ISBN 978-9916-9927-4-6 DOI : 10.36690/ICCM-2024

5. Risk monitoring and analysis. Financial risk management is an ongoing process that requires constant monitoring and analysis [3]. The company should regularly update its risk management strategies, taking into account changes in the external environment and internal conditions. Risk monitoring allows timely identification of new risks and adequate response to them, ensuring the financial stability of the enterprise.

As tools for managing financial risks of corporations, the following are used:

1. Financial derivatives are contracts whose value is based on the price of an underlying asset, such as a currency, share, commodity, or interest rate. They allow companies to protect themselves from the risks of changes in prices, exchange rates and interest rates.

2. Insurance - allows enterprises to transfer part of their financial risks to insurance companies [1]. This may include insurance against the risk of losses due to natural disasters, loss of production capacity, as well as insurance against currency and credit risks [2].

3. Provisioning is another way of managing financial risks, which involves the allocation of funds to cover possible future losses. Provisioning allows companies to reduce the impact of negative events on their financial condition.

4. Portfolio diversification is the distribution of investments between different types of assets and markets in order to reduce overall risk [8]. This allows enterprises to reduce the likelihood of losses in the event of a negative impact of certain market conditions or events.

5. Financial planning and forecasting allows enterprises to identify potential financial risks and develop strategies to manage them. This includes analyzing financial statements, conducting financial modeling and scenario analyses, and developing budgets and action plans to minimize risks.

These financial risk management tools help corporations effectively manage various financial threats and ensure the sustainability of their business in a changing economic environment.

It is advisable to provide examples of successful financial risk management of corporations:

1. Toyota Motor Corporation:

Risk identification: Toyota identifies risks associated with changes in foreign exchange rates, raw material prices and interest rates, as well as political risks in the regions where it operates.

Minimizing risks: The company uses financial derivatives to protect against currency and commodity price risks. It also diversifies its production sites and supply chains to reduce the impact of potential losses from negative events.

2. Procter & Gamble:

Risk identification: P&G actively studies market and currency risks, as well as risks associated with changes in raw material and energy prices.

Risk minimization: The company uses financial derivatives to protect against currency and raw material price risks. It also enters into long-term raw material supply contracts to fix prices and reduce the impact of price changes on its production.

3. Apple Inc:

Identification of risks: Apple identifies risks related to currency fluctuations, market changes, and political events in different countries.

Risk minimization: The company uses financial derivatives to protect against currency risk, diversifies its supply chains, and invests in stable assets to reduce the impact of risks on its operations.

These examples demonstrate the effectiveness of various financial risk management strategies that allow corporations to ensure the sustainability and success of their operations in an uncertain and changing economic environment.

Thus, the main categories of risks in corporate activities include: foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and political risk.

Risk management is an important component of each corporation's strategy, as it helps to ensure financial stability and success of its operations in an uncertain and unstable economic environment and highly competitive market.

Keywords: financial risk; portfolio diversification; globalization; derivative; financial planning.

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