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CONCERNING THE UNITARY EXPRESSION OF THE COMPONENTS OF THE NET INCOME CREATED IN INDUSTRY

Cu privire la exprimarea unitară a componentelor venitului net creat în industrie

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The profit rate should be computed taking into account the same principles as the ones on which the determination of the taxation rate on goods circulation and the rate of the commercial addition is based, namely as part of the wholesale price of the enterprise, by means of the formula

$$R_p = \frac{P}{\Sigma qw} \times 100 = \frac{\Sigma qw - \Sigma qc}{\Sigma qw} \times 100 = \frac{P}{\Sigma qc + P} \times 100$$

where R_p = profit rate
P = profit on entire output
q = output in natural units
w = wholesale price of the enterprise
c = cost price.

According to the author, this manner of computing the profit rate has the following advantages:

1) It expresses correctly from the scientific standpoint the essence of the profit rate, since it presents the profit as part of the wholesale price of the enterprise, which, in turn, is part of the value of the products.

2) It ensures methodologic unity in forming the partial rates of the net income created in industrial enterprises, allowing the index and total rate of cash accumulations to be deduced from the partial indices of the net income created in industry.

3) It allows the dynamics of the profit rate in time to be correctly measured.

4) It ensures better correlation of the financial plan with the price plan by means of the indicator "expenses per 1,000 lei goods production".