



IMPROVEMENT OF ENTERPRISE WORKING CAPITAL FINANCING

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Currently, in a developing country, the current problems associated with the development of economic capital of enterprises (high inflation, the high importance of the national currency, the level of import of raw materials, the level of loans of enterprises and the use of loans from commercial materials.) is observed.

The presence of a well developed development of the US, Germany and France, and the current process of collection of debt plays an important role in financing the working capital. Currently, the problems associated with improving the efficiency of enterprises financing of enterprises of the Republic are available. The enterprises of the enterprises are important issues in this regard, weakening of debt, the weakness of the amount of debt, the weakness of the cash flow, the use of loans from commercial banks. The amount of working capital is determined not only with the needs of the production process, but also random factors. Therefore, it is recommended to divide working capital into constant and variable types.

Financial management Theoretology contains two main statements of the concept of "permanent circulation capital". According to the first interpretation, the part of the entire operating period is the constant capital of receiving receivables and production reserves. This is, for example, on the average parameter of the enterprise, the amount of current assets at the disposal of the enterprise. According to the second interpretation, the minimum amount required to carry out permanent working production activities. This approach indicates that the company needs a certain minimum turnover to carry out its activities, such as the current account balance with some of the reserve capital, which contains some of the analogues. In the next statements of the data, we follow the second interpretation. The changing working capital category reflects the additional current period of the process or the additional current assets you need as insurance reserves. For example, additional production and material reserves may be related to support for the seasonal preservation of high levels of sales during the current trading. At the same time, as well as the development of sales increases the volume of receivables. In addition, the supply of raw materials and supplies, also need to pay for money to pre-level employment activities. The purpose of the working capital, the volume of working capital, the sources of sufficient turnover, the sources of sufficient structure, and the sources of compensation and proportions of the enterprise is the purpose of working capital.

When working capital, production activities are not provided at the demand. As a result, the possibility of liquidity can lose liquidity, periodic interruptions and low profitability cases may occur in the case. During the optimal time of the working capital, the income will be in the maximum. As a result of further increasing the amount of working capital, the enterprise will have a temporary vacancy, excess expenditures associated with financing. As a result, the volume of profit is declining. Thus, the working capital management strategy should ensure the agreement between the loss risk of liquidity and efficiency of work. Every decision to ensure the moderation of the deposit, receivers and ensuring the moderation of trade resources should be taken into account in terms of the profitability of assets and the optimal structure of these types of assets.

The size and composition of the working capital can lead to a decrease in the level of liquidity or decrease in efficiency:

1. Lack of money.
2. Lack of own loan funds.

Circumstances related to the risk of adequate funding for working capital are:

1. The higher the level of debt indebtedness.

When the company bought material reserves for the loan, the currency debt is debt to certain payment terms. Perhaps the company has purchased a large amount of reserves in the amount that is not necessary in the near future or at an expensive price. As a result, the loan amount and the volume of use of reserves, the company will not be funds at the enterprise to pay off debt at a time very large. This, in turn, leads to not performing commitments.

2. A disproportion between sources of short and long-term foreign funds.

Although long-term sources are usually more expensive, in some cases, in some cases, they can produce large amounts of profits when the growth of liquidity is less. For the effective use of various monetary sources for managers of many enterprises, a relatively new problem is a relatively new problem.

3. Absence of long-term loan funds in the volume of liabilities.

Long-term loan plays an important role in the technical and technological re-equipment of enterprises. However, the highest share of long-term debt funds in the volume of liabilities leads to an increase in the amount of expenditure related to their coverage.

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