
SOME ASPECTS OF APPLICATION OF COMPUTER-METHODS FOR THE EXPOSURE OF CURRENT AND PERSPECTIVE BACKLOGS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISE IN THE PROCESS OF THEIR RESTRUCTURING

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In spite of presence of distinctions in interpretations, both term and maintenance of processes of restructuring, however practically confessedly circumstance that the real restructuring is the element of technology of exposure of current and perspective backlogs of development of enterprise, the use of which allows to promote efficiency of it activity in behalf of owners of this enterprise.

Separate enterprises try to solve this problem by application of own local strategies of restructuring, which are frequently taken to elemental efforts on the survival, not different neither by a complexity nor sufficient changes in depth what is going on on an enterprise [1,2]. Moreover, cases are not uncommon, when the term «restructuring» cover actions of guidance of privatization joint-stock companies (so-called «insiders»), hurting interests of other shareholders, special when equity is dispersed at the far of legal and physical entities, including at the ordinary members of labour collective [3-5]. The following behaves to such actions:

- use of restructuring procedures for the further redistribution of own and concentration of control above an enterprise or it most liquid assets in the hands of narrow circle of shareholders;
- orientation on maximization of current benefits, without taking into account long-term consequences of loss of perspective competitive edges, investment attractiveness and potential of strategic development;
- destroying from the sphere of control of legitimate organs of management by the joint-stock company of part of the real money streams and their «privatization», that results in the losses of investments and dividends, and also to the decline of market value of actions.

At the same time exactly shareholders must be most interested in realization of the real and deep restructuring of privatization enterprises, providing of their forward development, consequently, in the increase of their welfare. In this situation it is impossible to over-estimate the value of application of BT-methods, which neither the economic planning of production, neither allocation of resources, neither exposure with the certain degree of exactness of proportions and communications in an economy nor realization of guidance, management and control on an enterprise is impossible without. The use of BT-methods also allows successfully to decide model tasks upon settlement of production cycles of enterprises with the large number of parameters and scope terms [4], develop the plans of development of production, give practical recommendations on the improvement of proportions of economy and its industries, rationalize the use of material and labour resources.

As regards the pre-privatization restructuring of state enterprises, that state as present their owner must be interested in restructuring promoting the investment attractiveness of these enterprises, that will allow more advantageously to sell them fully or partly. In a present market situation swingeing majority of domestic enterprises does not have or are in small positions to manage the profits, as for one enterprises demand and terms of their sale, certain by the hard requirements of oversea competition markets, and for other – the very narrowed internal demand. Absence of internal sources of financing, and also low investment attractiveness, frequently does not allow to expect the substantial influx of external investments for the technical and technological update with the purpose of increase of competitiveness of enterprises. On this account one of key trends of restructuring of enterprises in the nearest prospect will be the substantial decline of expenses, based on creation by them effective control systems by expenses.

Literature

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