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Article

The Importance of the Efficiency of Economic Resources in the Industrial Enterprises

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Abstract: The efficient use of enterprise resources is essential for enhancing organizational performance. Despite extensive research, a gap remains in developing a unified conceptual framework that integrates methodological principles for optimizing resource utilization. This study aims to establish a comprehensive methodological foundation based on a conceptual approach to maximize enterprise resource efficiency. The research involves analyzing structural elements of the proposed framework and evaluating their impact on operational effectiveness. Findings indicate that the rational use of enterprise resources significantly boosts productivity and overall performance. The study provides a general indicator for assessing resource efficiency, offering practical implications for strategic enterprise management.

Keywords: Methodological foundations, Resource provision, Resource potential, Resource management, Efficiency

1. Introduction

In the process of globalization, the technical and technological development of modern industry and the processes of specialization in the world economy are becoming more and more accelerated. This requires the expansion of various production chains in the structure of industrial production and the effective use of economic resources. "In 2022, the share of industry in world GDP will be 30 percent, and those employed in this sector will be equal to 23 percent of the world's workforce. Countries such as China, the USA, India, Japan and Indonesia occupy leading positions in terms of the share of industry in world GDP. " Today, achieving high efficiency and increasing the competitiveness of production through the rational use of economic resources in industrial enterprises is attracting attention as urgent issues.

World industry in enterprises economic from resources use efficiency increase for market principles based innovative activity develop and working release to the processes resources saver technique and technologies current to reach big attention Industry in enterprises economic to efficiency achieve for the purpose one row scientific to research priority importance is being given. In particular, the work release processes effective organization to do, economic from resources use efficiency assessment methods improvement, work fertility increase opportunities detection, industry network and of the regions potential complete to work to plant through in industry added value volume 45 billion per dollar to deliver and 2.5 million high profitable work place create priority tasks as specified.

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To achieve these goals, it is necessary to develop methods for assessing the efficiency of the use of economic resources. In this process, it is important to take into account factors affecting the rational use of resources, indices reflecting the economic development of enterprises and industrial regions. Special attention is also paid to improving methods for assessing economic growth in enterprises, taking into account intensive and extensive factors.

In enterprises with high scientific capacity, it is important to develop targeted programs to improve the efficiency of innovative activity management, develop innovative investment activities, and implement research results in practice. At the same time, the study of scientific, methodological, and practical aspects of ensuring the effective use of economic resources in industrial enterprises is considered an urgent issue. Research in the field of innovative activity development remains one of the priority areas.

Providing industrial enterprises with the necessary resources is one of the most important tasks of the management process. The concept of "resources" is considered one of the main categories in the formation of production factors in the economy. Scientists have defined economic resources taking into account various aspects of the enterprise's activities and have developed various scientific approaches in this regard. In order to provide a general description of industrial production and determine the resource potential of enterprises operating in this area, it is first necessary to study the essence of the concept of "economic resource" and formulate its precise definition.

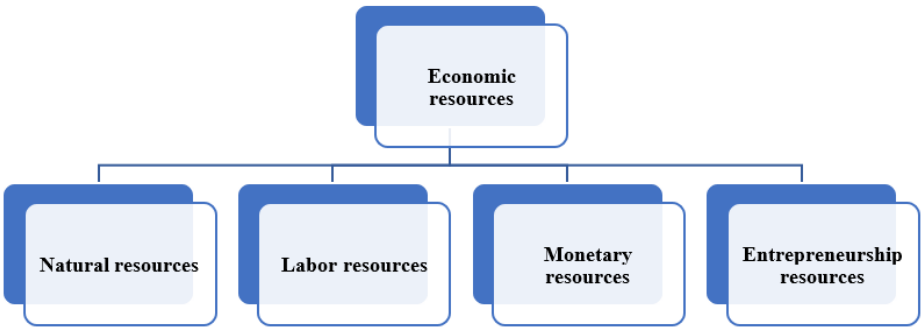

Figure 1. Economic resources types

The capabilities of any resource are limited. This means that even when working with the most efficient methods, it is impossible to produce more than a certain amount of product. Therefore, it is necessary to combine various resources and create a single system for their management. This, in turn, is an important factor for the development of interdependent enterprises. In order to effectively use economic resources in industrial enterprises, it is necessary to follow certain principles. These principles represent important rules that are related to the specific characteristics of the production process.

The development of an industrial enterprise depends on all types of resources available to it. That is, what resources the enterprise has and how effectively they are used determine the efficiency of production processes. The economic potential of the enterprise largely depends on these resources. However, in practice, not all the necessary resources are always available. Therefore, many enterprises attach importance to the introduction of new technologies and the rational use of existing resources in order to increase production efficiency. For this, first of all, it is necessary to develop a well-thought-out strategy for the effective use of all resources of the enterprise.

2. Materials and Methods

The main feature of economic resources is their relative limitation and scarcity. Methodological approaches to the strategic management of the development of an enterprise, based on the concept of rational use of resources, shed light on the essence of these resources. These approaches are aimed at ensuring the harmonization of innovative development directions, economic stability, the principles of sustainable development, and forms of regional cooperation.

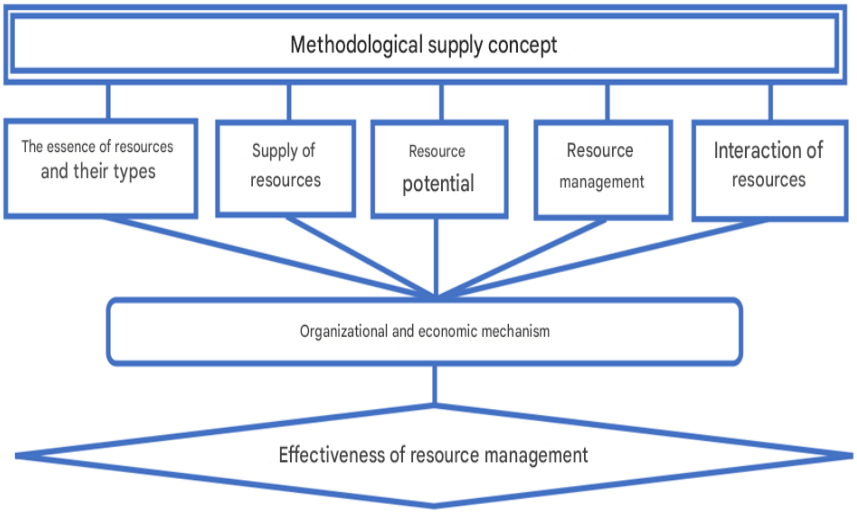

Figure 2. From resources reasonable of use methodological supply : conceptual approach

Above concept through resources to oneself typical was from the characteristics come came out without to their optimal efficiency achieve organizational-economic mechanism formation necessity. The second from the side and In the Industry 5.0 phase developed countries " Circulation " the concept of " economy " forward are pushing.

Literature review. The term “resource efficiency” usually encompasses several ideas: the technical efficiency of resource use (measured by the output of useful energy or materials per unit of energy or material input); resource productivity, or the degree to which economic value is added to a given quantity of resources (measured by the value added per unit of useful output or resource); and the extent to which the extraction or use of resources has a negative impact on the environment (improving resource efficiency involves reducing the environmental pressures that cause such impacts). Resource intensity is the inverse of resource productivity, and is therefore measured by the use of resources per unit of value added. Environmental intensity is analogous to environmental pressures per unit of value added.

The circular economy is a systematic approach to economic development designed to benefit businesses, society and the environment. Unlike a linear economy, the circular economy is restorative and renewable by design, aiming to decouple growth from the consumption of finite resources. It is based on three principles:

1. Waste and pollution design: Address the primary sources of harmful impacts caused by economic activities, such as greenhouse gas emissions, hazardous substance release, pollution of air, land, and water, as well as systemic inefficiencies like traffic congestion;
2. Efficiency in the use of products and materials: By designing products, components, and materials for durability, reuse, remanufacturing, and recycling, more value can be preserved in the form of energy, labor, and

resources, while ensuring the continuous circulation of these products, components, and materials;

3. Restoring natural systems: using renewable resources and conserving and improving them, for example, returning valuable nutrients to the soil to support regeneration or using renewable energy instead of fossil fuels.

The Circular Economy uses new business models and disruptive technologies to disrupt and transform the dominant linear economic model. The goal is to create a system that allows resources, products, parts, and materials to retain as much value as possible, have a long life, and optimally reuse, restore, remanufacture, and recycle.

In such economic conditions, the following directions can be implemented.

1. Circular supply

2.Resource recovery

3.Product performance the deadline extension

4. Sharing platforms

5.Product as a service

The circular economy promotes sustainable environmental practices, resource efficiency, and energy conservation, as supported by organizations like the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Its primary objectives include increasing income, reducing reliance on resources, minimizing waste, and lowering environmental impacts. Transitioning to a circular economy has the potential to contribute $4.5 trillion to global GDP by 2030, strengthening economic resilience. This figure accounts for 37.5% of the projected $12 trillion total economic value of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

3. Results

The analysis further reveals that limited resource availability necessitates the formation of integrated systems for resource management. Methodological approaches grounded in sustainable development principles align industrial growth with economic stability and regional cooperation.

The transition toward a circular economy presents a strategic opportunity for achieving resource efficiency and minimizing environmental impact. By eliminating waste and pollution, extending product lifespans, and fostering recycling and resource recovery, the circular economy enhances sustainability. The adoption of innovative business models, such as circular supply chains, product-as-a-service, and sharing platforms, enables industries to retain resource value, reduce costs, and contribute to global economic resilience.

From an operational standpoint, Resource Efficiency and the Circular Economy are interconnected concepts focused on enhancing the generation, preservation, and recovery of economic value from natural resources. Resource Efficiency prioritizes the sustainable and long-term utilization of natural resources by narrowing and slowing resource cycles. In contrast, the Circular Economy emphasizes maintaining circular flows of both natural and man-made materials to further slow and ultimately close resource cycles. Together, these concepts drive an industrial agenda that aims to: first, maximize the use of renewable resources; second, ensure ongoing efficiency in resource utilization; and third, consistently recover and recycle products at the end of their lifecycle.

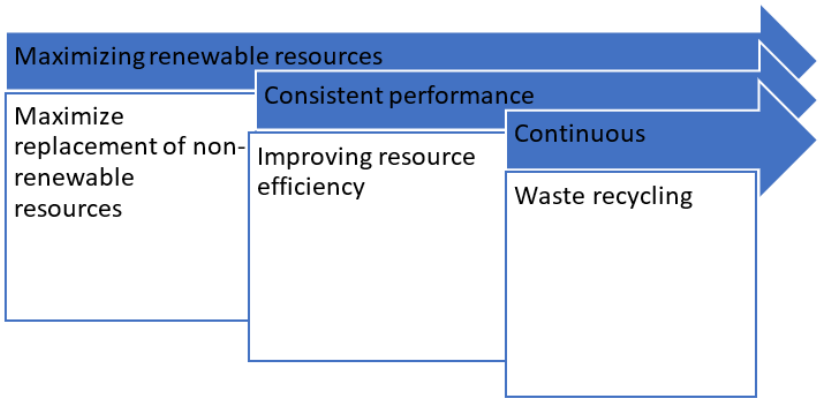

Figure 3. Resource efficiency and turnover economy according to industry movement

4. Discussion

The transition to a resource-efficient and circular economy is essential for addressing the challenges posed by globalization, industrial development, and resource scarcity. As highlighted in the study, achieving economic efficiency in industrial enterprises depends on the rational utilization of economic resources, innovative activity, and technological advancements. The interplay between resource efficiency and the circular economy underscores a paradigm shift from linear production models to systems that prioritize sustainability, waste minimization, and long-term value creation.

Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy as Interdependent Concepts. The article emphasizes that resource efficiency and the circular economy are twin concepts that complement each other in achieving sustainable industrial development. Resource efficiency focuses on narrowing and slowing resource cycles through long-term and efficient utilization of natural resources. Simultaneously, the circular economy further enhances these efforts by slowing and eventually closing resource cycles through strategies such as reuse, recycling, and remanufacturing.

For industries, the synergy between these concepts provides a structured approach to tackling issues related to resource scarcity, rising production costs, and environmental degradation. Industries adopting resource-efficient practices can improve productivity, reduce resource intensity, and enhance competitiveness. Likewise, transitioning to circular economic models helps preserve value in the system, optimizing the lifecycle of products and materials.

Role of Innovation and Technology in Achieving Resource Efficiency. The effective use of resources in industrial enterprises requires continuous innovation, the adoption of resource-saving technologies, and the integration of disruptive business models. In particular, the rise of Industry 5.0 emphasizes the importance of a human-centric, sustainable, and technologically advanced industrial framework. Innovations in manufacturing processes, renewable energy adoption, and waste management systems are critical for industries to align with the goals of the circular economy.

Furthermore, enterprises with high scientific capacity play a pivotal role in driving resource efficiency. By developing targeted programs for managing innovative activities and translating research outcomes into practical applications, these enterprises can significantly improve production efficiency and economic output. This is especially important for addressing the challenges of resource scarcity and achieving sustainable growth.

5. Conclusion

The concepts of resource efficiency and the circular economy emphasize the importance of breaking the link between economic growth and increased consumption of natural resources, along with the associated emissions, waste, and environmental impacts.

These ideas present significant opportunities to implement triple-purpose efficiencies and innovations that benefit both producers and consumers. This includes prioritizing the use of renewable resources, optimizing the efficiency of all resource utilization, and enhancing the continuous recovery, reuse, and recycling of materials. While notable progress has been made in certain businesses and value chains, these successes must be scaled up and accelerated to tackle current climate, resource, and environmental challenges effectively. Achieving this requires transformative shifts in economic, fiscal, environmental, technological, and resource management policies, alongside the promotion of responsible business practices and sustainable consumption habits.

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