

NATIONAL AVIATION UNIVERSITY
Faculty of management, transport and logistics
Management of foreign economic activity of enterprises department

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

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FORMATION OF GENERAL COMPETENCIES AS A RESULT OF STUDENTS' STUDY OF THE DISCIPLINE

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

GC_1 Ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis.

GC_2 Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

GC_3 Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

GC_4 Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.

GC_5 Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

GC_6 Adherence to ethical principles both in terms of professional honesty and in terms of understanding the possible impact of management achievements on the social sphere.

GC_7 Ability to analyze the financial, logistical,

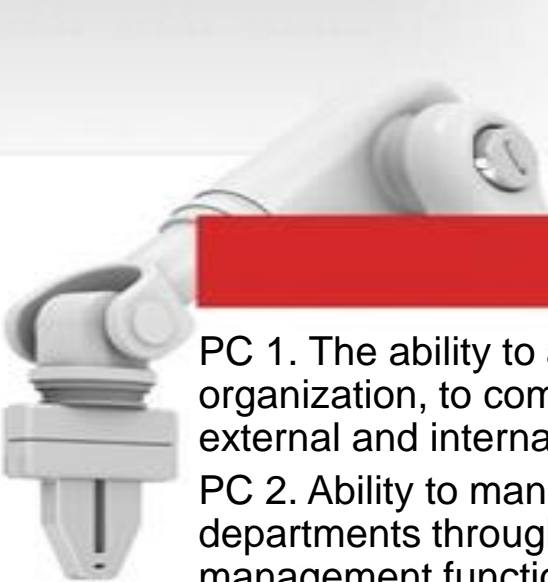
personnel support of the enterprise.

GC_8 Definition of functional areas of the organization and their interaction (procurement, production, logistics, marketing, finance, human resources).

GC_9 Ability to organize and control the implementation of the production program, and the implementation of economic policy of the enterprise, organization and control of activities.

FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES AS A RESULT OF STUDENTS' STUDY OF THE DISCIPLINE


MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE



PC 1. The ability to analyze the results of the organization, to compare them with the factors of external and internal environment.

PC 2. Ability to manage the organization and its departments through the implementation of management functions.

PC 3. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.



PC 4. Ability to choose and use modern management tools.

PC 5. Ability to work in a team and establish interpersonal interaction in solving professional problems.

PC 6. Ability to evaluate the work performed, ensure their quality and motivate the staff of the organization.

PC 7. Understanding the essence of management principles and the ability to apply them to solve

management problems.

PC 8. Ability to analyze economic phenomena, based on theoretical knowledge of management and economics.

PC 9. Ability to evaluate the activities of the enterprise and find appropriate ways to improve it.

PC 10. Ability to understand and skillfully use mathematical and numerical methods that are often used in economics and management.

PC 11. Ability to perform experiments independently, as well as to describe, analyze and critically evaluate experimental data.

PC 12. Ability to solve a wide range of problems and tasks in the field of enterprise management by understanding their fundamentals and using both theoretical and practical methods.

RESULTS OF EDUCATION

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Knows:

- Role and appointment of economic analysis in management system;
- Features of management of economic activity of the enterprise;

Be able to:

- freely navigate the issues of the course as an essential part of enterprise management;
- qualified to conduct economic analysis of economic activity of the enterprise;
- to substantiate, on the basis of the conducted economic analysis, concrete measures of elimination of undesirable results for administrative decisions in economic activity.

Have practical skills:

- independent use of the latest approaches to the analysis of economic activity of the enterprise;
- application of management methods of the enterprise.

MAIN CAPITAL

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Fixed capital is a part of financial resources (equity and debt capital) invested for acquisition **or creation of fixed assets and intangible assets.**

In the financial statements, **fixed capital is reflected** as fixed assets (non-current assets), the majority of which are fixed assets.

Fixed assets are tangible assets, including reserves of minerals provided for use in subsoil areas (except for the value of land, unfinished capital investments, public roads, library and archival funds, tangible assets worth more than 6,000 hryvnias, non-productive fixed assets and intangible assets) assigned by the taxpayer for use in the economic activity of the taxpayer, the value of which exceeds 6000 hryvnias and gradually decreases due to physical or moral wear and tear and the expected useful life (operation) of which from the date of commissioning is more than one year (or operating cycle if it is longer than a year).

Fixed assets are tangible assets that operate in unchanged natural form for a long period of time and lose their value but in parts.

MAIN FUNDS



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Production fixed assets are repeatedly involved in the production process, wear out gradually, and their value is transferred to the finished product in parts and as used

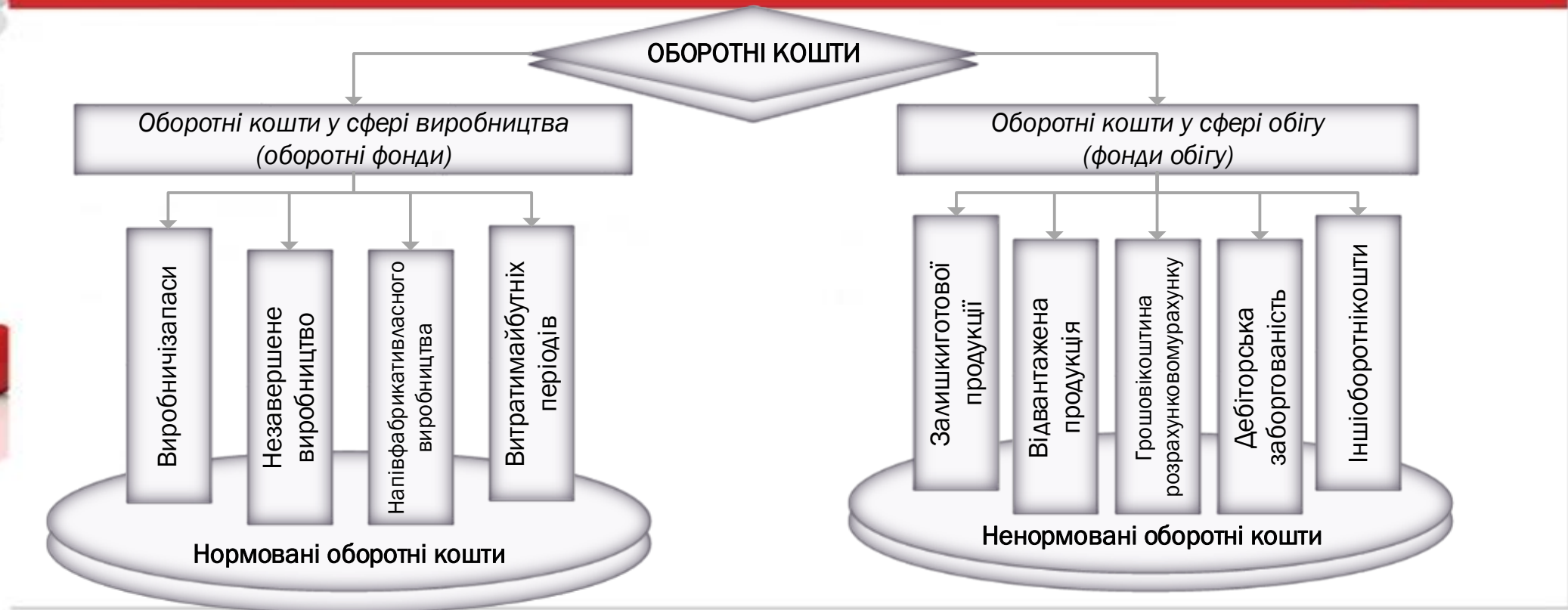
Non-productive fixed assets - houses, children's and sports institutions, other objects of cultural and household services, which are on the balance of the enterprise.

The main production assets of enterprises are divided into groups:

- land plots and objects of nature use (water, subsoil, other natural resources), which belong to the enterprise on the property rights;
- buildings (production and technical, office, etc.);
- structures (engineering and construction facilities, service industries);
- transmitting devices (electric networks, heating networks);
- Machinery and equipment; measuring and regulating devices, devices and laboratory equipment;
- Computers;
- vehicles (domestic and non-production);
- tools and devices worth more than 50 minimum wages;
- production and household equipment;
- domestic roads;
- capital investments to improve land and leased buildings, premises, equipment and other facilities related to fixed assets.

COMPOSITION OF REVOLVING FUNDS AND WORKING CAPITAL

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FUND-RETURN

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FUND-RETURN- the main indicator of efficient use of fixed assets. It reflects the amount of products per 1 UAH of fixed assets.

$$FR = \frac{\text{ЧВ}}{\text{Main production costs}}$$

ШЛЯХИ ПОЛІПШЕННЯ ФОНДОВІДАЧІ

Підвищення коефіцієнта змінності

Зростання потужності основних фондів

Впровадження прогресивних технологічних процесів

Скорочення тривалості та поліпшення якості ремонту

Ліквідація простоїв машин

Скорочення терміну освоєння техніки

TYPES OF DETERIORATION OF FIXED PRODUCTION FUNDS

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ФОРМИ ЗНОШУВАННЯ

Фізичне

Поступова втрата споживної вартості

Моральне

Зниження вартості, пов'язане з втратою доцільності використання

Перший вид

Здешевлення виробництва засобів праці на основі зростання продуктивності праці у машинобудівній промисловості

Другий вид

Створення досконаліших і продуктивніших засобів праці

COMPROMISE BETWEEN LIQUIDITY AND PROFITABILITY

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

The company's working capital management strategy involves finding a compromise between profitability and liquidity.

Achieving such a compromise requires solving two problems.

1 . Ongoing solvency support – i.e. the ability to pay bills on time.

To do this, the company should optimize the balance of funds in the accounts and match revenues and payments in volume and time.

2. Optimization of the volume and structure of assets to increase liquidity and profitability.

Other types of assets have different levels of liquidity and affect profitability in different ways. It is necessary to optimize the amount of working capital for each element and its structure as a whole.

RISK GROUPS

1 - related to the volume and structure of current assets (left-side);

2 - related to the presence of liabilities (right-side)

THE NECESSITY TO DETERMINE THE NEED FOR CURRENT ASSETS

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Excess working capital causes:

- inactivity of capital;
- necrosis of resources;
- their inefficient use.

Lack of working capital:

- slows down the production process;
- slows down the speed of economic turnover of the enterprise.

Working capital ratio - the minimum amount of cash that is constantly needed for production activities.

The purpose of rationing is to determine the optimal size of working capital of the enterprise, involved for a certain period in the sphere of production and circulation.

GROUPING OF EXPENSES OF THE ENTERPRISE ON CLASSIFICATION SIGNS

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARACTERISTICS	GROUPING OF EXPENSES
By ways of transferring value to products	Direct costs
	Indirect costs
By types of products (works, services)	Product costs
	Periodical costs
By economic content (cost elements)	Material costs
	Salary expenses
	Deductions for social events
	Amortization
	Other operating expenses
By purpose	Salary expenses
	Deductions for social events
	Costs for maintenance and operation of machines
	Total expenditures
	Administrative expenses
According to the degree of influence of production on the level of costs	Sales and other operating expenses
	Conditional changed costs
	Conditional fixed costs
By calendar periods	Others (mixed, alternative, irreversible)
	Current costs
	One-time costs
By management functions	Production expenditures
	Non-production expenditures
Depending on the expediency of their implementation	Productive costs
	Non-productive expenditures
By centers of responsibility	Controlled expenditures
	Uncontrolled expenditures

COST OF PRODUCTS

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE

Cost of products – is the monetary form of expenses on preparation of production, manufacture and sale of products.

It includes such expenditures:

- Studying the market and defining the need in products;
- Preparation and of new products;
- Production;
- Servicing the production process and its management;
- Sales of products;
- exploration, use and protection of natural resources;
- Onboarding and preparation of staff;
- Current rationalization of production

CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF ENTERPRISE

MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE



THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!

