

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені ВОЛОДИМИРА ДАЛЯ
Інститут економіки і управління

Кафедра «Фінанси»

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ ДО ПРОВЕДЕННЯ
ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ
З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ «ФІНАНСИ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ»

Сєвєродонецьк, 2015

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(англійською мовою для студентів економічних спеціальностей)

ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО
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Methodical instructions for practical lessons on the course of «Finances of enterprises» (for students majoring in Economics) / Author V. Stepura. – Severodonetsk: V. Dahl EUNU, 2015. – 38 p.

Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять з дисципліни «Фінанси підприємств» (англійською мовою для студентів економічних спеціальностей) / Укл. В.В. Степура. – Сєвєродонецьк: СНУ ім. В. Даля, 2015. – 38 с.

Methodical instructions contain a range of fundamental questions for the discipline " Finances of enterprises ", necessary for the formation of students' basic knowledge on the theory and practice of financial relations of economic entities, formation of financial resources, financial planning, organization of financial activity of the enterprise and formation of system of knowledge on financial management of enterprises, operating and investment activities, determining the strategy and tactics of financial security of business entities.

Methodical instructions contain questions to study for each topic of practical lessons. To consolidate the theoretical material is offered tests, consisting of various questions. To consolidate practical skills is composed a tasks and given their explanations.

Intended for students majoring in Economics.

Author:

V. Stepura,

Ph. D. in Economics, docent

Responsible for the issue:

L.A. Kostyrko,

Doctor of Economics, professor

Lesson 1

Bases of the finance of the enterprises

1. A subject and course problems "the Finance of the enterprises".
2. Concept of the finance of the enterprise, their function and role.
3. Principles of the organization of the finance of the enterprises
4. Financial activity and the maintenance of financial work.

Name/Group _____

Here can be only one correct answer!

1. In which field do finances of the enterprises function?

- a) in public consumption
- b) in public production
- c) in barter transactions
- d) in the market of capitals

2. The statement that finances of the enterprises are the complex of economic (money) relations associated with the redistribution of cost GDP (Gross Domestic Product) represent

- a) common features of finances of the enterprises
- b) specific features of finances of the enterprises
- c) internal features of finances of the enterprises
- d) external features of finances of the enterprises

3. What features of finances of the enterprises consist in the reflection of the monetary relations connected with formation and distribution of monetary incomes and decentralized funds?

- a) common features of finances of the enterprises
- b) specific features of finances of the enterprises
- c) internal features of finances of the enterprises
- d) external features of finances of the enterprises

4. Economic relations connected with movement of money, formation of monetary streams, distribution and use of incomes and monetary funds of economic entities in the process of reproduction is the

- a) public finances
- b) public production
- c) finances
- d) finances of the enterprises

5. The essence of finances of the enterprises is revealed through the following functions:

- a) distribution and use of financial resources for providing financial and investment activity, implementation of the financial obligations with the budget, banks, and economic entities
- b) formation of financial resources in the process of economic activity
- c) control over formation and use of financial resources in the process of reproduction
- d) all answers are true

6. In market economy the role of finances of the enterprises increases considerably, as

- a) finances of the enterprises provide the stability of national currency, monetary turnover, and payment discipline
- b) finances of the enterprises are the important tool of economic stimulation, control over the national economy and its management
- c) at macroeconomic level they provide formation of financial resources of a country by payments to the budget and off-budget funds
- d) all answers are true

7. Under the material maintenance the finance of the enterprises are

- a) monetary funds
- b) unfund facilities
- c) monetary funds and facilities in an unfund form
- d) GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

8. Monetary funds are understood as

- a) a detached part of money resources which have target value

- b) a detached part of money resources which have no-purpose value
- c) an involved part of money resources which have target value
- d) an involved part of money resources which have no-purpose value

9. The chartered capital is used by the enterprise for

- a) investing in capital assets
- b) investing in capital and circulating assets
- c) investing in not floating assets
- d) dividend payments on shares

10. A sinking fund is used by the enterprise for

- a) financing of reproduction of the cores and non-current assets
- b) investing in not floating assets
- c) investing in capital and circulating assets
- d) covering of losses, overcoming of temporal financial pressures

11. A reserve fund is used by the enterprise for

- a) investing in capital assets
- b) payment of the additional salary
- c) financing of reproduction of the cores and non-current assets
- d) covering of losses, overcoming of temporal financial pressures

12. The receipt of grants, subsidies, sponsor help and bank credits is carried out in

- a) a fund form
- b) an unfund form
- c) an investing form
- d) form of money streams

13. All money facilities, being at disposal of enterprise is

- a) the financial resources
- b) the chartered capital
- c) the monetary funds
- d) the cost of enterprise

14. To the own funds belong

- a) credits, chartered capital, facilities mobilized at the financial market

- b) ration and other payments, facilities mobilized at the financial market
- c) chartered capital, depreciation decrees, gross profit and income
- d) chartered capital, depreciation decrees, gross profit and income, ration and other payments, facilities mobilized at the financial market

15. To the involved funds belong

- a) credits, depreciation decrees, got subsidies
- b) depreciation decrees, got subsidies, credits, ration and other payments
- c) got subsidies, credits, ration and other payments, facilities mobilized at the financial market
- d) depreciation decrees, credits, got subsidies, facilities mobilized at the financial market

16. Forms, methods, ways of formation and use of resources, control after its turn for achievement of economic aims in obedience to operating legislative acts is

- a) the financial control
- b) the financial planning
- c) the financial system
- d) the organization of finances of enterprise

17. The self-regulation principle means that

- a) an enterprise covers the charges and losses due to financial backlogs, system of insurance and own income
- b) financing of activity due to own financial resources. This principle supposes not only cost-effective work of enterprise but also forming of structure of money streams, sufficient both for simple and for extended reproduction
- c) facilities, brought in some direction of development, will be covered a cost due to the own sources of enterprise
- d) a management subject has a right independently to decide what how to produce, who to realize products, how to distribute a profit yield from realization, how to form financial resources and how to use them

18. The self-support principle means that

a) facilities, brought in some direction of development, will be covered a cost due to the own sources of enterprise. An enterprise covers the charges and losses due to financial backlogs, system of insurance and own income

b) a management subject has a right independently to decide what how to produce, who to realize products, how to distribute a profit yield from realization, how to form financial resources and how to use them

c) financing of activity due to own financial resources. This principle supposes not only cost-effective work of enterprise but also forming of structure of money streams, sufficient both for simple and for extended reproduction

d) An enterprise covers the charges and losses due to the involved funds, system of crediting and own income

19. The self-financing principle means that

a) facilities, brought in some direction of development, will be covered a cost due to the own sources of enterprise. An enterprise covers the charges and losses due to financial backlogs, system of insurance and own income

b) financing of activity due to own financial resources. This principle supposes not only cost-effective work of enterprise but also forming of structure of money streams, sufficient both for simple and for extended reproduction

c) an enterprise covers the charges and losses due to the involved funds, system of crediting and own income

d) facilities, brought in some direction of development, will be covered a cost due to the own sources of enterprise.

20. A control system of the finance which includes the organization of interaction of financial relations and monetary funds for the purpose of optimization of its influence on the end result of its activity is the

a) the finances of enterprises

b) the financial system

c) the financial mechanism

d) the financial control

Lesson 2

The organization of monetary payments of the enterprises

1. Money circulation and settlement system in the enterprise.
2. Cashless payments.
3. Cash transactions.
4. Organisation of cash payments.
5. Types of bank accounts and the order of its open.

Name/Group _____

Here can be an only one right answer!

1. On a volume and structure of turnover of enterprises weight:

- a) duration of process of products realization and remains of products on storage
- b) duration of production process, duration of process of products realization and remains of products on storage
- c) duration of production process and duration of process of products realization
- d) labour intensiveness of products, duration of production process and duration of process of products realization

2. Money which presently take part in a turnover are called

- a) the active money
- b) the passive money
- c) the solid cash
- d) the revolved money

3. Money on the accounts of management subjects, public organizations are called

- a) the active money
- b) the passive money
- c) the solid cash
- d) the bank money

4. Greater part of turnover is in

- a) cash form

- b) cashless form
- c) 50/50
- d) drafts

5. At a non-cash settlement fact of payment is accepted when

- a) when in cash
- b) receipt of funds for products (works, services) on accounts in bank
- c) instock items are shipped
- d) pre-pay is done

6. In accordance with setting of payment non-cash settlements are classified on

- a) direct and transit operations
- b) assured and unassured operations
- c) merchandise and unmerchandise operations
- d) suppliers and consumers operations

7. In accordance with place of implementation non-cash settlements are classified on

- a) market and non-market operations
- b) local and state operations
- c) centralized and decentralized operations
- d) domestic and intergovernmental operations

8. In accordance with method of realization non-cash settlements are classified on

- a) merchandise and unmerchandise operations
- b) assured and unassured operations
- c) centralized and decentralized operations
- d) direct and transit operations

9. In accordance with method of receipt of payment non-cash settlements are classified on

- a) direct and transit operations
- b) assured and unassured operations
- c) merchandise and unmerchandise operations
- d) cash and cashless operations

10. There are a few types of non-cash settlements, CPLD with the use of different types of calculation documents. Such pay documents are:

- a) stock certificate, draft, bill of credit, circular note
- b) circular note, bond, draft, payment request, clearing house check
- c) draft, payment request, clearing house check, bill of credit, circular note
- d) draft, payment request, stock certificate, clearing house check, bill of credit, bond, circular note

11. Basic document which regulates order and forms of realization of non-cash settlements in Ukraine is the

- a) Budgetary code
- b) "Instruction about non-cash settlements in Ukraine in national currency", ratified Decision of National Bank of Ukraine from 29.03.2001. №135 (with changes and additions)
- c) "Order about non-cash settlements in Ukraine in national currency", ratified Decision Ministry of Finance of Ukraine from 29.03.2011. №135 (with changes and additions)
- d) "Order about non-cash settlements in Ukraine ", ratified Decision Ministry of Finance of Ukraine from 15.09.2009. №135 (with changes and additions)

12. Border size of cash on hand, which can remain in the cashdesk of enterprise on the end of working day is

- a) the cashdesk limit
- b) the day limit
- c) the remains limit
- d) the stocked limit

13. Bank accounts in foreign currency are subdivided into:

- a) current, deposit, distributive, credit
- b) current, credit, deposit
- c) current, credit, deposit, foreign
- d) current, deposit, distributive, credit, foreign

14. Calculations between the subjects of entrepreneurial activity are carried out in a cash form only in economic relations and with the condition that they are small on a sum

- a) less than 1000 UAH
- b) less than 5000 UAH
- c) less than 10000 UAH
- d) less than 20000 UAH

15. Every enterprise can open

- a) only two current accounts in national currency and account in foreign currency
- b) two and more current accounts in national currency and accounts in foreign currency
- c) minimum three current accounts - two in national currency and account in foreign currency
- d) minimum three current accounts - in national currency and two accounts in different foreign currency

16. Enterprises can have accounts in national currency such as

- a) current, deposit, distributive, credit
- b) current, budgetary, credit, deposit, distributive
- c) current, credit, deposit
- d) current, budgetary, credit, deposit

17. A calculation document obligating a company, due to deposited facilities to pay off with a supplier for the shipped goods or given services is

- a) the circular note
- b) the draft
- c) the payment request
- d) the clearing house check

18. Security which certifies the simple bond of giver to pay after the maturity of term, sum of money to the holder

- a) the payment request
- b) bill of credit
- c) the clearing house check

d) the circular note

19. A budget account in national currency can be opened for

a) enumeration of taxes in the state budget

b) forming and use of budget of enterprise

c) entry of facilities from the state or local budget for designation use

d) conduct of calculations, but on state enterprises only

20. Calculation document, containing the requirement of recipient directly to the payer to pay the sum of money and commission of payer an attendant him bank to carry out translating of certain a payer sum of money from the account into the account of recipient is

a) the circular note

b) the payment request

c) bill of credit

d) the draft

Lesson 3

Monetary receipts of the enterprises

1. Characteristics and structure of monetary receipts of the enterprises.
2. Monetary receipts from operational activity. Sales revenue.
3. Monetary receipts from investment and financial activity of the enterprises.

Name/Group _____

Here can be an only one right answer!

1. Facilities which come on current and other accounts of enterprises in banks and in the cashdesk of enterprise are called

a) money flow

b) profit

c) money receipts

d) cash

2. Depending on the source of receipt all money receipts subdivide into

a) internal and external

b) internal, external and mixed

c) issue of equities and private funds

d) issue of equities, private funds and transfers

3. Receipts and leaving of money facilities and its equivalents is the

a) cash

b) money receipts

c) money cycle

d) money flow

4. Basic activity of enterprise, and other types of activity, except for an investment and financial is the

a) basic activity

b) production activity

c) operating activity

d) declared activity

5. Operations, related to the production and realization of products (commodities, works, services), which are the primary objective of creation of enterprise and provide basic part of its profits is the

a) basic activity

b) production activity

c) operating activity

d) declared activity

6. Aggregate of operations on acquisition and realization of long-term (inconvertible assets), and short-term (current) financial investments is the

a) financial activity

b) strategic activity

c) exchange activity

d) investment activity

7. Aggregate of operations which cause the change of size and (or) composition of property and loan asset is the

- a) investment activity
- b) financial activity
- c) strategic activity
- d) exchange activity

8. Money receipts from operating activity consist of

- a) operating receipts, drawn interest and dividends
- b) receipts from buyers and other operating receipts
- c) sale of treasury stocks of own emission and operating receipts
- d) operating receipts, sale of treasury stocks of own emission, drawn interest and dividends

9. Money receipts from investment activity consist of

- a) realization of financial investments, drawn interest and dividends
- b) realization of inconvertible assets, realization of financial investments, drawn interest and dividends
- c) sale of treasury stocks of own emission and realization of financial investments
- d) realization of financial investments, sale of treasury stocks of own emission and drawn interest and dividends

10. Money receipts from financial activity consist of

- a) issue of equities, sale of treasury stocks of own emission and realization of financial investments
- b) realization of financial investments, sale of treasury stocks of own emission and receipt of bank loans
- c) sale of treasury stocks of own emission, issue of equities and realization of inconvertible assets
- d) issue of equities, sale of treasury stocks of own emission and receipt of bank loans

11. Difference between a profit yield and financial and depreciation deductions in composition the cost of the realized units is the

- a) gross receipt
- b) net cost

- c) net profit
- d) money receipts

12. Difference between a gross profit and wage is the

- a) gross receipt
- b) net cost
- c) net profit
- d) money receipts

13. In a market economy there are next types of prices

- a) fixed prices, managed prices, free prices
- b) wholesale and retail prices
- c) fixed prices and free prices
- d) wholesale, retail prices and free prices

14. A wholesale price inclusive

- a) prime price and income
- b) prime price, income, VAT and excise
- c) prime price, income and VAT
- d) prime price, income and fixed charges

15. A retail prices inclusive

- a) prime price, income, VAT, excise and point-of-sale raise
- b) prime price, income, fixed charges and point-of-sale raise
- c) prime price, VAT, fixed charges and point-of-sale raise
- d) prime price, income, VAT, and point-of-sale raise

16. For determination of the planned profit yield from realization used

- a) planned method and method of calculation
- b) method of direct account and large-sized method
- c) method of calculation and method of direct account
- d) method of indirect account and method of direct account

17. Multiplying of amount of the realized commodities on its price with the subsequent adding up of the got sums on all manifest of goods provides for

- a) planned method
- b) method of calculation

c) method of indirect account

d) method of direct account

18. Assets which contained an enterprise with the purpose of receipt income (percents, dividends), capital or other benefits appreciations is the

a) capital investments

b) direct investments

c) strategic investments

d) financial investments

19. Long-term financial investments are investments with the term of redemption

a) above one year

b) above three year

c) above five years

d) above ten years

20. The receipts of money facilities from placing of shares and other operations conduce to

a) the own capital increase

b) the loan capital increase

c) the own capital increase while the loan capital decrease

d) the loan capital increase while the own capital decrease

Lesson 4

Formation and distribution of profit of the enterprise

1. Profit as result of financial and economic activity of the enterprise.

2. Profit from realization of production and methods of its definition.

3. Profitability: essence and methods of calculation.

Name/Group _____

Here can be an only one right answer!

1. Exceeding of income from the sale of goods and services above production and sale inputs of these goods and services is the

- a) profit
- b) income
- c) net profit
- d) profitability

2. Difference between net proceeds from sales and production prime price of goods and services is the

- a) profitability
- b) commission
- c) gross profit
- d) net profit

3. Difference between gross profit from sales and operating expenses, which include expenses for realization, total and administrative expenses, expenses on marketing, advertising, research-and-developments is the

- a) balance profit
- b) income
- c) profit from operations
- d) net profit

4. Share of balance profit of enterprise, remaining at the its disposal after payment of taxes, collections, deductions, obligatory payments in a budget is the

- a) income
- b) disposal profit
- c) gross profit
- d) net profit

5. Any dividends shall be paid to the shareholders, reinvestments and forming of funds and backlogs are produced out of the

- a) disposal profit

- b) balance profit
- c) gross profit
- d) net profit

6. Profit from operations includes

- a) realization of revolving assets and exchange
- b) realization of products, goods, works, services
- c) percents for a credit, financial leasing
- d) all answers are faithful

7. A profit from other operating activity includes

- a) realization of revolving assets and exchange
- b) got fines, forfeit, grants, subsidies
- c) deducting accounts payable and compensation of before written-off assets
- d) all answers are faithful

8. A profit from financial operations includes

- a) dividends and percents, got on bonds and other securities
- b) profit from investments in the associated and daughter's companies
- c) percents for a credit, financial leasing
- d) all answers are faithful

9. The current expenses of enterprise on the production of goods in a money form is the

- a) operating costs
- b) cost price
- c) price
- d) wholesale price

10. A production price includes

- a) direct financial cost, direct labour costs, other direct costs, field costs
- b) direct financial cost, direct labour costs, other direct costs,
- c) direct labour costs, other direct costs, field costs
- d) , direct labour costs, other direct costs

11. To the charges which do not join in a production price belong

- a) administration costs, marketing costs, other operating charges

- b) , direct labour costs, other direct costs
- c) direct financial cost, direct labour costs, other direct costs, field costs
- d) administration costs, marketing costs

12. Composition of charges which belong to a prime price is determined by the

- a) enterprise
- b) state
- c) International Accounting Standards
- d) Ukrainian Association of Businessmen

13. The method of direct account is foreseen a

- a) using of information about production charges and realization of products for previous period and also expected changes which are forecast in a next period
- b) calculation of benefit on each type of production
- c) calculation of benefit on common types of production
- d) using of information about production charges and realization of products for previous period

14. The use of information about production charges and realization of products for previous period and also expected changes which are forecast in a next period provide the

- a) method of benefit calculation on the index of expenses on one grivna of products
- b) method of direct account
- c) prognostic method
- d) analytical method

15. The efficiency index of activity of enterprise, characterizing the level of return from expenses and degree of the facilities use is the

- a) turnover ratio
- b) operation ratio
- c) profitability
- d) liquidity

16. Cash assets intended for the purchase of investment goods and labour force is the

- a) operating costs

- b) advance value
- c) fixed assets
- d) investment assets

17. Share of net profits, which remains at disposal of enterprise after payment the dividends, forming of operating surplus, addition to the chartered capital and use on other aims is the

- a) disposal profit
- b) balance profit
- c) net profit
- d) retained earnings

18. In obedience to a legislation, operating surplus of stock associations must be no less than

- a) the 15% from the chartered capital
- b) the 20% from the chartered capital
- c) the 25% from the chartered capital
- d) the 30% from the chartered capital

19. Share of net profits, distributed between the participants of enterprise, in accordance with their stakes in the chartered capital is the

- a) profit
- b) income
- c) dividends
- d) commission

20. Dividends on shares can be set in

- a) a fixed sum
- b) as a percent from its par value
- c) a fixed sum and as a percent from its par value
- d) a fixed sum and as a percent from its par value, but no more than 15% from cost of a share

Lesson 5

Current assets (working capital) and its organization at the enterprise

1. Essence and structure of current assets.
2. The organization of current assets of the enterprise.
3. Definition of requirement for circulating assets.
4. An estimation of efficiency of current assets use.

Examples of sum solution

Sum 1.

Time of motion of goods from a supplier to the consumer takes 25 days. Postal circulation of documents – 15 days. Paper handling in bank– 5 days. Calculate a transport stock.

Solution:

Transport stock = $25 - 15 - 5 = 5$ days.

Sum 2.

Calculate a circulating assets requirement for the purchase of materials and norm of circulating assets in days.

Materials	One-day costs	Norms of circulating assets (days)						Circulating assets requirement
		Transport stock	Preparatory stock	Technological stock	Current stock	Insurance stock	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	12	3	2	4	10	5	24	
B	7	2	3	2	8	4	19	
C	8,1	1	1	3	13	6,5	24,5	
D	8,4	3	2	2	12	6	25	
E	6	2	1	2	6	3	14	

Solution:

A circulating assets requirement is 913,45 (column 2* column 8), and the norm of working capital – 22 days (913,45/a 41.5 (41,5 is the amount by column 2)).

Sum 3

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the finished commodity on storage.

Production	One-day costs for production output (HRN)	Norms of circulating assets (days)		
		Time for execution of pay documents	Time for production kitting	Time for packing
A	65000	5	1	3
B	68000	3	2	3
C	45000	4	5	2
D	55500	3	4	3
E	71300	2	4	4
F	49700	4	5	2

Solution:

A norm of circulating assets A = 65000*(5+1+3)

Sum 4

Current sales of products is 10 000 units. Retail price of a unit is 75 HRN. Cost of sales is 485 000 HRN. Calculate a profitability of production.

Solution:

1. The determination of profit from the sale– $10\,000 \cdot 75 - 485\,000 = 265\,000$

2. The determination of profitability of production – $265\,000 / 485\,000 \cdot 100\% = 54,63\%$

Sum 5

Current profitability of product unit is 25%. Net cost is 100 HRN. Cost saving for 5 HRN is scheduled in planning period. Price will be at the same level. Calculate a profitability of product in planning period.

Solution:

Profitability = profit/cost price.

Profit=price - cost.

Profit for the current period=0,25*100=25 UAH.

Price=25+100=125 UAH

Expected profit=125-95=30 UAH

Profitability in the planning period=30/95*100%=31,58%

Tasks

1.

Insurance stock - ...

Production assets - ...

Sum 1.

Calculate a circulating assets requirement for the purchase of materials and norm of circulating assets in days.

Materials	One-day costs	Norms of circulating assets (days)				
		Transport stock	Preparatory stock	Technological stock	Current stock	Insurance stock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	12	3	2	4	10	5
B	7	2	3	2	8	4

C	8,1	1	1	3	13	6,5
D	8,4	3	2	2	12	6
E	6	2	1	2	6	3

Sum 2.

Current sales of products is 10 000 units. Retail price of a unit is 75 HRN. Cost of sales is 485 000 HRN. Calculate a profitability of production.

2.

Current stock - ...

Sources of financing of current assets - ...

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the finished commodity on a storage.

Production	One-day costs for production output (HRN)	Norms of circulating assets (days)		
		Time for execution of pay documents	Time for production kitting	Time for packing
A	65000	5	1	3
B	68000	3	2	3
C	45000	4	5	2
D	55500	3	4	3
E	71300	2	4	4
F	49700	4	5	2

Sum 2.

Current profitability of product unit is 25%. Net cost is 100 HRN. Cost saving for 5 HRN is scheduled in planning period. Price will be at the same level. Calculate a profitability of product in planning period.

3.

Technological stock - ...

Measurement of current assets - ...

Sum 1.

Time of motion of goods from a supplier to the consumer takes 25 days. Postal circulation of documents – 15 days. Paper handling in bank– 5 days. Insurance stock is 2 days. Calculate a transport stock.

Sum 2.

Current sales of products is 14 500 units. Retail price of a unit is 58 HRN. Cost of sales is 960 000 HRN. Calculate a profitability of production.

4.

Preparatory stock - ...

Current (working) capital - ...

Sum 1.

Calculate a circulating assets requirement for the purchase of materials and norm of circulating assets in days.

Materials	One-day costs	Norms of circulating assets (days)				
		Transport stock	Preparatory stock	Technological stock	Current stock	Insurance stock
1	3	4	5	5	6	7
A	11	3	4	5	15	7,5
B	9,9	3	4	3	9	4,5
C	8,7	2	2	4	10	5
D	10	5	3	3	16	8

E	8	3	2	3	8	4
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Sum 2.

Current profitability of product unit is 32%. Net cost is 97 HRN. Cost saving for 8 HRN is scheduled in planning period. Price will be at the same level. Calculate a profitability of product in planning period.

5.

Transport stock - ...

Production assets - ...

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the finished commodity on a storage.

Production	One-day costs for production output (HRN)	Norms of circulating assets (days)		
		Time for execution of pay documents	Time for production kitting	Time for packing
A	49700	4	5	2
B	27300	2	2	2
C	31000	3	4	3
D	46800	4	5	4
E	26500	3	3	2
F	58400	4	7	4

Sum 2.

Current profitability of product unit is 21%. Net cost is 575 HRN. Cost saving for 28 HRN is scheduled in planning period. Price will be at the same level. Calculate a profitability of product in planning period.

Lesson 6

Estimation of the financial condition of the company

1. Financial condition of the company and its methods of estimate.
2. Information for estimating the financial condition of the company.
3. An analysis of property condition.
4. Estimate of solvency and liquidity.
5. Estimate the financial sustainability of the enterprise.

Examples of sum solution

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the goods in process. Costs growth coefficient is 0,7.

Production	Production cycle (days)	Production cost of commercial output in 4 quarter of the planning year (thousand HRN)	column 2* column 3
1	2	3	4
A	25	500	12500
B	18	870	15650
C	37	480	17760
D	14	1300	18200
Total	...	3150	64110

Solution:

1. The weighted average duration of the production cycle for product =
 $64110/3150=20$ days

2. Day costs = $3150/90 = 35$ thousand UAH.

3. A norm of circulating assets for the goods in process = $35*20*0,7 = 490$

Sum 2.

Production cost of the product is 250 HRN. Costs of the first day of the production cycle – 150 HRN. The rest of costs is distributed evenly. Calculate a costs growth coefficient.

Solution:

$$(150+(100*0,5)/250 = 0,8$$

Tasks

Name _____ I

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the goods in process. Costs growth coefficient is 0,7.

Production	Production cycle (days)	Production cost of commercial output in 4 quarter of the planning year (thousand HRN)
1	2	3
A	25	500
B	18	870
C	37	480
D	14	1300

Sum 2.

Production cost of the product is 250 HRN. Costs of the first day of the production cycle – 150 HRN. The rest of costs is distributed evenly. Calculate a costs growth coefficient.

Name _____ II

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the goods in process. Costs growth coefficient is 0,8.

Production	Production cycle (days)	Production cost of commercial output in 4 quarter of the planning year (thousand HRN)
1	2	3
A	29	600
B	22	470
C	41	510
D	17	1550

Sum 2.

Production cost of the product is 800 HRN. Costs of the first day of the production cycle – 500 HRN. The rest of costs is distributed evenly. Calculate a costs growth coefficient.

Name _____ III

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the goods in process. Costs growth coefficient is 0,6.

Production	Production cycle	Production cost of commercial output in 4
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	(days)	quarter of the planning year (thousand HRN)
1	2	3
A	31	330
B	24	770
C	33	280
D	16	1210

Sum 2.

Production cost of the product is 1100 HRN. Costs of the first day of the production cycle – 770 HRN. The rest of costs is distributed evenly. Calculate a costs growth coefficient.

Name _____ IV

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the goods in process. Costs growth coefficient is 0,75.

Production	Production cycle (days)	Production cost of commercial output in 4 quarter of the planning year (thousand HRN)
1	2	3
A	19	515
B	27	790
C	34	555
D	17	1100

Sum 2.

Production cost of the product is 980 HRN. Costs of the first day of the production cycle – 640 HRN. The rest of costs is distributed evenly. Calculate a costs growth coefficient.

Name _____ V

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the goods in process. Costs growth coefficient is 0,85.

Production	Production cycle (days)	Production cost of commercial output in 4 quarter of the planning year (thousand HRN)
1	2	3
A	44	330
B	24	655
C	39	580
D	21	1800

Sum 2.

Production cost of the product is 1050 HRN. Costs of the first day of the production cycle – 750 HRN. The rest of costs is distributed evenly. Calculate a costs growth coefficient.

Name _____ VI

Sum 1.

Calculate a norm of circulating assets for the goods in process. Costs growth coefficient is 0,7.

Production	Production cycle (days)	Production cost of commercial output in 4 quarter of the planning year (thousand HRN)
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1	2	3
A	30	420
B	20	610
C	35	500
D	15	1500

Sum 2.

Production cost of the product is 350 HRN. Costs of the first day of the production cycle – 200 HRN. The rest of costs is distributed evenly. Calculate a costs growth coefficient.

Lesson 7

Taxation of enterprises

1. The essence and purpose of corporate taxation.
2. Taxation of corporate profits.
3. Payments for resources: payment for land, the fee for special use of water.
4. Indirect taxes: excise duty and VAT.

Examples of sum solution

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 6 HRN. Sale profitability is 25%. Excise is 2,5 HRN. Calculate a price.

Solution:

1. Profit if planned profitability 25 % 1.5 UAH ($6 \times 0,25$).
2. A price: 10 UAH ($6 + 1,5 + 2,5$).

Tasks

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 6 HRN. Sale profitability is 25%. Excise is 2,5 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 240 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 80 HRN. Sale profitability is 25%. Excise is 7,5 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 22 HRN. Sale profitability is 20%. Excise is 5 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 330 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 60 HRN. Sale profitability is 25%. Excise is 4,5 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 36 HRN. Sale profitability is 30%. Excise is 4 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 510 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 150 HRN. Sale profitability is 35%. Excise is 9 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 35 HRN. Sale profitability is 20%. Excise is 7 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 300 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 200 HRN. Sale profitability is 30%. Excise is 12 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 28 HRN. Sale profitability is 25%. Excise is 3,5 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 470 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 380 HRN. Sale profitability is 30%. Excise is 11 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 14 HRN. Sale profitability is 35%. Excise is 4 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 700 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 120 HRN. Sale profitability is 20%. Excise is 8 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 55 HRN. Sale profitability is 20%. Excise is 8,5 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 580 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 450 HRN. Sale profitability is 35%. Excise is 15 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 71 HRN. Sale profitability is 40%. Excise is 6 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 499 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 250 HRN. Sale profitability is 35%. Excise is 14 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 37 HRN. Sale profitability is 40%. Excise is 4,5 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 199 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 144 HRN. Sale profitability is 35%. Excise is 9 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 58 HRN. Sale profitability is 45%. Excise is 6,5 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 360 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 220 HRN. Sale profitability is 20%. Excise is 12 HRN.
Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 75 HRN. Sale profitability is 40%. Excise is 5,5 HRN.
Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 299 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 120 HRN. Sale profitability is 25%. Excise is 10 HRN. Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.

Name _____

Sum 1.

Cost of the excisable goods is 95 HRN. Sale profitability is 45%. Excise is 10,5 HRN. Calculate a price.

Sum 2.

Retail price is 555 HRN. Find a VAT.

Sum 3.

Cost of the excisable goods is 300 HRN. Sale profitability is 45%. Excise is 17 HRN. Calculate a percentage of taxes in the price.