MAKING FINANCIAL DECISIONS ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

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Abstract:
In the article, the financial and economic situation of the enterprise largely depends on the efficiency of using these inventories. In each production enterprise, the role of inventory is very important in the uninterrupted continuation of the production process. Therefore, the mobility of working capital directly depends on the effective use of inventory.

Key words: *joint-stock companies, inventory, financial stability, organizational and economic stability.*
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I. Introduction

In modern conditions of economic development, the importance of inventory is important. A distinctive feature of the implementation of modern market relations in joint-stock companies is that rapidly developing competition, technological changes in production, processing of economic information of enterprises through a computer system, constant innovations in tax legislation, changes in interest rates and exchange rates in the case of ongoing inflation. the influence of such factors is high.

The modern strategy and tactics of joint-stock companies are important for "stability" in the future, rational organization of their activities, formation and management of financial resources, and planning of economic indicators that ensure a stable financial situation of the society. For this, it is desirable to rationally distribute material, labor and financial resources. It is known that any resources are limited and the maximum effect can be achieved not only by regulating the volume, but also by the optimal ratio of their various types.

II. Literature study

Foreign scientists Schreibfeder Dj. [2], Cooper J[3], West A.[4], Rushton A.[5] conducted in their scientific researchon the issues of inventory management in joint-stock companies.

The theoretical and practical foundations of inventory management in joint stock companies in the Republic of Uzbekistan are given by O. Bobojonov, K. Jumaniozov. [6], Malikov T.S.[7], Jumaev N.Kh.[8] and Djambakieva G.S. [9] studied in their scientific work

III. Research methods

Abstraction, systematic approach, logical thinking, comparison and comparative analysis methods are used in this article.

IV. Results and discussions

The sale of inventories affects the financial results of the enterprise and means that the enterprise is operating at a profit or loss.

A change in the composition of inventories can have a positive effect on the financial stability of joint-stock companies, as it frees up money from the production process and, ultimately, has a positive effect on the financial indicators of their companies.

The higher the income and the lower the average value of current assets, the higher the total turnover ratio for current assets. If the change in the cycle period of inventory is one day, then when it is multiplied by the cost of one day, it is possible to calculate the state of the economic effect in the form of money. In a joint-stock company, an opportunity to save is created by exempting a certain amount from circulation. Also, the inventory turnover ratio directly affects the sales volume. The higher the sales volume, the higher the turnover ratio, the faster the inventory turnover, the higher the cash flow and the higher the company's profit level.

The relationship between the producer of the goods and its consumer is established through a different transport system, which must fulfill all the conditions of the cargo owners, while minimizing the costs taking into account the deadlines. The transport system is characterized by a set of elements connected by technical, technological, territorial, organizational and management features with the help of material flows and information exchange with the unity of the common goal.

Since inventories are a link between external goods suppliers and production consumers, the level of reserves is determined by: the description and volume of production, the types (characteristics) of manufactured products, the possibilities of stable supply and future realization, and purchase costs.

In order to assess the organizational and economic state of the enterprise's stability, integral indicators of stability are used, which are a function of a number of indicators:

- financial and economic stability of the enterprise;
- production and economic activity of the enterprise;
- the ecological indicator of the production activity of the enterprise;
- level of satisfaction of consumer demand;
- the operation of enterprises in a competitive environment;
- consumer market environment;
- supplier market environment;
- changes in the market environment.

The effectiveness of inventory management has a direct impact on the financial and economic stability of the enterprise, and ultimately on the organizational and economic stability of the enterprise.

Joint-stock companies have an information base for making financial decisions on inventory management, and it is appropriate to develop a set of key indicators for the purchase of goods and materials to increase the efficiency of purchasing activities.

Analysis Notes:

Due to the fact that the material resources are purchased for enterprises, the potential of their supply with material resources increases. Indicators of the supply of material resources of industrial enterprises show the balance of the material resources of the enterprise at the beginning of the year, but the necessity of material resources is determined in the production process of the enterprise. So, it is necessary for the enterprise to fully satisfy the material resources. If there is a shortage, the company plans to buy or borrow additional material resources. He intends to resolve the contracts concluded on this issue in his favor. In order to realize the material and technical support of the enterprise, material resources are purchased during the year. Then the level of provision of material resources of the enterprise is determined.

It is determined whether the enterprise is fully provided with material resources or not. If, as a result of the analysis of the company's material resources, the facts of their incomplete provision are revealed, then the reasons for its origin are studied. Therefore, the possibilities and measures of these reasons are determined.

Many joint-stock companies have interruptions in the delivery system of goods and materials, and there is a risk of loss of funds at almost all stages of the delivery process. Processes carried out in joint-stock companies confirm that losses caused by inefficient management of supply of goods and materials make up 30-40 percent of all costs.

V. Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that inventory is a regulator between its supplier and consumer. they are carried out in different rhythms and as a regulator, random or unexpected aspects of inventory management, for example, changes in consumer demand, serve as a guarantee of the continuity of the circulation of goods. However, carrying more inventory than is necessary to fulfill the role of regulator can also be a source of losses.

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