iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** I **Month of publication:** January 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.76845

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue I Jan 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Financial Planning: An Analysis of Methods and Strategies for Improvement

Parth Bhardwaj[1], Aparna Vats[2]
Department of Bachelor of Business Administration, Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies,(Affiliated to GGSIP University, Delhi)

Abstract: ***The paper investigates issues, concerning financial planning at the enterprise. Methods and models of financial forecasting are analyzed and their unification is proposed. The main problems of financial instruments using (such as financial planning) are described. Planning is important element of management, which ensures achievement of strategic priorities. Effective financial planning is essential tool of achieving of the main goals of the enterprise – profit maximization and cost of the enterprise. As market conditions in Ukrainian market of goods and services have its own specificity, which is defined, on the one hand, by means of analysis, formation and allocation of financial resources, and, on the other hand, the sourcesofreserves increasing, in order to implement the operating and investment activities to ensure their sustainable financial development. It should be noted that the formation of these processes has a significant impact on both objective and subjective factors, such as instability of tax policy and regulatory legislation for national currency, the impact of the global economic crisis, reducing the resources and available current assets etc.***

Thus,theincreasingvolatility of externalenvironmentrequiresmanagerialentitiesto speed decision-making anddirect financial planning and forecasting, in order to reduce the impact of exogenous and endogenous factors on the financial activities of enterprises.

I. INTRODUCTION

Financial planning is the most important component of company`s financial system mechanism and important function of its' management.

Financial planning is a key part of the whole planning process, making it possible to implement the strategic plans of the company through the development of specific action plans forthe planned period – to accurately calculate the efficiency of available resources, the ultimate economic and financial results. Using the mechanisms of financial planning enables the company to achieve long-term positive results, contributing to strengthening the financial condition of the company and the stability of its position on the market.

Planning is the process of transforming the goals of the company into forecasts and plans, the process of setting priorities, means and methods to achieve them. Financial planning in theoretical aspect is consideredasthemostsubstantialandintegralpart of the overall planning of the company. As the company almost always affects the instability of the environment, uncertain economic conditions, the performance of the company depends largely on the state of financial planning in the company. A higher level of uncertainty, the more important planning, and correctness and accuracy of the forecast depend on the success or failure of business activity.

So, summing up, we can determine financial planning as a purposeful process of system development plans and financial planning (regulatory) parameters to ensure the developmentof the company the necessary financial resources to improve its economic and financial performance in the current and strategic perspective. Financial planning, financial analysis and controlling system are essential parts of effective implementation of company's financial strategy.

A. Key Research Findings

At this stage, the transformation of economic development of our country, functioning and business should pay greater attention to such a process as financial planning. Nowadays, the majority of enterprises do not pay appropriate attention to financial planning, without which it`s impossible to achieve the appropriate level of management that provides company with a success in the market, continuous improvement of material resources and social development of the employees.

Thefundamental regulatorydocument for state-owned

Themaingoaloffinancialplanningistoimprove enterprises istheCommercialCodeofUkraine theefficientuseofcurrentandlong-termfinancial (GCU).Art.75oftheCommercialCodestipulatesthat capital.Intheplanningprocessthemeasuresare the financial plan for the

state commercial enterprise is themainplanningdocument.Thisisdonetoenhance developed to improve return on equity, stability, to minimize risk etc. theaccountabilityofofficialsofpublicbusiness, includingadministration,andtoimprovefinancial discipline of enterprises.

Theprocessoffinancialplanningattheenterprise involves several stages (Figure 1).

Fig.1.Thestagesoffinancialplanningattheenterprise

Theinitialconditionsofthefinancialplanninghave

The choice of amethodoffinancial planningis specificstrategicgoalsandobjectivesonaplanned affectedbymany factors, suchasaimsand objectives period;theresultsofthemonitoringofeconomicand oftheplan,thedurationoftheplanningperiod, financialactivity, its opportunities andproblems; outputinformationetc.Thus,themosteffective studyoftheexternalenvironmentofthecompany results can be achievedbyusingofcomplexmethods.

(thestatecompetition,factormarkets)andthe predictionofitspossiblechanges.Asynthesisofthis

Neglecting any of them would negatively affect the overall efficiency of company`s planning process. informationistheplanofthecompanyforthefuture.

Asthesample forfinancial planningprocessJSC Whilechoosingamethodofplanning,itshouldbe

"KharkivTileFactory"waschosen.Letusconsider carried out in accordance with certain requirements. Planning methods should:

the technical and economic performance of the enterprise in 2013-2015 and conduct comparative analysis (Table 1).

beadequatetotheexternaleconomic conditions, peculiarities ofdifferentstagesofformation and development of market relations;

So, in2014comparativelywith2013,therewasan increase ofincome by164231 thousand UAHor by 24.47%and,in2015,incomeincreasedby138898

takeintoaccounttheprofileoffacilityplanning thousandUAHorby16.62%.Thevalueoffixed anddiversityinthemediaandbyachievingcore

assets increasedby2.01%in2014anddecreasedby businessobjectives–profitincreasing;

2.89%in2015.Thisledtoanincreaseincapital

vary,dependingonthetypeofthedeveloped plan. productivityin2014by22.02%andafurther20.09% in2015.

Table1.Theanalysisofthetechnical,economicandfinancialperformance of JSC "Kharkiv Tile Factory" in 2013-2015 years

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	Theabsolutedeviation,(+/-)		Therelativedeviation,%	
				2014to2013	2015to2014	2014to2013	2015to2014
Income,ths.UAH	671287	835518	974416	164231	138898	24.47	16.62
Valueoffixedassets,ths.UAH	276098	281635	273499	5537	-8136	2.01	-2.89
Capitalproductivity	2.43	2.97	3.56	0.54	0.60	22.02	20.09
The average numberof staff, annually	1124	1211	1163	87	-48	7.74	-3.96
Wagefund,ths.UAH	56640	70558	83360	13918	12802	24.57	18.14
Annualaveragewage,ths. UAH	50.39	58.26	71.68	7.87	13.41	15.62	23.02
Labor productivity, ths. UAH / person	597.23	689.94	837.85	92.71	147.91	15.52	21.44
Productioncosts,ths. UAH	413945	487991	618317	74046	130326	17.89	26.71
Grossprofit,ths.UAH	257342	347527	356099	90185	8572	35.04	2.47
Profittax,ths.UAH.	29294	17567	29016	-11727	11449	-40.03	65.17
Netprofit,ths.UAH.	116564	80523	129536	-36041	49013	-30.92	60.87
Assets,ths.UAH	638322	800817	1043246	162495	242429	25.46	30.27
Equitycapital,ths.UAH	382800	461323	570859	78523	109536	20.51	23.74
Unappropriatedbalance,ths.UAH	362800	441323	550859	78523	109536	21.64	24.82
Currentliabilities,ths.UAH	148033	166097	188374	18064	22277	12.20	13.41
Returnonassets,%	18.26	10.06	12.42	-8.21	2.36	–	–
Returnonequity,%	30.45	17.45	22.69	-13.00	5.24	–	–

The annual average number of staff increased by 87 persons or by 7.74% in 2014 and decreased by 48 persons or 3.96% in 2015. This led to an increase of labor productivity.

Wage fund is growing steadily – by 24.57% in 2014 and by 18.14% in 2015 and annual average wage shows similar trends. This demonstrates theeffective personnel management organization as the labor costs are lower than the labor productivity.

Production costs increased in 2014 by 17.89% and by 26.71% in 2015. In 2014 gross profit increasedby 35.04% in 2014. Next year gross it increasedonly by 2.47%. The amount of net profit was 116 564 thousandUAH in2013.It decreasedby30.92%in2014andincreasedby60.87%in2015.

The assets value was increasing throughout the period. Thus in 2014 assets value increased by 162 495 thousand UAH or by 25.46% and in 2015 it increased by 30.27%. In general, for three years assets value increased by 63.44%.

Similar trends are observed for current liabilities, whichincreasedby12.20%in2014andby13.41% in 2015.

The analysis of equity capital demonstrates its` increasing due to the growth of unappropriated balance.

Theyear2014wascharacterizedby thereductionof profitability indicators. That is, the return on assets decreasedby8.21%andreturnonequity–by 13.0%. In 2015 these indicators grew: return on assets – by 2.36% and return on equity – by 5.24%.

Thus, the general conclusion is following: the company steadily develops increasing production volumes and total assets.

ConsideringthefactthatactivityofJSC“KharkivTile Factory” is the subject to high uncertainty and inflationary economy, the company should use aggressivemodelofpolicy,whichischaracterizedby the high ratio of current assets in total assets and the low speed of their turnover.

As for current liabilities thecompanydoesn`tusetheaggressivemanagement policy:liabilitiesoftheenterprisearecharacterizedby thepredominanceofequitycapitalintotalliabilities.

Modeling of the financial activities of the enterprise was carried out by means of standard econometric methods. However, this approach is not able to reproduce the vibrations of the Ukrainian economic environment.

The trend line in this case is almost comparable to the regression line. The availability of trend complicates the use of correlation and regression methods to analyze time series. So, if we examine the correlation rows without exception of general trend, the distress index will characterize the correlations not only between short-term fluctuations,but also between the trends. Otherwise, the distress index will demonstrate the correlation only between short-term fluctuations. As it was mentioned,thetrendisbasedonthepast,current and future tendencies, if the changes, provoked by the influenceof external and internal factors, are not expected. However, this trend does not always accurately reflect reality.

Regressionandcorrelationanalysisallowsestablishing andassessingthecorrelationbetweentheinvestigated randomvariable Yandothe rvariables X,andmaking predictions for parameter values of Y. So, Y is the dependent variable, X is called the independent variable.Forexample,X–costofequitycapital,Y– netprofitvolume.Let`smakethefollowingregression:

2008	390806	-186565	34806623602	186565.3
2009	410213	-167158	27941908403	167158.3
2010	471938	-105433	11116187778	105433.3
2011	589313	11941.,7	142603403	11941.7
2012	634588	57216.7	3273746944	57216.7
2013	671287	93915.7	8820152445	93915.7
2014	835518	258147	66639701511	258146.7
2015	974416	397045	157644467328	397044.7
Total	5196342	-	439344186484	1636530.7

Standarddeviation:

$y_t \square a0 \square a1tr \square \square_t$,

□□ □ □220943.5

wheret_r–trend;

$a_0 a_1$–regressioncoefficients;

$\square_t$–perturbationmodel.

Let`smakeamathematicalmodelforpredictingnet

The calculated indicator demonstrates that the average income fluctuates in average by 220 943.5 ths. UAH.

Thecoefficientofvariationis: income,usingthedataofcompany`sperformancein □

□

220943.5

2007-2015.Themodelwillbeasalineartrend.

To calculate the number of indicators such as average, variance and standard deviation, we made the auxiliary table (Table 2).

Let'scalculatetheaverageoftimeseries:

$y = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \frac{5196342}{9} = 577371.3 ths.UAH$

$\frac{\sigma}{y} \cdot 100\% = \frac{}{577371.3} \cdot 100\% = 38.27\%$

Thus,thesampleisquitehomogeneousandthe average is typical for the whole set.

Theequationparametersaredeterminedbythefollowing method:

n 9 $na_0 + a_1 \sum t = \sum y$

Averagelineardeviation:

a

$t a$

$1 t^2 ty$

$d = \frac{\sum d_i}{n} = \frac{1636530.7}{9} = 181836.76 ths.UAH$

Solvingthesystemofequations,wefoundedthe

N 9 parameters:

Thus,inaveragevalueofnetincomeovertheperiod deviates from the average value by 181836,76 ths. UAH.

Let`scalculatethevariance:

a_0

$$\frac{t^2 y \quad t ty \; n t^2 \quad t y}{n ty \quad t ty};$$

2

$$\frac{\sum (y - y)^2}{n}$$

$$\frac{439344186484}{9}$$

48816020720

$a_1 \frac{n}{t^2 \quad t y}$

Let`sfindthegraphparameters(Table3).

Table2.Auxiliarytableforcalculationoftime series variation

Theresultingsystemofequationsisfollowing:

□ $9a_0$□45□5196342

□45a□285a□215896316

1

Table3.Initialanddefineddataforthecalculationofregressionlineofnetincome of JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory”

ti	*yi*	*ti*2	*yi*2	*ti*·*yi*	*Y*(*x*)	*E*	*E*2
1	218263	1	47638737169	218263	241135	22871.9	523125334.4
2	390806	4	152729329636	1563224	325194	-65612.0	4304930170
3	410213	9	168274705369	3691917	409253	-959.9	921344.0178
4	471938	16	222725475844	7551008	493312	21374.2	456857850.6
5	589313	25	347289811969	14732825	577371	-11941.7	142603402.8
6	634588	36	402701929744	22845168	661430	26842.4	720516227.3

Table3(cont.).Initialanddefineddataforthecalculationofregressionlineofnetincomeof JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory”

ti	*yi*	*ti*2	*yi*2	*ti*·*yi*	*Y*(*x*)	*E*	*E*2
7	671287	49	450626236369	32893063	745490	74202.5	5506015953
8	835518	64	698090328324	53473152	829549	-5969.4	35633338.4
9	974416	81	949486541056	78927696	913608	-60808.3	3697645295
□ 45	5196342	285	3439563095480	215896316	5196342	–	15388248915

Hencewefindthesolution:

a_0□157075.8

a_1□84059.1

And,finally,wegettheregressionequation:

y_t□157075.8□84059.1tr□□$_t$

The economic meaning of the regression equation is following: regression coefficient shows that each new period the net income of the company is increased by an average of 84059 ths. UAH. The parameter a_0, as a free member of the equation, has only calculated value.

GraphoftrendlineisshownonFigure2.

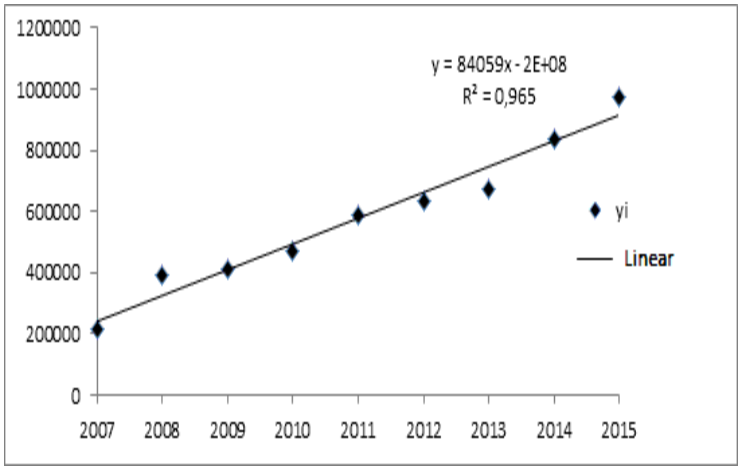


Fig. 2. Graph of correlation between time period andnetincomeofJSC“KharkivTileFactory”in2007-2015, ths. UAH

Theremainingvarianceis:

The correlation coefficient demonstrates that net income of JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” has directand strong connection with a period of time.

Thecoefficientofdeterminationequals:

R^2□0.965

(that is96.5%of variation ofnet income dependson the period of time).
Note, that according to the model the net income of JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” in 2016-2017 is:
*y*2016□157075.8□84059.1□10□997666.83*ths.UAH y*2017□157075.8□84059.1□11□1081725.9*ths.UAH*

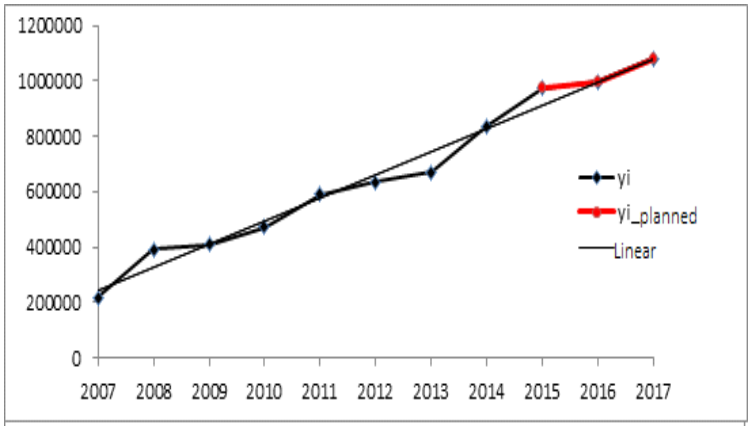


Fig.3.Graphicrepresentationofnetincomeforecastof JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” in 2007-2017, ths. UAH

However, connecting the dynamics of income only with the time period is not right, because 3.5% of this index correlates with other factors.

2
□□*Y*□*y*□
15388248915
Thestudyrevealedratherefficientorganizationof
□²□

i *i* □
n 9

□1709805435
financialworkinthecompany.Accordingto employeesoffinancialdepartmentassessmentsthe
Thefactorvarianceiscalculatedonthebasisof variance adding rule:
□2□48816020720□1709805435□47106215285

Toassesstheinfluencedegreewecalculatethe correlation index as the ratio of two variances:
effective financial work can be explained primarily due to the availability of skilled workers. At the same time financial managers of the company deal mostly with the analytical support of investment projects. So, there is not enough time for financial planning.
The purpose of financial planning at JSC “Kharkiv TileFactory”istoproviderelevantreproductive
nty

□ □ □ □0.982
process of the volume and the structure of financial resources.
The process of tactical financial planning at JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” can be divided into four stages:

- determination of general directions of the company activities;
- makingtheplansbytheplanningcenters;
- correction of financial plans according to the recommendations of management;
- approval ofplans.

Tactical financial planning is necessary for JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” mostly to control the cash flows of the enterprise.
Financial planning and financial management at the enterprise are made in isolation from the supply and marketing. That makes impossible to determine fundingneedsofthecompany.Moreover,theprice

Table4.Inputdataforthemultiplecorrelation, ths. UAH

Year	Netprofit	Currentliabilities	Equitycapital
	Y	*X*1	*X*2
2007	-25440	128557	135917
2008	-86316	174113	49588
2009	-1370	191752	48204
2010	71196	155419	119386
2011	110555	190414	219940
2012	94517	174339	270126
2013	116564	148033	382800
2014	80523	166097	461323
2015	129536	188374	570859
Total	489765	1517098	2258143

Themodelwillbelookedas

formation is based on total expenses and profitabilitynorm,excludingmarketfactorssuchas

$\hat{}\square a_0$

a_1X1

a_2X2

market demand, the prices of companies- competitors etc.

Therefore, the company should have a thoughtful system of financial planning that will enable the company to accelerate the turnover of working capital,todecreaseits`demandsandobligationsand to increase the efficiency of the company.

For the forecasting of JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” activity we use the multiple correlation.

Let’s determine the parameters of the linear model of correlation between net profit (Y), current liabilities (X1) and equity capital (X2) (Table 4).

So,wereceivedthefollowingequation:

$\hat{Y}_x \square\square 93277.71\square 0.4362X1\square 0.2956X2$

The parameters a_1 and a_2 show the proportion of influence of this factor on the result, at the sametime other factors are fixed at the constant average level. The additional attraction of 1 ths. UAH ofown funds will increase net profit of the companyby an average of 436.2 UAH. 1 ths. UAH of borrowedfundsincreasingwillraisenetprofitto

295.6 UAH.

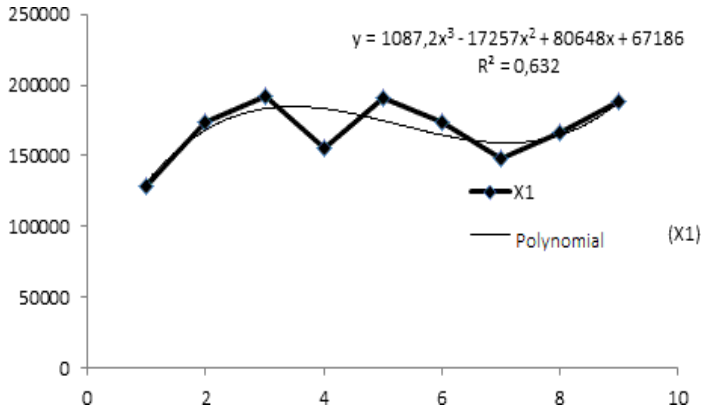
Let’scalculatetheperturbationvectorU_1(Table5).

Table5.Calculationofquality ofconstructedmodel ofmultipleregression

Year	*Y*1	*X*1	*X*2	*Yi*	*Yi*-*Ycp*	$(Yi\text{-}Ycp)^2$	U_i	U_i^2
2007	-25440	128557	135917	2974.15	-79858.33	6377353403	-28414.15	807363765.9
2008	-86316	174113	49588	-2677.93	-140734.33	19806152579	-83638.07	6995326207
2009	-1370	191752	48204	4606.23	-55788.33	3112338136	-5976.23	35715327.76
2010	71196	155419	119386	9803.04	16777.67	281490098.8	61392.96	3769095665
2011	110555	190414	219940	54793.09	56136.67	3151325344	55761.91	3109390775
2012	94517	174339	270126	62618.44	40098.67	1607903068	31898.56	1017518234
2013	116564	148033	382800	84454.87	62145.67	3862083885	32109.13	1030996260
2014	80523	166097	461323	115547.36	26104.67	681453621.8	-35024.36	1226705782
2015	129536	188374	570859	157645.76	75117.67	5642663845	-28109.76	790158638.3
Total	489765			489765.00		44522763982		18782270654

Let’sforecastvalueofcurrentliabilities(X_1)forthenextperiodsusingthepolynomialmodel(Figure4).

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved



$x2i \square 42999e^{0,289x}$

Thecoefficientofdeterminationofthemodel is:

R^2=0.759(or75.9%oftotalvariationofequity capital corresponds to the model).

Let'scalculatepredictedvaluefor2016-2017 years.

*x*2_2016

$\square 42999e^{0,289 \square 10} \square 773694$

ths.UAH

*x*2_2017

$\square 42999e^{0,289 \square 11} \square 1032953 ths.UAH$

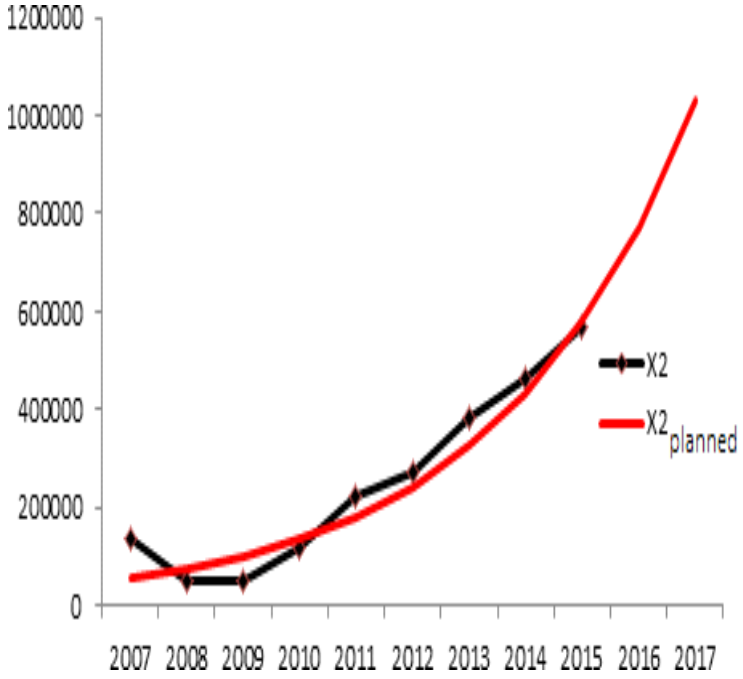


Fig.4.Graph ofpolynomial model forcurrentliabilities

Thus,the modelhas the form:

$x1i \square 1087x^3 \square 17257x^2 \square 80647x \square 67186$

Thecoefficientof determinationofthemodel:

R^2=0,632(or63.2%oftotalvariationofcurrent liabilities correspond to the model).

Let'scalculatepredictedvaluefor2016-2017 years.

*x*1_2016

$\square 1087 \square 1000 \square 17257 \square 100 \square 80647 \square 10 \square 67186 \square 234966$

Fig.7.Forecastingofequitycapitalonthebasisof exponential smoothing model

x1_2017□1087□1331□17257□121□80647□11□67186□313014

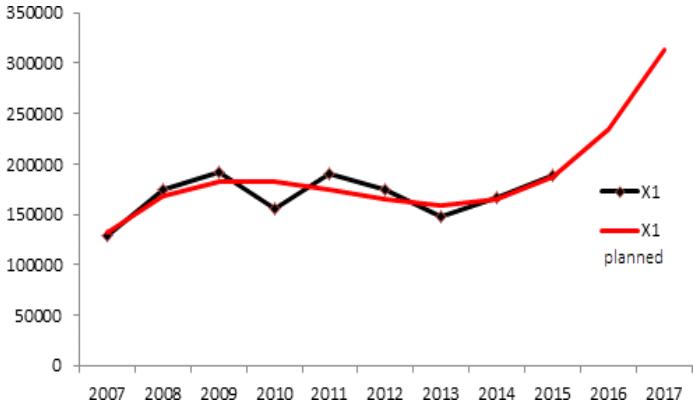


Fig.5.Forecastingofcurrentliabilitiesbased on polynomial model

Let's forecast the value of equity capital (X2) forthe next periods using exponential smoothingmodels (Figure 6).

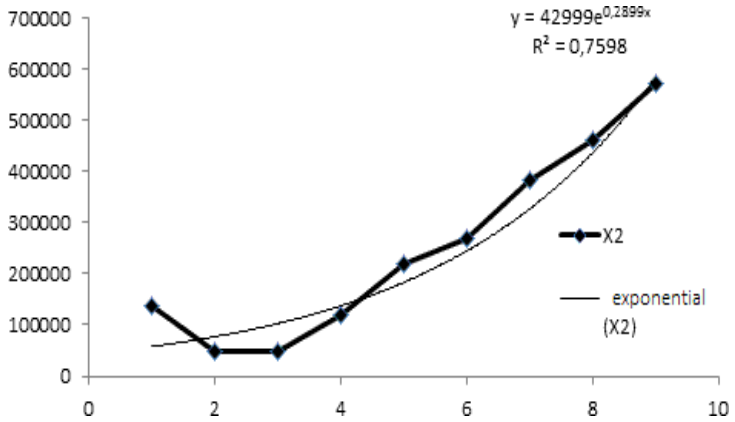


Fig.6.Graphofexponentialsmoothingforequitycapital

Themodelwillbelookedas:

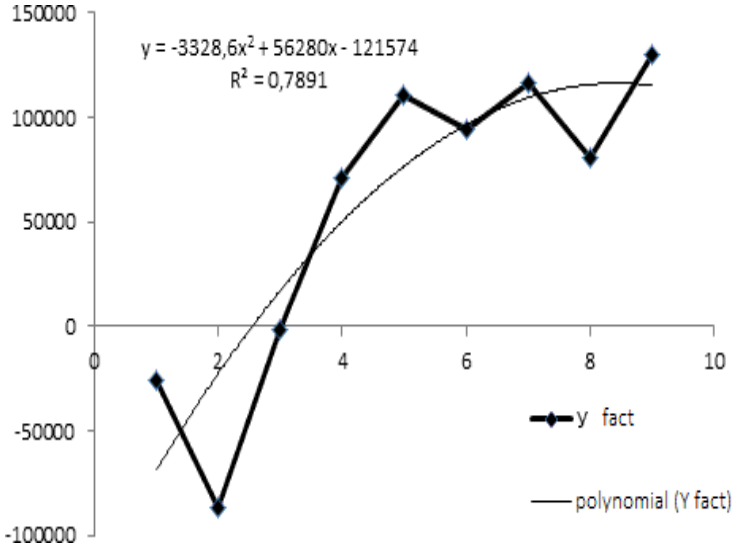


Fig. 8. Graph of polynomial model of net profit Theequationofpolynomialmodelofnetprofit: y_i□□3328 y^2□ 56280 y□121574

Thecoefficientof determinationofthemodel:
R^2 = 0.789 (or 78.9% of total variation of net profit corresponds to the model).

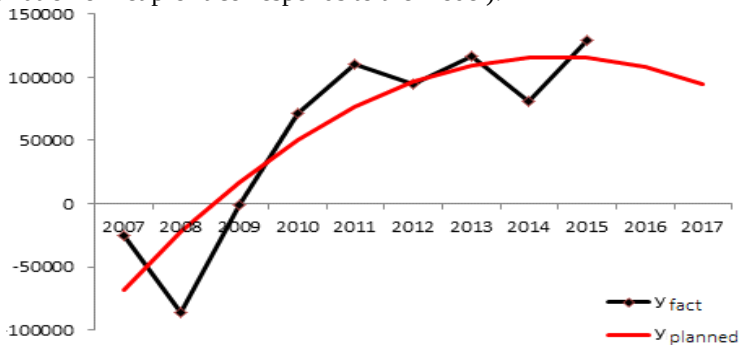


Fig.9.Forecastingofnetprofitonthebasisofpolynomial model

Let'scalculatethe predictedvalueof netprofit for2016-2017years.

*y*2016

□□3328□100□56280

□10□121574

□108426

ths.UAH

*y*2017□□3328□121□56280□11□121574□94818

ths.UAH

Let`scalculatethepredictivevalueofnetprofitonthebasisofmultipleregressionmodel:
*y*2016□□93277.71□0.4362□234966□0.2956□773694□237931.38*ths.UAH*
*y*2017□□93277.71□0.4362□313014□0.2956□1032953□92536.98*ths.UAH*

Wecanobservesomecyclicality inthevaluesofnet profit, which is not included in polynomial models of the second order that undoubtedly affects the quality of the model. Also, the model of multiple regressiondoesn`tincludeallfactors,which impact net income. Thus, we advise modernsystems of net profit forecasting, which are basedon imitation modeling.
Nowadays the company has a problem of ineffectiveness of planning and forecasting, which demonstratestheinabilityofthesetoolstocopewith the tasks. Therefore, in order to avoid unsatisfactory results the management entities of JSC "Kharkiv Tile Factory" should draw more attention to the ways of improving of system of financial planning and forecasting of the company (Table 6).

Table6.Thepropositionsofimprovingoffinancial planning system of JSC "Kharkiv Tile Factory"

Methods	Characteristics
Reducingoftimefor submissionof informationand decision-making	Companyshouldimplementmonthlymonitoringof deviations of planned and actual performance; quarterly adjust financial plans; implementseparate accountingofmanagementdecisionsandanalyze their impact on its` performance in order to

	make necessary managerial decisions
Transparencyand accuracyofdata	To ensure the system of financial planning has improved, it`s necessary to make all data true and to confirm them by relevant documents and calculations
Implementation ofinformation technologies	Nowadays JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” uses the programs of accounting automation, however, these systems are unable to provide the company`s management with the necessary information and, thus, the question is raised about the developing of its own information system to support financial planning that takes into account the profile of the company and its` information needs
Strategicplanning	Implementation of strategic plans, which will enable to plan and predict various phenomena and processes
Accountingofrisks	Accounting of risks in the planning process is proposed to make by predicting of several scenarios with different degrees of risk, estimated by mathematical and empirical methods
Organizationof planningdepartment	The department should have interlinked departments: the department of business processes and the department of financial planning, which should be separated from other entities.

Any measures taken to improve the financial planning system of JSC “Kharkiv Tile Factory” are ultimatelycausedbycertaincashtransactions.Thus, correct and rational organization of financial planning is one of the most important factors of effective economic policy, which contributes to its full adaptation to volatile market conditions. Let`s formulate several tasks, which would promote the formation of effective financial planning system.

The financial planning system of the company consists of elements, which are necessary for its` formation, such as input, process, output, controland limitations. Adopting these elements to the financial flows system we consider the financialflow as the input (output) of the system, which is transformed into another financial flow and / or the flow of another resources (labor, material, technical, information). So, the system is in the state of constant transformation.

JSC“KharkivTileFactory”asacomplexandmulti- level system is represented as a combination of various elements and interrelations. The variety of forms and aspects of company’s performance is reflectedinproductionvolumes,resource structure, operations and interrelations with the external environment. It should be mentioned that the company can survive in a competitive environment when the rate of system development matches the external environment and when the systemisquitedynamicandmobile.The movement of company`s resources is quite natural forthedevelopingsystem.Asthemovementof the resources is reflected in financial relations, the financial flows are direct or indirect reflection of all resources movement. Incoming financial flowscome from the external environment, pass through the appropriate management levels and areconverted into the output flows, which enter the external environment. So, we can see correlations between the financial flows movement, resources movement and the performance managementsystem. Such an approach realizes implemented production concept of simulation models.

II. CONCLUSION

So, the result of financial planning introduction is a systemthatincreasestheefficiencyofJSC“Kharkiv Tile Factory” performance and allows:

- topredictthefinancialresultsoftheenterprise;
- toimprovetheefficiencyofexploitationofresources;
- toreceivepreciseinformationfordecision- making;
- toimprovecompetitiveness ofthe company.

These measures would provide the managerial authorities of the company with the following preferences:

- effective and precise assessment of financial stability level, possibility to identify reserves, potential and real threats;
- making of strategic decisions in order toimprove company`s competitiveness;
- getting management reports on the activities of the company;
- providing of budgeting system effective functioning.

Thus,JSC"KharkivTileFactory"musthaveeffective andtransparentsystemoffinancialplanning.

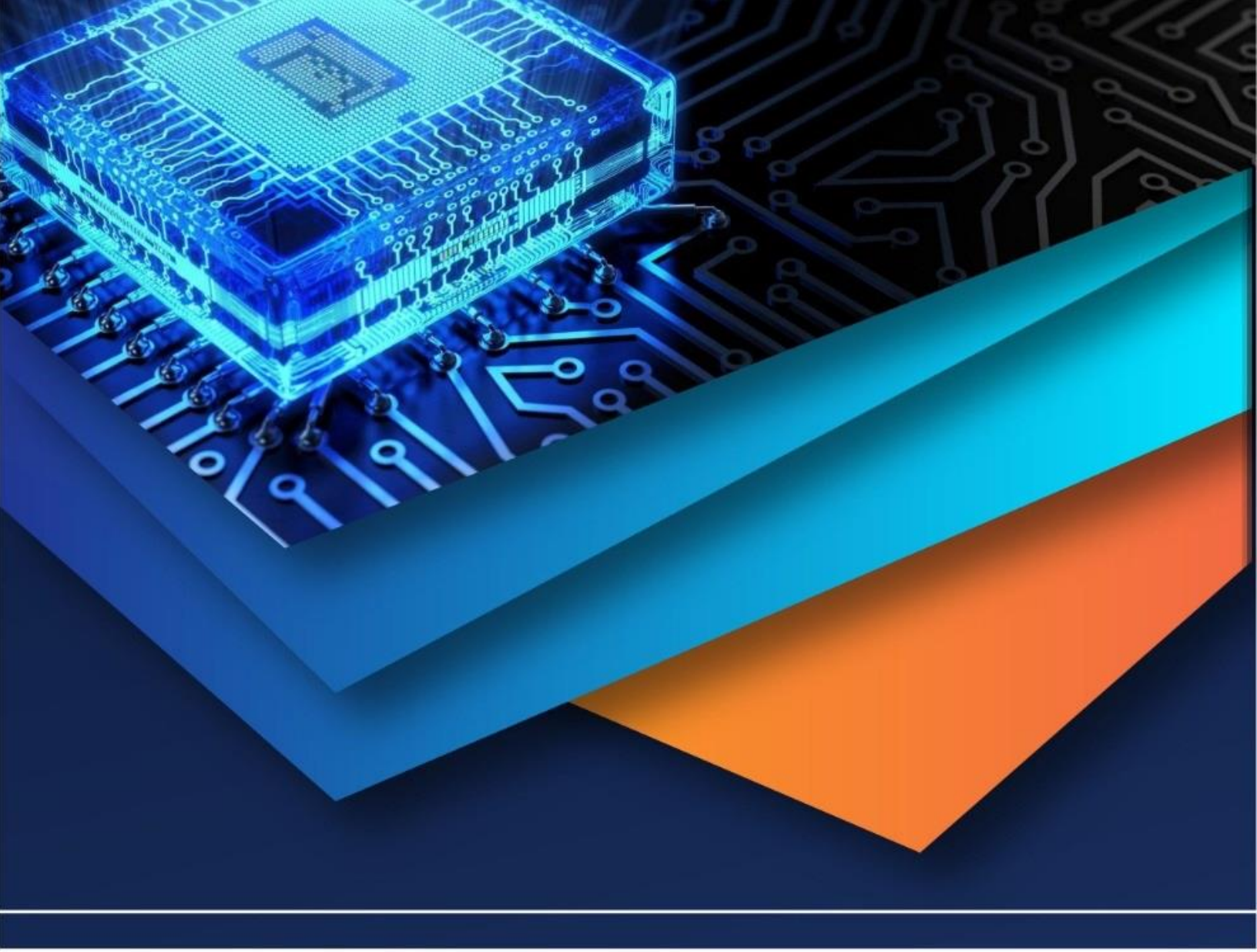
The above mentioned measures will enable the companytoacceleratetheturnoverofcurrentassets, decrease payables and receivables, increase the efficiencyofthecompany.Theproposedmechanism of financial planning will allow achieving target (normative) indicators of solvency, liquidity and businessactivity.

Since the optimal size of financial resources at the enterprise is determined by various criteria and indicators, the authors prefer such indicators as profitability, regulatory solvency indicators, financial independence indices, indicators ofstability and business activity.

REFERENCES

[1] Bagatskaya, K. V. (2015). Financial planning as part of the financial mechanism of enterprises. Improvement of thefinancialmechanismofthesystemintermsofAPCactivationglobalization.Lviv:Magnolia, 23-40.
[2] Bila,O.G.(2005).FinancialPlanningandForecasting:Training.Guidances,463p.
[3] Breuil,R.(2007).PrinciplesofFinance."Olympus-Business",608p.
[4] Brigham,J.(2004).FinancialManagement.Fullcourse:Institute"SchoolofEconomics",669p.
[5] Vitlinskyy,V.V.(2003).Simulationeconomy,408p.
[6] Gerasimenko,A.M.(2010).Financialmanagement–it'seasy!520p.
[7] Gluhoded,G.S.,Golovko,O.G.(2013).Featuresofthefinancialservicesfordiagnosis,97-102.
[8] Golovko,O.,Shakhova,O.(2013).Theroleandimportanceoffinancialplanninginmarketconditions,193-196.
[9] Guzenko,O.P.(2003).FinancialPlanninginindustrial.FinanceofUkraine,73-76.
[10] Kalambet,S.V.(2015).Essenceofefficiencyoffinancialplanningattheenterprise.EconomyandtheState, 84-87.
[11] Kirilenko,A.P.(2008).Finance(Theoryanddomesticpractice),212p.
[12] Kovalenko,V.(2013).Regulatoryframeworkofthefinancialplanningbusiness,Sustainableeconomic development, 98-102.
[13] Lihonenko,L.A.,Sitnik,G.V.(2005)CashManagement:Training.Guidances.KNTEU,255p.
[14] Ohanyan,M.(2014).ImprovementofFinanceSchedulingsystemsandcontrolinorganizations.Science,Ekaterinburg, 190 p.
[15] Sheremet,A.D.(2000).Financeenterprises.Moscow:INFRA-M,343p.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)