



## IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

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### Abstract

This research provides an analysis of financial and economic activities is the main tool to assess the financial and economic situation of the enterprise. The presence of a sufficient amount of financial and economic resources and their rational use allow the company to stay afloat and successfully carry out its activities.

**Keywords:** analysis, financial and economic activity, improvement of the enterprise, liquidity, solvency, financial stability.

### 1.Introduction

In the context of the development of market relations, the financial stability of an enterprise as an object of management is of particular relevance. Based on the current economic conditions, the study of the process of ensuring the financial stability of an enterprise requires an integrated approach to the study, the development of conceptual foundations for managing it as a set of theoretical and methodological provisions that are currently not well understood. The tasks of the modern development of Russian companies, associated with the constant overcoming of crisis situations, determine the special requirements for financial stability as a strategic factor in the financial security of the enterprise, the growth of its business activity and investment attractiveness. In the context of the globalization of the economic space, the problem of managing the financial stability of an enterprise is of particular relevance. The solution to this problem urgently requires the improvement of the concept of managing the financial stability of an enterprise, since it has a direct impact on the effectiveness of such management. Managing the financial stability of an enterprise is one of the most important economic problems in modern conditions, since insufficient financial stability can lead to the insolvency of an enterprise and its lack of funds for the development of production, and excessive financial stability will hinder development, burdening the costs of the enterprise with excessive stocks and reserves. The aim of the work is to consider the theoretical and practical aspects of managing the financial stability of an enterprise based on a resource-factor approach.





In the conditions of market relations, the role of the analysis of the financial and economic activities of the organization is exceptionally great. This is due to the fact that organizations acquire independence, bear full responsibility for the results of their activities to co-owners (shareholders), employees, suppliers, banks and creditors.

The financial and economic condition of an organization is a set of indicators that reflect its ability to pay off its debt obligations and function effectively. Financial and economic activity covers the processes of formation, movement and preservation of the organization's property, control over its use.

In market conditions, the main goal of production, financial, commercial and other activities is to obtain the maximum amount of profit, since the development of each economic entity is carried out at the expense of its own and borrowed funds. The principle of self-sufficiency and self-financing is the basis of the economic existence of an economic entity. Realization of the goal is possible only under the condition of creating specific types of products, works, services that meet the ever-growing needs of society.

An economic entity as an economic system is the main link where the factors of the production process are combined. An economic entity is a legal entity, has an independent balance sheet, acts in accordance with its charter, has rights and performs obligations related to its activities, provides jobs, pays wages. Using the means of production and other property, an economic entity carries out production and economic activities for the production and sale of products, the performance of work, the provision of services in accordance with the concluded contracts, agreements with customers on the terms of self-sufficiency and self-financing.

Being a structural link in the economy as a whole, an economic entity acts as a commodity producer, and therefore solves a number of interrelated tasks:

- providing consumers with products (works and services) of appropriate quality;
- receiving the amount of profit sufficient to perform its functions;
- fulfillment of its obligations, both external and internal;
- compliance with laws, regulations, standards.

To solve these problems, an economic entity must have a clear idea of the current state and development prospects. The core of economic activity is the production of products, works, services (concrete results of production activities), profit (financial performance).

Economic phenomena and processes, their results, formed under the influence of various factors, are appropriately reflected in the system of economic information, which is a collection of data characterizing economic activity.





Thus, the object of analysis of financial and economic activities at the micro level are business entities, economic results of their activities, financial condition, solvency, liquidity, financial results (profit, profitability), volume of services rendered, cost and resources.

The subject of the analysis is the cause-and-effect relationships of economic phenomena, processes, situations, revealing the mechanism for achieving the set goals, tasks in production or other activities.

The content of the analysis of financial and economic activity is a comprehensive and in-depth study of economic information about the functioning of the object of analysis in order to make optimal management decisions, to implement programs for the production and sale of products (works, services), to identify factors and causes of change and growth reserves.

The essence of diagnosing the financial and economic activity of an enterprise is to establish and study signs, measure the main characteristics that reflect the state of an economic entity in order to prevent violations of the normal operation. Diagnostics of the financial and economic activity of an enterprise includes the definition of evaluative features, the choice of methods for their measurement, and the characterization of these features according to certain principles, the assessment of identified deviations from standard, generally accepted values .

The financial and economic activities of economic entities in various sectors of the economy are measured by numerous economic indicators, which are summarized in a certain system. Any economic process is measured not by one, but by a number of interrelated indicators. The results of the analysis depend on how fully and accurately the indicators reflect the essence of the phenomena being studied. The use of a large number of different indicators in assessing a particular phenomenon involves their grouping and systematization.

Depending on the underlying indicators, the indicators are divided into cost, natural and conditionally natural. The most important cost indicators are gross, marketable, sold products (works, services). These cost indicators reflect the various stages of production, production and sale of finished products, works and services.

## **2. Methods of Research**

Natural indicators are used to quantify manufactured and sold products in their natural-material content. Conditionally-in-kind indicators are used to generalize the characteristics of production volumes and sales of products of a diverse range.

According to the content, indicators are divided into quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative indicators are used to express absolute values that characterize the





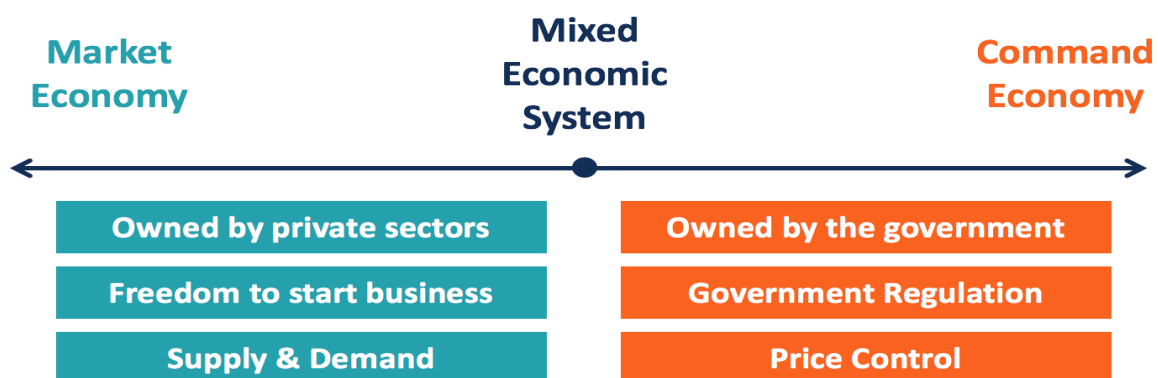
volume of production and sales, its structure and other aspects of the work of economic entities. Qualitative indicators show the essential features and properties of the phenomena under study, and are used to evaluate the manufactured products in terms of their compliance with the established requirements.



**Fig. 2.** Pros and cons of an increase in economic growth

Quantitative and qualitative indicators are interconnected: the growth of labor productivity leads to an increase in output, sales volume and an increase in financial stability.

In the system of indicators characterizing the effectiveness of financial and economic work, the decisive role belongs to the profit from the sale of products (works, services). It characterizes the economic effect obtained as a result of the activity of the enterprise, is the main source of formation of the financial resources of the enterprise and budgets of different levels. The possibilities for expanding production, updating fixed assets, increasing working capital and meeting the social and cultural needs of the enterprise's staff depend on its value.



**Fig.2.** Mixed Economic System



The change in the amount of profit from the sale of products is influenced by external factors (the socio-economic situation in the country, prices for production resources, the level of development of foreign economic relations, transport conditions, etc.) and internal factors. When choosing ways to increase it, the enterprise primarily focuses on internal capabilities - the range and quality of products, sales volume, production costs, and the selling price of products. The amount of profit can be determined in different areas of the enterprise, types of products, individual projects. Comparison of its indicators, assessment of their dynamics make it possible to justify management decisions, develop a development strategy, justify the costs of production, sales of products and the production program.

### **3. Results**

Analysis of economic activity is the link between accounting and management decision-making. In the process, its accounting information undergoes analytical processing: a comparison is made of the achieved results of activities with data for past periods of time, with indicators of other organizations and industry averages; the influence of various factors on the results of economic activity is determined: shortcomings, errors, unused opportunities, prospects, etc. are identified.

The analysis of economic activity precedes decisions and actions, justifies them and is the basis of scientific production management, increases its efficiency.

Consequently, the analysis of economic activity can be considered as an activity for the preparation of data necessary for the scientific substantiation and optimization of management decisions.

As a function of management, economic analysis is closely related to the planning and forecasting of production, since without a deep analysis it is impossible to carry out these functions. An important role belongs to economic analysis in preparing information for planning, assessing the quality and validity of planned indicators, and in verifying and objectively assessing the implementation of plans. The approval of plans for the enterprise, in essence, also represents the adoption of decisions that ensure the development of production in the future planned period of time. At the same time, the results of the implementation of previous plans are taken into account, the development trends of the enterprise are studied, and additional production reserves are sought and taken into account.

The analysis of economic activity is a means not only of substantiating plans, but also of monitoring their implementation. Planning begins and ends with an analysis of the results of the enterprise, which allows you to increase the level of planning, make it scientifically sound. This function - control over the implementation of plans and





preparation of information to substantiate them - does not weaken, but is strengthened in a market economy, since in the conditions of uncertainty and variability of the external environment, prompt adjustment of current and long-term plans is required.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The financial and economic activity of enterprises is a purposeful activity based on decisions made, each of which is optimized on the basis of calculations. Analysis of financial and economic activities is an integral part of the normal functioning of the enterprise. It allows you to identify existing problems in the organization and develop recommendations for their elimination. Analysis is necessary for any enterprise, regardless of the field of activity and economic situation.

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