
- D) Active party - Part 2

26. What part of the commodity stocks are ?

- A) current assets
- B) Long term liabilities
- C) Long - term assets
- D) short-term liabilities

27. Which asset does the goods belong to?

- A) current asset
- B) Long term assets
- C) long term investment
- D) capital investment

28. What can be explained by the division of analysis into management and financial analysis?

- A) Improvement of the accounting system on the basis of management and financial accountability of the enterprise
- B) improvement of management
- C) marketing improvement
- D) improvement of audit

29. Analyzing ...

- A) scientific justification of management decisions
- B) The decision is made
- C) Not given
- D) All answers false

30. How to group individually the results of the analysis

- A) outer and inner
- B) financial and banking
- C) banking and taxation
- D) current and prospective

31. The structure of the balance of payments according to the time of creation is fully answered

- A) access and current, balance brutto
- B) current, structural, balance
- C) current, division and merger, balance sheet
- D) access, validation, ending, division and consolidation

32. Describe trend analysis.

- A) review the status of financial statements and indicators for the current period by reference to the base year or base year
- B) financial analysis
- D) Comparative analysis of all parts of the subject being analyzed

33. What factors affect the product volume?

- A) Number of workers, labor productivity
- B) salary
- C) financial resources
- D) material resources provision

34. What is the increase of the company's working capital?

- A) Increase of the enterprise's own funds, loans and debts
- B) Increase of loans and debt
- C) Long term financial investments
- D) growth of own funds of the enterprise

35. The company's own working capital is equal to:

- A) An enterprise's own equity capital is the long-term asset
- B) Long-term liabilities of the entity's own funds
- C) current liabilities short - term liabilities
- D) equity investments are long-term assets

36. The right to use the company's financial position is divided into the following:

- A) open and closed data
- B) financial and closed information.
- C) open and current information
- D) commercial and open data

37. How is the turnover coefficient adjusted?

- A) Net sales / net asset value of product sales
- B) Net earnings: production reserves
- C. Cost of products sold: finished products
- D) average balance of working capital x 360: net earnings

38. Building, construction, machinery and equipment,

- A) Long-term assets
- B) current assets
- C) Available-for-sale assets
- D) commitments

39. The entity will have the solvency, if the current assets ...

- A) short-term liabilities
- B) If you are in a mood
- C) more than last year
- D) Large sizes in the product range

40. Leadership in the organization of the analysis of corporate financial condition , Who does the role?

- A) chief accountant, economist
- B) Head of the enterprise
- C) the chief energetic
- D) chief engineer

41. Which answer is correct for the property of the enterprise?

- A) with long-term and current assets
- B) Charter capital and unallocated profit
- C) continuous passives
- D) short-term duty and continuous passes

42. In what response is the cost of financial activity? correctly

- A) Negative course variations in operations with foreign currency and losses
- B) payment for consulting and information services
- C) Costs for sending staff members to business trips
- D) gas, fuel, electricity costs

43. What kind of analysis is the external analysis of the enterprise?

- A) financing
- B) cost
- C) management
- D) management-finance

44. How can the profit from the main production activities of the enterprise be determined?

- A) the gross revenue from the sale of goods is deducted from the current period and other income from the underlying business is added
- B) the company's expenses are deducted from the net proceeds on the sale of the product
- C) the product's cost is deducted from the net proceeds on the sale of the product
- D) Financial expenses are deducted from the current expenses

45. Fast-sold assets - This ...

- A) Net payables
- B) short-term financial investments
- C) securities
- D) finished product

46. What kind of analysis is called complex analysis?

- A) Detailed research of a single object in several reporting periods, with all its subdivisions
- B) Whenever it is not necessary to examine all objects, some of them are analyzed in a selective way
- S) a cross-sectoral analysis
- D) separate networks analysis

47. Which part of the balance is capital investment displayed?

- A) The active part of the balance sheet in Section I
- B) passive part of balance 1
- C) the part of the active part of the balance sheet
- D) Passive part of balance 2

48. What factors affect the product size change at the critical size?

- A) Changes in unit prices, change of unit costs to one unit; constant cost change
- B) volumetric change, price change, constant and variable costs change
- C) Dimension change, change in the value
- D) size change, price change, constant and variable costs, change of tariffs

49. Critical scale product -

- A) the volume of product production that can cover variable and indirect costs
- B) The maximum production capacity
- D) Minimum production capacity, which covers only variable production costs

50. The other expenses of the enterprise are ...

- A) costs related to the improvement of production, development and production of new products
- B) costs for purchasing raw materials
- C) Costs associated with business management
- D) costs associated with the sending and selling of products to buyers and customers

The criteria for evaluating and controlling students' knowledge in terms of 5.6 semesters

Evaluation methods	Evaluation criteria
Tests, Written, works, Speech, question- answers	86-100 points "Excellent" : Fully master the theoretical knowledge of science. Summary and decision making. Get creative thinking. Independent thinking. Received to apply knowledge in practice. Explaining the essence. Getting an idea.
	71-85 points "Good" : Independent thinking. Practice the knowledge that you have received receive Explaining the essence. To know, to tell. Getting an idea.
	55-70 points "Satisfactory" : Explaining the essence. To know, to tell. It is known to have an idea.
	50-54 points "Unsatisfactory": Failure to know theoretical and practical knowledge on science .

Types of remarkable rating

Current ranking		Maximum point	Passing time
Current control (20 point)	MT (16)	36	During semester
Current control is conducted by taking into account the degree of involvement and acquisition of the course, the performance of the workbook and the performance of the tasks.	Independent education evaluation portfolios (presentations, testimonials, papers, keystores)		

Intermediate assessment	Maximum point	Passing time

№	Intermediate control (20 points)	MT (14 points)	34	During the semester
I	Intermediate examinations are conducted through the lectures, taking into account the status of the workbook, and the interim control of the case. (9 points)	Self-assessment assignments are part of the tasks (presentations, testimonials, paperwork, keystores). (5 points)	14	During the interval I (semester 1-9)
II	Intermediate examinations are conducted through the lectures, taking into account the status of the workbook, and the interim control of the case. (11 points)	Independent training evaluation portfolios (presentations, testimonials, written work options, keystats). (9 points)	20	II interval (10-18 weeks of semester)