

PRODUCTION RESOURCES AND AN EFFICIENCY OF THEIR USE

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Annotation. One of the most important factors in increasing production efficiency at industrial enterprises is the availability of their production resources, which contributes to the improvement of all its characteristics: increase in labor productivity, increase in output, improve product quality, and reduce its cost, save investment.

Keywords: circulation funds, efficiency, production resources, costs

At present, the study of production resources is becoming increasingly relevant, and this problem itself is gaining economic importance, as it is aimed at finding ways to use them more efficiently.

The main purpose of the existence of production resources is to ensure the achievement of the goals of the enterprise - the fulfillment of its economic purpose and profit. To achieve this goal, production resources are faced with the task of ensuring: uninterrupted production process; production at all stages of the production process at the lowest cost; production with maximum output.

Being the main link of the national economic complex, the enterprise concentrates all the resources of production. Assessment of the production capabilities of enterprises, as well as the parameters and characteristics of their production resources are important for decision-making.

A more complete and rational use of fixed assets and production capacities of the enterprise contributes to the improvement of all its technical and economic indicators: labor productivity growth, increased return on capital, increased output, reduction of its cost, saving capital investments.

One of the most important factors in increasing the efficiency of production at industrial enterprises is the provision of their production resources in the required quantity and assortment and their fuller use.

Currently, in a market economy, when economic instability is characteristic, when development is replaced by a period of crises, enterprises are required to increase the economic efficiency of production. The problem of increasing production efficiency occupies one of the central places in the economic life of the enterprise. The essence of the problem of increasing the economic efficiency of production is to increase the economic results for each unit of costs in the process of using available resources.

The study of production resources, aimed at finding ways to use them more efficiently, is becoming increasingly relevant, and this problem itself is gaining national economic significance.

Production resources consist of the resources of the country, as well as of the missing resources that are imported from other countries.

Resource provision is carried out by studying the main characteristics of resources. These are their availability, accessibility, interchangeability, the degree of their use, the consequences of operation, cost, etc.

All economic resources of the enterprise are divided into financial and non-financial. Non-financial resources are divided into production and non-production[2].

Production resources are those resources that are directly involved in the production process. These include:

- - fixed assets;
- - working capital;
- - labor resources of the enterprise.

Fixed assets are the means of labor that repeatedly participate in production cycles. They retain their natural form and gradually transfer their value to the created products or services;

Fixed assets are divided into:

- production;
- non-productive.

Production funds are those means of labor that are directly involved in the production process, create conditions for its normal implementation and serve to store and move labor items, and their value is transferred to the manufactured products in parts as they are used (funds for industrial, construction, agricultural purposes, motor transport, communications, trade and other types of material production), account for about 80% of the enterprise.

Non-productive funds are funds that are indirectly related to production, are on the balance sheet of the enterprise and are used to meet the cultural and household needs of workers: kindergartens, clubs, canteens, hospitals, dispensaries, buildings, stadiums, etc.

Non-productive assets account for more than 20% of fixed assets, they do not participate in the production process and do not transfer their value to the product. Their maintenance and reproduction are carried out mainly at the expense of profit.

The structure of fixed assets is continuously changing under the influence of a number of factors:

- scientific and technological progress (both quantitative and qualitative composition of funds used is changing);
- production technologies;
- the level of concentration of production.

The production structure of fixed assets and its dynamics are indicators of the technical level of the enterprise and have a great impact on the cost effectiveness of fixed assets. The higher the share of tools in fixed assets: machinery, equipment, appliances, that is, the greater the active part of fixed assets, the more products can be produced for each ruble of fixed assets [2].

The production efficiency depends on how the OS is used.

There are the following ways to improve their use:

- constantly upgrade equipment;
- strive to involve in the work of funds that are inactive;
- improve the organization of production;
- gradually improve the qualifications of personnel;
- apply the latest achievements of technology and technology;
- contribute to improving the quality of preparation of raw materials for the production process, etc.

Circulation funds are a part of working capital that serves the sphere of circulation and includes finished products in a warehouse that are being processed, goods for sale, cash, funds in settlements, goods shipped (not paid for), financial investments.

Circulation funds consist of the following elements:

- finished products in warehouses;
- goods in transit (shipped products);
- cash;
- funds in settlements with consumers of products.

The working capital of an enterprise is cash that ensures the continuity of production, the process of selling products, and the receipt of funds. They contribute to the smooth operation of the enterprise.

Working capital includes:

- production stocks - raw materials, fuel, semi-finished products, containers, auxiliary materials, spare parts, inventory, etc.;
- work in progress - labor items that are still in production;
- semi-finished products of own production - labor items that are fully processed in one of the divisions of the enterprise, but need further processing in other divisions of the enterprise;
- expenses of future periods. These include the costs of innovation, development of new products, invention that will be used in the future [1].

The labor resources of the enterprise are the personnel (personnel) of the enterprise who have the ability to work, the necessary qualifications, intellectual and business qualities.

Depending on the participation in production, the workforce is divided into two groups:

- industrial and production personnel - employees who are directly related to production and its maintenance. This:
 - workers – those who are directly engaged in production or the provision of various types of services (both production and transport)
 - specialists are accountants, economists, technicians, mechanics, sociologists, artists, commodity scientists, technologists, etc.
 - employees: suppliers, assistants, cashiers, archivists, clerks, etc.

non-industrial personnel - catering workers, doctors, housing and communal services workers, employees of children's and medical-sanitary institutions belonging to the enterprise.

The following competencies are typical for the personnel of enterprises: professional, social and business.

Professional competencies are a combination of skills and abilities to perform a certain type of work activity. Social competencies are the skills, abilities and abilities to establish internal connections, and business competencies are the ability to establish external connections for successful business [3].

The production resources of the enterprise are the main prerequisite for the successful development of scientific and technological progress. Studying the topic of production resources, we came to the conclusion: the higher the level of technical and economic potential, the more powerful the base (material and technical) of scientific and technological progress, and accordingly, more opportunities for implementing its achievements, for improving and increasing the size of the production potential of the enterprise. These elements complement and develop each other.

Current investments, as well as one-time costs, can reach the maximum value if the efficiency of production resources decreases. If you do not pay attention to the increase in resources, then it is not possible to ensure high results in efficiency and profitability.

As the main principles of efficient use of production resources, the following can be distinguished:

1. The complexity of the directions of using production resources.
2. Waste-free production (secondary use).
3. Optimality of the volume of supplies (orders) of resources.
4. Perfection of the technical and technological park of the organization.
5. Creation of production conditions for the replacement of foreign components of products with their own [5].

Thus, the main result of work of any enterprise depends on the availability of production resources and their effective use. Despite the fact that the issues of resource efficiency are widely covered in scientific research, algorithms for implementing practical recommendations have not yet been sufficiently developed.

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