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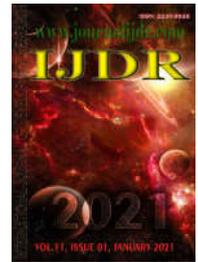
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS OF AN ENTERPRISE OF THE PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN MODERN CONDITIONS OF MARKET RELATIONS IN KYRGYZSTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article the author considers the issues of the organization of management analysis in the enterprises of the processing industry of Kyrgyzstan. The researchers point out that management analysis is a comprehensive analysis of internal resources and external capabilities of an enterprise, aimed at assessing the current state of the business, its strengths and weaknesses, and identifying strategic problems. Management analysis of Kyrgyzstan shows: what hinders the achievement of an effective distribution of values; whether there is a vacuum or duplication of functions in the management system; whether the conflict is right; whether there are coordination mechanisms and whether they are heavy; whether executive vertical and horizontal links are effectively used in the processing industry of Kyrgyzstan. As well as, whether there is balanced authority and responsibility; whether there is a division of authority, whether there is excessive concentration in one person or, on the contrary, it is rashness; whether adequate control system to the chosen segment of the market, organizational structure and personnel. In this research paper the author compared economic analysis of the processing industry not only in Kyrgyzstan, but also, in foreign countries, such as Japanese and American companies.

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INTRODUCTION

Management analysis is based on data of primary and secondary accounting, statistical accounting, data of operational accounting and analysis and other information. An important place in the management analysis of self-sufficiency is allotted to production. It is necessary to distinguish between the total cost of all manufactured products, the total amount of costs incurred in the production of a certain city, polymorphism and composition, as well as the individual cost - the cost of Production. Production self-sufficiency covers only the costs associated with the production process - starting with the moment of launching raw materials and ending with the confirmation of the finished products and their delivery to the warehouse. This indicator is considered in relation to the volumes of production (Table 1)

(Performed by the author on the basis of the financial statements of the analyzed enterprise and analytical data for the reporting)

The table shows that the specific weight of production self-sufficiency in 2019. grows by comparison since 2018. This is due to the terms of the supply contract, increased costs for raw materials and supplies. At the same time, there was a reduction in the cost of basic wages due to the reduction of property redistribution in the nomenclature of issued products. The increase in consignment costs is explained by the development of new types of products, the preparation of production for the production of these products and the support of the normal life of the enterprise, including:

- in connection with the change of the nomenclature of production of the product, in comparison with the plan, in

Table 1. Productioncosts

№ п/п	Indicator	Years		Deviation	
		2018	2019	In som	In %
1.	Production volume of finished products, total	572 842	1 005 962	433 120	75,60
2.	Productioncost:	473 174	847 649	374 475	79,14
2.1	Directcosts	366 163	705 789	339 626	92,75
2.1.1	Rawmaterialsandsupplies	366 072	705 769	339 697	92,79
2.1.2	fuel, fuels and lubricants	91	20	-71	-78,02
2.1.3	Labor costs of employees	22 847	16 874	-5 973	-26,14
	Salaryfund	17 780	12 063	-5 717	-32,15
	bonus payments	1 583	2 236	653	41,25
	deductionsfromwages	3 484	2 575	-909	-26,09
2.1.4	Totaloverheadcosts, including:	84 164	124 986	40 822	48,50
	purchasedproducts	4 428	21 010	16 582	374,48
	Fuelsandcombustiblematerials	152	367	215	141,45
	Energy	12 105	13 052	947	7,82
	laborcostsofemployees	41 115	62 915	21 800	53,02
	Salaryfund	35 133	53 519	18 386	52,33
	bonus payments	320	662	342	106,87
	deductions from wages	5 662	8 734	3 072	54,26
	repair of fixed assets	5 968	10 416	4 448	74,53
	depreciation of fixed assets	5 311	8 927	3 616	68,08
	Communal expenses	6 631	6 080	-551	-8,31
	Warmly	6 056	5 312	-744	-12,29
	Water	575	768	193	33,57
	other expenses	8 454	2 219	-6 235	-73,75
3.	Specific weight of production cost	82,6	84,2	2	1,937

accordance with the concluded contracts, appeared the need increasing the production of technological equipment. Increased the purchase of materials for the work of tool production (instrumental, structural and alloy steel, bronze), mechanical and repair shops - annual increase in the cost of labor, provided by the policy of the enterprise and the growth of inflation in the country;

- the cost of current repairs of equipment, production facilities and buildings, caused by significant wear and tear of technological equipment - 85.3%, wear and tear on buildings and structures is more than 80.0%. In the satisfactory condition there are only the building of the mechanical assembly shop of 1987, the rest of the building of construction - 1905 - 1978;
- The increase of depreciation is related to the introduction of new equipment, vehicles, office equipment for production shops, as well as the technological equipment of own production, for a longer period of service. Depreciation of fixed assets - loss of fixed assets of consumers and their cost in the process of operation.

When entering into any transaction, any enterprise is primarily interested in the partner's solvency, i.e. his willingness and ability to fulfill his obligations on time, taking into account the settlement form accepted by the parties to the transaction. Determining the financial stability of an enterprise is also very important for an investor intending to purchase the enterprise's securities. For this purpose, various analytical techniques and models are used to justify the choice of the optimal direction for improving the use of capital. The application of this technique allows you to comprehensively assess the capital of the enterprise; its structure, dynamics, sufficiency, efficiency of use; contributes to an objective assessment of financial stability; determination of profitability and capital turnover; identifying the influence of various factors on this indicator; and also makes it possible to calculate and evaluate the effect of the organization's financial leverage. In theoretical terms, the capital invested by the owners and the capital accumulated in the process of financial and economic activities are sufficient to achieve the main goal - to ultimately obtain

economic benefits. But, as practice shows, the above mentioned sources are not always sufficient to successfully achieve this goal. In this regard, in conditions of high competition, uncertainty and increased risk and insufficient capital, the company, as necessary, is forced to seek funds from outside to replenish current and non-current assets. However, high dependence on external sources worsens the financial situation of the enterprise. The instability of the financial position also depends on the pace of sales, falling demand for manufactured products, rising costs, fluctuations in interest rates, etc. The funds sought from the outside must have the following essential characteristics. But in order to receive these funds, an enterprise must comply with certain conditions. The most important of them is the assessment of the structure of sources of formation (debt and own) assets. Although there are opinions on the maximum value of the debt-to-equity ratio (it is believed that the debt-to-equity ratio should not exceed one), the research results show that the different nature of investment flows may affect its level. For example, many Japanese companies are characterized by a high proportion of attracted capital (up to 80%), and the value of this indicator is on average 58% higher than, for example, in American companies. The fact is that in these two countries investment flows are of a completely different nature - in the United States, the main flow of investment comes from the population, in Japan - from banks. Therefore, the high value of the concentration ratios of attracted capital indicates the degree of confidence in the corporation on the part of banks, which means that its financial reliability, on the contrary, the low value of this ratio for the Japanese corporation indicates its inability to obtain loans from the bank, which is a certain warning to investors and creditors. And in the UK there is a different trend, where for 100 large companies the share of borrowed capital in assets is on average about 25%. The main purpose of the analysis of borrowed capital is to identify the optimal ratio of sources of financing for the company's assets, assess the effectiveness of their use, analyze the composition and structure of short-term and long-term obligations. The financial resources of the entity are reflected depending on the timing of receipt and repayment by the forms of loans - in

cash, commodity in the balance sheet, property and in the form of services. Such disclosure of the sources of financing of the entity allows information users to determine the fulfillment of its obligations to creditors, taking into account their maturity dates, the form and structure of lending, as well as to assess the flexibility of financing. The balance sheet liability has a different purpose, if the balance sheet asset reveals the composition of the property mass of an economic entity. It shows, firstly, what value is invested in the economic activity of the organization and, secondly, who and in what form is participated in the formation of its assets. Under the obligations should be understood as the entire set of legal relations that underlie the financing of an economic entity. Thus, the liabilities of the balance sheet reflect the borrowed and own sources of the organization's assets. If an economic entity is isolated from its owner, the management of activities is carried out by the executive management and managers, then the liability expresses obligations, both to third personality and to the owner himself. The accounting liabilities can be differentiated: by maturity, types of collateral, groups of recipients. The active introduction of advanced forms and methods of management requires from the analysis not only reflection of certain economic processes, but also their fixation, which maximally meets the needs of management. For this, it is necessary to increase the analyticity of accounting, since often only the quantitative indicators that accounting provides are deposited in the accounting department and only a part of them is released into the external environment in the form of reports.

It is important that accounting not only rationally reflects business processes, but also interprets them in the best way for management purposes. Accounting, as a provider of information, must first of all meet the requirements of an analysis that synthesizes all the management needs in information. Due to a number of internal and external circumstances, the methods and technology of analysis initially laid down in the system may conflict with the newly formed conditions. The methodology that it was seemed progressive before and the only correct and in some years later one becomes ineffective even useless. At the same time, the reorganization of the system to ensure functioning according to new principles is associated with solving the problem of redesigning the entire system.

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