

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ENTERPRISES AND ITS RECOVERY

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Abstract: *This article focuses on individual components that can lead to financial recovery. The author presents his views on improving the financial condition of enterprises and specifically substantiated proposals for improving the company's performance.*

Keywords: *standardized funds, analysis, expenditure, wages, credit, debt, financial condition, credit relations, source, creditor, budget.*

Relevance of the research topic. Understating the actual value of work in progress and unsold finished goods can lead to non-payment, as credit sources are used in smaller amounts than dictated by objective turnover patterns and payment deadlines.

Therefore, a pressing issue in ensuring a realistic balance sheet is the inclusion of labor costs in the cost price. Addressing these issues contributes to the health of companies' finances. The current balance sheet, as well as current synthetic and analytical accounting data, do not accurately reflect the actual financial state of enterprises. Therefore, turnover statements for all accounting accounts and sub-accounts are particularly important for analysis.

Relative indicators obtained by comparing turnovers and balances are more reliable than absolute amounts. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to calculate various relative indicators and study their dynamics.

For example, to assess the financial condition, indicators such as the dynamics of the share of own working capital in the total amount of standardized funds, the calculation of balances on individual accounts and subaccounts by day in

relation to the average daily consumption of production reserves can be used, Calculation of the turnover of funds in relation to the volume of sales of products and services for the relevant period, comparison of the total amount of standardized working capital with the maximum reserves specified in the annual balance sheet appendix and the quarterly report appendix, the period of non-payment; including overdue payments on bank loans and budget payments in days, and the dynamics of non-payment in percent compared to the base date.

This approach, supplemented by the use of analytical accounting data and statements from bank current and loan accounts, somewhat expands the possibilities for an objective assessment of the financial condition and progress of financial recovery programs for enterprises. Analysis of the problem under study and conclusions. The introduction of a calendar-based payment schedule and the need to pay wages on time has significantly increased the importance of operational and prospective financial analysis.

The most convenient form of this analysis is the creation of payment calendars for the nearest period of time—7-10 days. The information base for this analysis is the bank's information on current account balances and transactions, budget payment deadlines, and salary and social security payments. This creates the basis for maneuvering financial resources.

On the day when there are available funds in the current account, the enterprise must repay the debt to the bank ahead of schedule, so that by the time the budget payments or salary payments are due, it has an unfilled credit limit for the enlarged object and,

By submitting payment documents for shipped goods, the buyer will receive additional credit. For the same purpose, the buyer agrees with suppliers to send payment requests 3-4 days before or after the calendar deadlines for budget payments or wage payments.

Prompt forecasting of receipts to a bank account and payments characterizes a high level of financial activity, allowing us to prevent the occurrence of non-payments.

This article attempts to justify the need to change the information base for financial analysis due to the weakening reliability and accuracy of annual and quarterly balance sheets. Regarding the key issues in financial analysis, they remain:

- Assessment of the solvency of an enterprise based on data on the absence of overdue debt to the budget, bank, suppliers, other creditors, including wages;
 - Analysis of inventory status and dynamics to identify opportunities to accelerate the turnover of standardized assets;
 - Comparison of actual balances of standardized assets with their maximum level; monitoring of the implementation of the task of bringing excess and unused inventory into economic circulation;
 - Analysis of the level of working capital and the validity of the total amount of working capital standards, as well as their distribution among various elements of standardized working capital;
 - Analysis of credit relationships, loan security, and the impact of credit on business efficiency;
 - Analysis of the use of unscheduled sources of funds in business operations and their impact on financial performance;
 - Analysis of accounts receivable and other unscheduled funds;
- Calculation of cash turnover and determination of reserves for its acceleration.

List of used literature

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