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Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Activities of Transport Enterprises

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Annotation: This article shows the features of the main methods of economic analysis, a change in the results of the indicators of the technical operation of the enterprise, an increase in the factors that determine the effectiveness of the enterprise's work under its influence. On the basis of digitalization, methods of assessing the effectiveness of the enterprise's activities are highlighted.

Key words: Economic analysis, differential, index, chain substitution, logarithmic, integral, planned value, profitability indicator.

Introduction

The effectiveness of its enterprises operating in various forms of ownership is determined on the basis of an analysis of economic indicators. Efficiency is associated with the rational use of available tools to achieve the goal. This is determined at the level of achievement of the previously set goal in the shortest possible time and with the least possible use of resources.

One of the main tasks of the system of planning and management of its enterprises is the formation of a production plan based on the study of the reception, delivery of goods and services that require the use of reliable and complete information about the state of the external and internal environment. It shows a high degree of uncertainty in decisions made with an excessively high assessment or low assessment of goals and leads to incorrect use of resources and a decrease in market share. Comparison of the plan and current indicators as an assessment of alternatives to the use of resources taking into account the existing restrictions, that is, the adequacy of the planned indicators to the real state of the internal and external environment is a quantitative characteristic of the efficiency of the enterprise.

Material and Methods

Evaluation of the planned indicators makes it possible to determine the quality composition the effectiveness of the process of obtaining the final result. To create an effective transport logistics system for Optimal costs, it is necessary to analyze the effectiveness of the company's transport logistics system in accordance with the following sections:

1. Calculation of the number of vehicles (vehicles) required for the delivery of cargo;
2. Analysis of the need to purchase cars or use hired vehicles;
3. Determination of the optimal ratio of own and hired vehicles;
4. Choose car rental options.

Table 1. Features of the main methods of economic analysis

Methods	Characteristics	Limitations
Differential	The total product of the resulting exponent is divided by the terms, each of them is a product of a private derivative on the product of the variable	When calculating, an "integral residue" appears, which is the trim- and in the calculations of factors are not taken into account (shown). No other restrictions
Index	allows you to divide the generalization indicator into AK, taking into account quantitative and qualifying factors (not only relative, but also absolute turns of the generalizing pointer)	corresponds to the situation when the number of factors is two (n = 2) and the resulting indicator is their product (that is, the multiplying model)
Chain replacement	On sequential replacement of the original (basal) values of factors over real (report) several intermediate values of the generalization indicator are calculated; calculated the difference between the two intermediate values of the indicator caused by a change in the corresponding factor	The results of the calculations depend on the order (optional) substitutions therefore, it is not possible to determine the role of each factor when changing the generalization indicator
Logarithmic	Distribution (decomposition)independent of the proportional state due to the logarithm of the factor system model by the factors sought	The method cannot be applied to any factor systems (multiplicative only); for many models of factor systems, it is not possible to obtain correct calculations of the influence of factors
Integral	derivatives that multiply by the product of an argument based on generalizations of multiples of functions defined as partial. Method lost one notability, the influence of factors and calculations, the possibility of obtaining the most accurate results	There are no specific restrictions for basic models of factor systems, but require development for more complex options

It should be noted that for the purpose of in-depth analysis of the planning and control system of the production program according to the formula, integral performance indicators can be calculated separately for the degree of accuracy and reliability of the production program.

World experience shows that ensuring the efficiency and high competitiveness of the activities of firms (enterprises) largely depends on the ability of managers and specialists to deeply and comprehensively study production and marketing processes, as well as knowledge of production and marketing processes. Factors determining the final results the successful solution of these problems largely depends on knowledge of the methodology of analysis and practical skills in analytical work.

Analysis is a research method, which consists in the separation of the studied phenomenon into its components and the subsequent study of each component. As soon as the nature of each structural element is studied, their role and significance within the framework of a particular whole phenomenon is clarified, it is necessary to combine these elements into another whole in

accordance with their role and purpose. Such a combination of elements divided into separate parts and analyzed into one, internally connected whole is called synthesis. Analysis and synthesis are manifested in unity in the research process, that is, they represent two sides of a single process of cognition of phenomena.

Results

Process evaluation does not require large costs or quality reductions. To benefit from the experience of successful enterprises, it is important to have sufficient knowledge and experience in making changes in the organization, as well as technical potential. Improving performance does not have to be limited to the implementation of means of improving processes and the application of methods. It is important to monitor the effect of changes on the effectiveness of processes and, if necessary, take appropriate measures to correct them.

Process efficiency values can be expressed by relative indices, which determine the ratio of real and previously planned efficiency indicators. The relative efficiency can be expressed by the following simple formula:

$R_s = V_{fakt}/V_{rej}$ (1)

where,

R_s – relative efficiency;

V_{plan} – planned value;

V_{fakt}- the actual value measured at the end of the process.

By knowing the relative efficiency and relative costs to implement each project evaluation criterion, we can evaluate the effectiveness of the evaluation criteria of the enterprise's quality management processes.

The return on basic costs is the ratio of the volume of gross output to the total costs of life and material labor, which is a generalized indicator.

Profit is the realized part of net income. The concepts of consumed costs also refer to different concepts of profit making. In the field of economics, the term profit has a meaning that differs from the definition in accounting.

Get net profit. Includes all net income and wages. This is the main source of consumption and a certain accumulation. In many enterprises, such indicators can be determined only by calculation. Therefore, the resulting "clean" products do not always reflect the real level of efficiency and the dynamics of the development of production with maximum accuracy.

The formula for determining efficiency is as follows:

$R = P/ C * 100\%$ (2)

R- profitability indicator;

P- profit from the specified service;

C- sum of total costs.

Cost-effectiveness is the achievement of the greatest results at the lowest cost per unit of production. Economic efficiency occupies an important place in the economy of economic systems, is a criterion for measures to create new industries and enterprises, reconstruct existing enterprises, develop and apply new equipment, improve the organization of production, labor and management. Production efficiency-a comprehensive reflection of the final results of the use of means of production and labor (workers) for a certain period of time. To characterize production efficiency, several parts of indicators are used when measuring the efficiency of using certain types of resources.

The general aggregate indicator of production efficiency is the profit indicator and the level of profitability.

Profitability is a relative measure of production efficiency that characterizes the level of income on costs and the level of resource utilization. Labor productivity, product quality, its material and capital intensity are the main components of production efficiency.

In the assessment of production efficiency, in conditions of fierce competition, the importance of competitiveness increases, which is determined by a number of indicators, among which the price and quality of products occupy a special place. But at certain stages and in certain situations, the dynamics of certain components of efficiency and its general orientation may be different. The growth of economic efficiency serves as the basis for achieving high social results. In turn, there is no way to solve economic problems without social achievements.

The results of production efficiency are reflected together in the profit and profitability of the enterprise. The social efficiency of production is expressed in the growth of wages of employees, the level of free time, working conditions, etc.

Table 2. Changes in the results of the enterprise TEK for 2019-2021 years

T/R	Name	Unit	2021		2022	
			Plan	**In practice**	**Plan**	**In practice**
1	Shipping capacity	Thousand tons	50	42.8	50	42.8
2	The coefficient of use of the park	αф	0,659	0,65	0,659	0,65
3	Coefficient of road use	β	0,686	0,6	0,686	0,6
4	Coefficient of static use of load capacitance	γ_{st}	0,762	0,835	0,762	0,835

As a result of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the digitalized and modeled production program, it is estimated that the above indicators will increase, and as a result, the factors that determine the efficiency of the enterprise, such as the volume of cargo transportation in the enterprise, the annual cargo turnover, will increase. By increasing the efficiency, the firm's current and future activity will be ensured. We show the increase in efficiency after digitization and modeling. *(table 3)*

Table 3

TT/R	Name of indicators	Unit	2021		2022		Compared to last year	
			Plan	**In practice**	**Plan**	**In practice**	**Plan**	**In practice**
1	Shipping capacity	Thousand tons	50	42.8	60	55	20 %	28 %
2	The coefficient of use of the park	α	0,659	0,65	0,8	0,75	21 %	15 %
3	Coefficient of road use	β	0,686	0,6	0,75	0,7	9 %	16 %
4	Coefficient of static use of load capacitance	γ_{st}	0,762	0,835	0,8	0,9	4 %	7 %

As a result of the program, the volume of cargo transportation of the enterprise increased by 20% according to the plan, and in practice-by 28%, the level of use of the park increased by 21% according to the plan, in practice by 15%, and the coefficient of road use increased by 9% according to the plan, in practice by 16%, the coefficient of use of load-bearing increased by 4% in the plan, and in practice-by 7%, and these increased indicators significantly affected the increase in subsequent indicators of the enterprise.

Discussion

Based on the results of the study, recommendations and proposals were developed on the study of the activities of the enterprise, its development, digitization, modeling of the production program. In this regard, programs, skills were compiled, modeled on the data of the enterprise. This in turn helps to firmly maintain the current, future position of the enterprise, the development of business activities. Based on the results of the study, it is proposed to use as one of the promising areas related to the analysis of the efficiency and quality of Transportation, the improvement of analytical means of making decisions on the planning and organization of transport based on methods of economic analysis of indicators related to the level of provision of transport services.

Conclusion

The results made allow us to conclude that the most preferable in assessing the performance indicators of the enterprise is an integral method of analysis, since it is of optimal accuracy, the level of transport service and gives them an accurate assessment. The application of this method leads to a more accurate determination of the influence of various factors on the economic activity of the company. This, in turn, can become the basis for making management decisions aimed at improving the efficiency of the Integrated transport and technological system of cargo delivery. Regardless of the type of production or production system, planning is an important factor for the successful completion of the task.

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