ASPECTS OF VALUE ADDED FORMATION MANAGEMENT AT A MODERN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE

АСПЕКТИ УПРАВЛІННЯ ФОРМУВАННЯМ ДОДАНОЇ ВАРТОСТІ НА СУЧАСНОМУ ПРОМИСЛОВОМУ ПІДПРИЄМСТВІ

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The article investigates the theoretical and methodological aspects of value added formation management at the enterprise by modern internal tools, formed on the basis of standardized accounting and reporting using the latest management technologies, including foresight. Accounting and logistics approach can be synthesized for a modern industrial enterprise productive in the context of management of the formation and achievement of positive dynamics of value added. The forecast functionality of value added becomes a marker of the vector of enterprise development. For today's conditions, time limits of 2-5 years can be predicted with sufficient probability. Forsyth technology is the latest management technology for domestic industrial enterprises. Classic Foresight modified into inhouse management technology can be productive enough to find progressive changes in the enterprise, the practical implementation of which will generate added value.

Key words: value added, microeconomic system, accounting information, information support, enterprise potential, management technologies, progressive dynamics, forecasting tools, foresight.

В статье исследуются теоретико-методические аспекты управления формированием добавленной стоимости предприятия современным внутрихозяйственным инструментарием, сформированным на информационном базисе стандартизированного учета и отчетности с использованием новейших управленческих технологий, в частности форсайт. Для современного промышленного предприятия продуктивным в контексте управления формированием и достижением положительной динамики добавленной стоимости может быть синтезированный бухгалтерско-логистический подход. Прогнозный функционал добавленной стоимости становится маркером вектора развития предприятия. Предсказуемыми с достаточной вероятностью могут быть временные рамки 2-5 лет. Технология Форсайт - это новейшая управленческая технология для отечественных промышленных предприятий. Классический Форсайт модифицированный в внутрихозяйственную управленческую технологию может быть достаточно продуктивным для поиска прогрессивных изменений на предприятии, практическая реализация которых обеспечит генерирование добавленной стоимости.

Ключевые слова: добавленная стоимость, микроэкономическая система, учетная информация, информационное обеспечение, потенциал предприятия, управленческие технологии, прогрессивная динамика, инструменты прогнозирования, форсайт.

У статті досліджуються теоретико-методичні аспекти управління формуванням доданої вартості підприємства сучасним внутрішньогосподарським інструментарієм, сформованим на інформаційному базисі стандартизованого обліку та звітності з використанням новітніх управлінських технологій, зокрема форсайт. Поява нових аспектів вітчизняної економічної дійсності вимагає зусиль науки на фундаментальній основі дослідити можливості виробничої сфери, зокрема, харчової промисловості, у вирішенні проблем щодо недопущення кризових явищ, стабільності господарської діяльності та прогресивного розвитку. Кожна галузь промислового виробництва генерує додану вартість в часовому проміжку від формування сировинного запасу, як відправної точки, до проходження ланцюга створення кінцевої споживчої вартості обробленого продукту, призначеного для здійснення операцій продажу на товарному ринку. Політика підприємства щодо управління динамікою доданої вартості в прогресивному напрямі проявляється в результаті інформаційних комунікацій функціональних служб та створення ними бази знань. Основа комунікаційної піраміди та якості інформаційного забезпечення управління генеруванням доданої вартості в певному горизонті прогнозування належить бухгалтерському обліку та стандартизованій фінансовій звітності. Якість облікової інформації впливає на фінансово-економічну аналітику, порівняльні маркетингові дослідження та в кінцевому підсумку на варіативне прогнозування збереження стійкості та визначення потенціалу векторного розвитку підприємства. Для сучасного промислового підприємства продуктивним в контексті управління формуванням та досягненням позитивної динаміки доданої вартості може бути синтезований бухгалтерсько-логістичний підхід. Прогнозний функціонал доданої вартості стає маркером вектору розвитку підприємства. Технологія Форсайт – це новітня управлінська технологія для сучасної економічної практики вітчизняних промислових підприємств. Класичний Форсайт модифікований в внутрішньогосподарську управлінську технологію може бути достатньо продуктивним для пошуку прогресивних змін на підприємстві, практична реалізація яких забезпечить генерування доданої вартості.

Ключові слова: додана вартість, мікроекономічна система, облікова інформація, інформаційне забезпечення, потенціал підприємства, управлінські технології, прогресивна динаміка, інструменти прогнозування, форсайт.

Formulation of the problem. The criterion for the quality of economic stabilization and development of the enterprises in modern conditions should be the added value generated by each enterprise. This is the opinion of domestic economists and top managers of the industry dimension. This seems quite realistic for agri-food industrial production, because it is characterized by the creation of added value during a short technological and logistical chain of creating final consumer value, processed product for sales operations in the food market. Many economic development experts believe that the priority of successful

development of the Ukrainian economy should be the creation of a highly productive processing industry, which will be based on enterprises with developed innovation potential.

Thus, the processing industry will receive the final product for consumption and the result will generate maximized added value.

Analysis of last research and publications. The modern concept of value added has a relatively short history. A thorough study of this problem in 1985 belongs to Porter M. and is described in detail in his monograph [13].

ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА РИНКУ

We are talking about value chains and identifying sources of costs and end results at all levels, namely from raw materials to finished products. The maximized value added will belong to the business entity, which integrates the whole process of value added.

In the last decade, economists have been actively studying the potential for generating value added in the industry dimension. Deep contribution to solving the problem of value added was made by domestic and foreign scientists in particular Andreeva T. [1], Boiarko I. [2], Bochulya T., Bykov A. [3], Bulyga R., Hridchyna M. [4], Kovalenko O., Nikishyna O. [12], Savchuk V., Stadnyk V., Chabanets T., Shevchenko Y.

Setting objectives. The aim of the work is theoretical and applied substantiation of the role of updating the philosophy of management of enterprise potential formation with positive dynamics of added value in space and time by modern internal communication tools, formed on a qualitative information basis of standardized accounting and reporting using the latest management information technologies.

Presentation of the main research material. It should be emphasized that the valuation function to determine value added is performed at each enterprise by the current system of standardized accounting and reporting according to international standards.

In our opinion, accounting and logistics approach can be synthesized for a modern industrial enterprise productive in the context of management of the formation and achievement of positive dynamics of value added (VA). It should be emphasized in advance that we consider the industrial enterprise as a microeconomic system, and the VA as its structured system object. Value added can be formally represented by the functionality.

The components of the value-added functional are argued by us as follows: indicators of quantity and quality of its components can be used as the carrier of the progressive dynamics of VA. From the point of view of fundamental science – philosophy – these are categories that reflect the important aspects of objective reality.

The category of quality in our interpretation of the object of long-term management in the scientific and practical sense reflects the value of the state of long-distance, its positive / negative assessment in terms of satisfaction of the owner, harmonized with the welfare of society.

It is practically important to manage long-distance management in terms of volume, internal architecture and positive dynamics in a certain horizon of forecasting and planning.

Value-added functionality is interpreted by us as the value added of an industrial enterprise, as a separate link in the value chain.

The following components should be distinguished in the internal structure of the VA:

salaries of the staff of the enterprise as a producer of VA. This is the income of employees of the enterprise;

contributions to the pension fund and other social contributions in accordance with current legal requirements: a single social contribution, other contributions that are included in operating expenses and constitute a certain share of state revenue;

depreciation as non-cash income plus operating and financial income is the income of an entity;

taxes and other payments made from profits is the state share of value added created at the enterprise.

It should be noted that the input cost, which initiates the generation of long-distance in the enterprise — is the material costs (raw materials, fuel, energy, etc., is the income of suppliers).

Based on even such a simple logical argument that the management of the enterprise is now carried out in the conditions of the usual computerized information support, it becomes clear that without significant financial costs it is economically advantageous to use your cloud of data in analytical and forecasting calculations. Based on it and professional knowledge and creative communication potential of staff, it is advisable to optimize the management of the functionality of "added value" depending on the internal financial and economic situation and the state of external commodity and financial markets. To do this, in our opinion, it is now necessary to actively and primarily use forecasting for the period (one calendar year, three and five years). The available most productive information base includes: accounting and standardized reporting, financial and economic analysis on their information capacity, documented marketing contractual information and information of other functional divisions of the enterprise.

The basis of the quality pyramid of information management of the enterprise belongs to accounting and reporting, because their information capacity is characterized by the leading properties of objectivity: it is unified, standardized by international quality criteria, exclusively documented in contrast to a significant amount of information of other functional units. In our opinion, the quality of accounting information is transferred to financial and economic analysis, comparative marketing research and ultimately to the variable forecasting of stability and determining the potential of vector development of the enterprise.

Thus, in our study, the prevailing statement is that modern documented accounting and reporting standardized information with its informative and communication quality provides useful analysis and forecasting not only the classical model of value added, but also capitalized value added: EVA, MVA, SVA.

Fundamental and basic capabilities of accounting and communication potential, formed by the pyramid of quality, the basis of which is a standardized accounting and reporting information, in our opinion, can be productively implemented using a system methodology based on fundamental systems theory and philosophy of science and gives grounds to

argue that value added is a system object, the state of which is assessed quantitatively and qualitatively.

Management influence on the formation of value added is provided, firstly, by quantitative assessment, the amount of total value added in monetary terms, created by the enterprise as a link in the production of the product for final consumption and temporal: rate of change, annual growth rate. In our opinion, the latest in the approach to value added management should be the quality of change and growth rate. Here it is important to assess the architecture of value added and its dynamic changes. The structure created at the enterprise of value added should be measured by the share of its internal indicators (salaries of enterprise personnel (benefits of employees), contributions to the pension fund and other social contributions in accordance with current legal requirements; depreciation as non-cash income plus operating and financial income (owner's benefits), taxes and other payments made from profits (state revenues).

These differentiated benefit indicators are an assessment of the quality of economic growth and the value added generated by it. In particular, regarding the share of staff remuneration and the share of benefits of the owner of the enterprise. In economic reality, the owner of the enterprise in conditions of instability of the external environment and reducing the level of financial stability of the enterprise and problems with the financial condition of the enterprise seems to naturally and fairly reduce wages and other remuneration of employees. However, in favorable external market space with progressive innovative changes in the enterprise and growth of value added, the owner of the enterprise does not always adequately increase staff revenues and related social funds of the state, violating fairness in assessing the contribution of personnel – producers of value added. It is also necessary to emphasize modern transformation of the role of personnel in creating added value, even on the following basic arguments: scientific and technological progress and, in accordance with it grows, the intellectual (information and knowledge) component of personnel in its implementation and generation of increasing added value. We are talking about the transformation processes that form the updated concept of "working capital". It operates in parallel with the capital invested in the enterprise by the owner. This requires harmonization of the benefits received by the owners of capital.

Modern development of information theory of accounting is accompanied by updating and supplementing its functions.

The genesis of accounting functions, having passed through different epochs, has reached the widest range in the present epoch – the epoch of global informatization. Today, in the scientific and educational literature, many authors emphasize that in the enterprise management system accounting

performs a number of important functions, namely: information function, evaluation function, control function, analytical function, communication function, forecast function.

The scientist Luchko M. revealed his generalized view on the content of each of them. In his opinion, the content of the forecasting function is to study changes in the accounting environment and forecast them in the future to develop general strategies [11, p. 9].

There is no doubt that the practical function as an applied interdisciplinary, which works on the usefulness and economic benefits of the enterprise becomes the most productive. It is the communications of functional services on their autonomous information bases that provide, in particular, forecasting the future, future changes and positive dynamics of value added as a criterion for the quality of industrial production in Ukraine.

According to Ponomarenko V., the basic potential of information systems has already been created at enterprises, depending on their financial capacity. Therefore, in practice it is necessary to focus on the effective capacity of real potential [8].

In addition, the scientist M. Luchko supplements the list of functions with a practical function. We agree with the scientist and believe that in the current conditions of economic development, the practical function of accounting is quite pragmatic in terms of the usefulness of information. Its essence is that the practical content of the previous functions have tasks that must be consistent with each other, and therefore must form a holistic system of knowledge to achieve the goals of economic activity of the enterprise.

Applied conditions for the use of documented accounting information and reporting are practically appropriate in forecasting the dynamics of value added.

Therefore, the information base for estimating value added belongs to accounting and reporting.

The communication function of accounting in the management system is implemented by determining components and levels of management through their information and removal of information barriers. The accounting system can identify levels of management based on the movement of accounting information, which is documented and therefore of the highest quality.

The concept of communication comes from the latin word "communico" – to make common, to find out; "communicatio" – message, transmission.

In our opinion, little attention in research and economic practice of management is paid to the communication and forecasting function of accounting, which is based on modern information and communication technologies.

In our study, functional divisions of the enterprise are ranked according to the following criteria: new quality of information, new quality of financial analytics, new quality of specialist-intellectual, which is characterized by intellectual and personal qualities; new qual-

ity of management; correction of management process technology, high motivation for professional knowledge. Such qualities of the specialist are necessary to use the newest for our country intellectual method of forecasting of the future at the enterprise for effective functioning of the enterprise in market space with the maximized added value – foresight.

Foresight is a systematic, joint process of building a vision of the future, aimed at improving the quality of decisions made at this time and accelerating joint action [9, p. 7].

Today, in our opinion, ForTech – Foresight, as a natural human activity genetically inherited by an individual and the company's staff, is gaining new importance in today's information technology. The final product of the foresight is the most realistic scenarios for the development of the enterprise of quantitative and qualitative and ascending value-added generation. They are scientifically and practically based on the computerized knowledge base of functional units and the intellectual potential of production and management staff.

Conclusions from the study. Disclosure of reliable information about the value chain by an industrial enterprise is one of the accounting and forecasting and communication functions of modern accounting and reporting.

The company's policy to manage the dynamics of value added in a progressive direction is manifested as a result of information communications of functional services and their creation of a knowledge base.

The basis of the communication pyramid and the quality of information support for value-added management in a certain forecasting horizon as a management tool belongs to accounting and standardized financial reporting. Precisely because in today's conditions it is realistic and informative and financially profitable (without additional costs for updating computer software).

The harmonized forecast value-added functional becomes a marker of the quality of the temporal vector of enterprise development with the maximized value-added in a certain time horizon of forecasting (t0, t1,...., ti, tn).

For today's conditions, time limits of 2-5 years can be predicted with sufficient probability.

Foresight technology is the latest management technology for modern economic practice of domestic industrial enterprises. Classic Foresight modified into knowledge and communication internal management technology can be productive enough to find and implement progressive changes in the enterprise, the practical implementation of which will provide quantitative dynamic generation of value added in the optimal for modern financial and economic reality and three-year reality value added by an industrial enterprise, in particular the food industry.

The direction of further research in the field of value added, we propose to consider the justification of approaches to the development of recom-

mendations for determining the characteristics of the dynamic relationship between the components of value added by the criterion of progressive economic development of industrial enterprises.

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