

## **Organizational and Economic Monitoring of the Use of Material Resources**

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### **Abstract**

Monitoring of resource efficiency is a necessity of the market economy, which ensures scientific and technical development of raw materials, fuel and energy and other types of material resources in the economy, optimization of economic relations and proportions, strengthening of the economic regime, increasing the efficiency of the use of material resources., is a process of rationalization of use based on the introduction of progressive forms of management.

**Keywords:** competition, monitoring, organization of production, resources, savings, reserves, material costs.

Competition is a continuous process that represents the regular struggle of market subjects for their personal interests in the use of resources. It follows that the enterprise's resource saving activity is also a continuous process, which is carried out in each production cycle, from the use of raw materials to the reception and sale of the finished product. In other words, resource saving and material consumption are an inseparable unit. In this regard, the concept of "resource saving reserves" acquires a completely different meaning [1,2,3,4].

The concept of "reserves" is widely used in the organization and planning of production in the administrative-command economy. In fact, it is not reserves, but deliberately hidden production capabilities of the enterprise in order to obtain undervalued plans and "successfully" fulfill them. In the conditions of the market economy, reserves should be understood as a set of organizational, commercial and production objects that ensure the stability of the enterprise and adaptation to changes in market conditions.

### **Literature analysis.**

Modern concepts of resource saving management system development are represented by different approaches, directions and methods. These scientific studies are expressed in the publications of the following economists: MG Beigelzimer, AP Jevtyak, JLJI. Zusman, DP Ivanov, G.Ya. Kiperman, AZ Komarovsky, AA Root, OA Crowley, KB Leykina, IP Pashko, AM Polyak, AC Sidorov, KA Smirnov, GA Sokolovskaya, ET Yakovenko and others. In their work, planning and management of the process of saving resources, methodological and methodological issues of economic evaluation of various areas of this process were developed and presented in practical recommendations.

It is a methodological basis for improving the economic levers of management of the resource saving process, which has sufficient experience in such management, and the obligation of industries to develop their own strategies for this is reflected in the theoretical principles based on them.

## Analysis and results.

The value of the company's reserves can be calculated from its balance sheet. The balance sheet does not directly reflect the target relationship of material costs - this relationship can be established with the help of a special study or audit. At the same time, the balance, audit and other analyzes are carried out periodically, while the processes of resource consumption and resource saving are carried out continuously. In addition, competitive processes are constantly taking place in the market.

When it comes to the monitoring of the use of material resources as the main link of the organizational and economic mechanism of saving resources, monitoring the level of material costs should be carried out regularly[5,6,7].

The main objects of monitoring are the material consumption of the product or the consumption of material resources per production unit, which becomes the level of consumption when its value is equal to the level of competitiveness.

The resource saving monitoring scheme is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Resource saving monitoring scheme

Resource saving monitoring can also be done for some types of material resources. In this case, the object of monitoring is the expenditure norms. All the objects of monitoring the consumption of material resources and the corresponding parameters of competition change over time, so it depends on:

$$N = f_1(t) \leq N_0 = f_1(t),$$

$$p = f_2(t) \leq p_0 = f_2(t),$$

$$m = f_3(t) \leq m_0 = f_3(t).$$

Carf cost rate monitoring is carried out according to the same scheme as resource saving monitoring for material consumption (see Figure 1).

To determine the competitive level of material costs, the following sources of information can be offered:

- 1) marketing studies of purchase prices of primary material resources and transport and purchase costs;
- 2) analysis of similar products of competing enterprises to determine material costs and material consumption;
- 3) passport technical description of the equipment according to the amount of consumption of material resources;

- 4) the amount of consumption of material resources for commercial offers - offers,
- 5) consumption of material resources in accordance with project and technological documents based on the international standard (ISO);
- 6) information on expert assessment of consumption of material resources and recommendations for the next period;
- 7) coefficients of direct costs of the inter-sectoral (inter-product) balance.

According to the concept developed in this study, inter-sectoral balance occupies a central place in the organizational-economic system of saving resources. In this regard, it is necessary to consider the model of inter-sectoral balance in detail[8,9,10].

The inter-sectoral balance, which reflects the relations between social production sectors, describes production, consumption, inter-sectoral relations, as well as the use of material and labor resources in the national economy. The scope of such data is a knowledge-intensive field, and its value will only be realized when it is widely and fully applied both in the practice of macroeconomic analysis and in other levels of economic calculation.

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