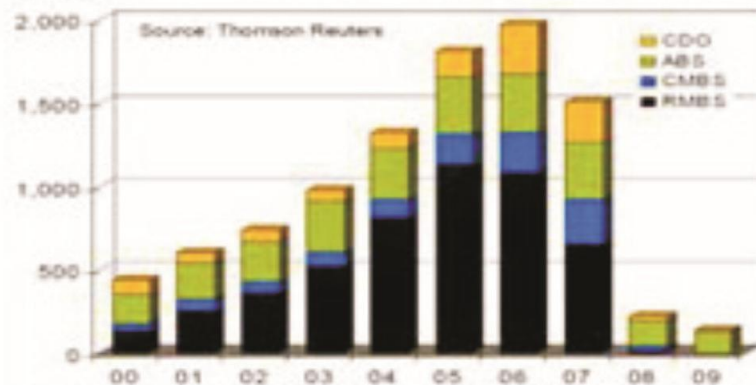


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THEORETICAL VIEWS ON FINANCIAL STABILITY

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ABSTRACT

At the present stage of the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a model of ensuring the financial stability of enterprises and increasing it should be created to ensure not only the health of the enterprise's finances and strengthening its foundations, but at the same time strengthening the competitive advantages of the enterprise in the future, as well as increasing its market value.

KEYWORDS: *Future, Reforms, Information Technologies, Important.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, reforms in the system of information technologies and communications in recent years have become one of the important issues at the level of public policy, in particular, the establishment of strict control over the financing of projects implemented in the field of communication and the targeted expenditure of project funds, ensuring openness and transparency of this process.

The development of communication enterprises and the improvement of their financial relations are among the related problems. Financial relations with the development of the Ministry of development of Information Technology and communications in our country also received an important impetus for development on the basis of new modern requirements. At the same time, financial relations have important supports in stimulating the development of communication enterprises. This is due to the fact that as a result of the creation of a perfect distribution system within the Ministry of development of Information Technology and communications, favorable economic conditions will be created for the future innovation development of communication enterprises in order to achieve a greater strengthening of production capabilities, which is expanded through the creation of centralized and reserve funds.

Nowadays, different approaches and options for understanding the content of financial stability are found in the economic literature.

DEFINITIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF FINANCIAL STABILITY

No	Authors	Description
1	I.A.Pavlova [1]	the essence of the financial stability of the enterprise is "its financial condition in which the economic activity of the enterprise makes it possible to ensure all its obligations"

2	G.V.Saviskaya [2]	financial stability is the ability of an economic subject to operate and develop in conditions of a changing internal and external environment, to maintain a balance of its assets and liabilities, which is guaranteed by its constant solvency and an acceptable level of investment attractiveness
3	I.N.Omelchenko, E.V.Borisovas[3]	"financial stability is the ability of an enterprise to maintain its financial stability in conditions of constantly changing market conjuncture"
4	A.D.Sheremet [4]	financial stability is characterized by a satisfactory balance sheet structure and reflects the financial results of economic activity
5	L.T.Gilyarovskaya, A.A.Vexorevas[5]	The concept of financial stability of an enterprise is its case in which, in the process of allocation and use of existing resources, not only solvency is ensured, but at the same time development in the goal of achieving profit and capital growth is achieved"
6	A Ivassenko [6]	financial stability is the most important indicator of the activity of an enterprise, which is characterized by the ability to develop at its own expense, while maintaining solvency and creditworthiness at an acceptable level of risk
7	E.A.Akramov [7]	recommended the concept of financial robustness and its indicators, substantiated the factors affecting it. He also points out that the category of financial stability is an indicator that represents the financial condition of an enterprise at the necessary level and does not decrease
8	T.S. Malikov[8]	the financial stability of economic subjects is expressed in general (autonomy coefficient, debt capital concentration coefficient, ratio of debt and own funds) and relative indicators (Reserve and cost equity security coefficient, financial independence coefficient, self-capital manumission coefficient).
9	M.Q.Pardaev and B.I.Israilov [9]	financial resilience the enterprise is the ratio of its own funds and all funds
10	A.B. Eshkuvatov [10]	financial stability is a component of the overall stability of enterprises, the balance of funds, the availability of all resources in the implementation of their activities, including the effective control of their own and borrowed funds, ensuring the continuity of their activities

So, by summarizing the points expressed by the authors above, the following conclusion can be made: there is no holistic definition of the content of "financial stability" among the authors; the financial stability of an enterprise plays an important role not only in separately obtained enterprises, but at the same time in ensuring the sustainable development of society; stability assessment is equally important not only for solving problems of

Financial stability is the ability to ensure the functioning and uninterrupted operation of the enterprise on the basis of the availability of free money at the disposal of the enterprise and the balance sheet of financial flows. The structure of the enterprise's continuous work should include not only its production, performance or service of products, but also the execution of obligations on the loans received. Financial stability for a long time characterizes the solvency of the enterprise.

Based on the analysis of modern scientific literature, four different types of main manifestations of the financial stability of an enterprise can be distinguished.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN MANIFESTATIONS OF FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE ENTERPRISE [10]

T/p	Key to the financial stability of the enterprise	Description of the type of financial stability	Sources of reserve financing
1.	Absolute financial stability	The enterprise is absolutely impartial from external creditors and has a high level of solvency	All production reserves are covered at the expense of their own working capital
2.	Normal financial stability	The solvency of the enterprise is ensured at the expense of its own and attracted funds	Creditor debts on commodity operations, the amount of their own working capital, bank loans received to cover production reserves
3.	Unstable financial stability	Additional sources of coverage	In a situation that alleviates financial difficulties or, in a sense, does not have normal bases, its own working capital as well as long and short-term loans and debts
4.	Crisis financial situation	The fact that the enterprise is on the verge of bankruptcy	Cash, short-term securities and receivables do not even do to cover creditor debts and overdue loans

A generalization analysis of the above points showed that there are three different approaches to understanding the essence of the concept of "financial stability".

The first approach interprets the understanding of this concept in a narrow sense and is interpreted as one of the indicators of the financial condition of the economic entity.

Representatives of the second approach, in turn, focus their main attention in the interpretation of the content of this concept on the need to assess the indicators of financial stability, which are a guarantee of competitiveness and effective performance of the economic interests of the enterprise and its partners, expressed through business activity and reliability of the enterprise.

Finally, representatives of the third approach associate the financial stability of the enterprise with the effective formation, distribution and use of financial resources[12].

In a market economy, while enterprises have great economic opportunities, in the process they need state support. One of the important tasks before Economic Science in the current conditions is the development of guidelines for improving the financial problems of the development of enterprises, including the management system of enterprise finance, as well as theoretical justification.

Enterprises demand the development of proposals not only on the system of economic events, but also on issues related to various aspects of activity, including the choice of organizational forms of enterprises and determining their scope, setting the features of the development of enterprises in individual industries, economic analysis of the financial results and financial situation of enterprises in the market economy and management of economic This situation is determined by the fact that enterprises require a relatively new methodological approach in terms of the scale of production in new economic conditions, characteristics in economic independence.

As you know, the general principles of financial stability are unique for all economic entities. However, at the same time, the validity of these principles in individual branches or business zvenos requires their adaptation to specific, anic, conditions. This should be taken into account here that financial stability of enterprises acquires special characteristics not only according to the form of ownership and organizational and legal basis, but also depending on the scale of economic activity. Accordingly, the content of financial stability, the scope, purpose and imposition of its object and the financial situation, the assessment and interpretation of financial results are relatively different.

Summarizing these points, it should be noted that the issue of analyzing the financial condition of the enterprise differs from the state of financial results of the enterprise's activities, which allows you to give a somewhat more general assessment of the state of the enterprise.

In the system of financial stability, a special place is occupied by the state of the levels, dynamics and composition of the financial results of the enterprise's activities. The large number of indicators that characterize the activities of an enterprise presents certain methodological difficulties in considering them in a systematic way. The use of these indicators by different consumers for different purposes also makes the depth of analysis difficult. For example, the heads of the enterprise are interested in the total volume and composition of the profit received, factors affecting its amount.

As the financial situation is analyzed, the main focus will be on:

- To comprehensively study the financial situation of the enterprise and accurately and objectively assess its condition;
- Checking the sources and location of funds, determining whether they were used in the right direction;
- Study of the fulfillment of payment obligations at their due date, the composition of the debtor and creditor debts;
- To check the ratio between the funds of the enterprise itself and the borrowed funds and the resource provision of working capital, determine how much financial discipline is followed and assess solvency;
- To study the value of the property of the enterprise and the degree to which it can quickly turn into money;
- To evaluate the use of working capital and make proposals to improve the financial situation of the Enterprise, etc.k.

The main goal of the analysis is to strengthen solvency by identifying achievements and shortcomings in financial activities and using funds more correctly.

So, this process indicates the interdependence of the production and sale of products, saving costs, monetary relations and other activities. The sources of information that will be needed in the implementation of financial stability also include data from the balance sheet of the enterprise, applications made to it and other forms of financial reporting, and also data from synthetic and analytical accounts of accounting, since a sharp reduction in the total volume of financial statements being drawn up in subsequent years has led to a

Now important tasks in the field of financial activities of enterprises are transversal. Without a positive solution to these tasks, an effective market economy mechanism cannot be created. Now financial and credit resources, the fact that the circulation of funds is cut off from the movement of material assets, the increase in debtor-creditor debts is the biggest drawback in this area.

The first signs of an unfavorable financial situation at the enterprise include: an increase in the costs of remuneration for labor without changes in the volume of sales; a faster increase in the number of debtors compared to the number of creditor (judges); an increase in the level of material zapas without changes in the volume of sales; an increase in the volume of enterprise; for investors without changes in the volume of product sales, the increase in sales, etc.k.

The adoption of certain management decisions regarding the activities of the enterprise makes it possible to improve the financial situation for a short period of time. In the system of such measures, a number of current measures can be distinguished: achieving a delay in payment periods in the repayment of the enterprise's debts; maintaining strict procedures for the issuance of wages; reinvesting dividends for the founders; using tax incentives; attracting preferential debts; ensuring the sale of material assets from production zapas; selling excess fixed assets; reducing management-administrative personnel.

Thus, the improvement or deterioration of some financial indicator in accordance with the nature of the change in other indicators can change the assessment given to the financial position of the enterprise 37.

The above points provide an opportunity to understand how complex a qualitative assessment of the financial condition of the enterprise is, therefore, in the conditions of a developed market system, enterprises are based more on the results of their own private observations and analysis than on the decisions of individual investors, Special organizations.

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