

**A SYSTEM OF INDICATORS REPRESENTING THE PROVISION OF MATERIAL
RESOURCES AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR USE3**

I.B.Sapayev, H.A.Mustafojeva, D.D.Doniyorov, Z.A.Usmonov, Sh.E.Rahimova

*Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, National Research
University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

Abstract: In order to analyze the level of full, uniform and effective use of material resources in enterprises, it is necessary to use a system of indicators representing these situations.

Keywords: circulating funds, economic efficiency, indicators of material.

Promotion and development of foreign economic activity is taken as one of the main directions in the economic movement. Because engaging in foreign economic activity and becoming an active participant in the global market is considered one of the most important and effective directions of the enterprise's activity.

As we know, one of the indicators of the efficiency of enterprises is the fact that they operate without incurring losses. This, in turn, consists in the production of high-quality and competitive products without increasing the cost of products due to the efficient and economical use of production equipment, labor and raw material resources.

The task of the head of any enterprise is to make a rational decision about the price of selling products, reducing costs, finding production reserves, choosing the right amount of production, finding the optimal level of costs, and making effective use of production reserves. If they cannot predict the distribution of profits and losses in the future based on accurate and reliable information, efficiency in making management decisions cannot be achieved. For this reason, the growth of production, the determination of sales revenue, cost and net profit must be analyzed to ensure that production is operating without loss.

Therefore, it is important to minimize the material costs of production and, at the same time, to sell the products created by oneself at high prices in order to obtain a high profit for enterprises.

The main purpose of our coverage of this topic is to study the analysis of export transactions of firms and companies from a theoretical and practical point of view. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were defined:

1. Getting acquainted with the economic and legal foundations of foreign economic activity and the prospects of its development in the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. To study the content and essence of the analysis of foreign economic activity.
3. Analysis of export operations.

4. Getting acquainted with the analysis of income and expenses from escort import operations.

A) Including the level of supply with fixed funds and circulating funds and funds. These indicators can be calculated by separate types of material resources. For example, it is possible to determine whether it is provided with machines, raw materials, electricity, fuel and other material resources.

B) The completeness of the use of material resources is mainly proved by the level of use of the production cost of the enterprise.

B) Level of provision of labor with material resources in industrial enterprises. It can be determined as a result of dividing the value of the total material resources by the number of workers and employees in the enterprise. In order to make this indicator more accurate, the value of material resources can be determined only as a result of dividing it by the number of workers. It can also be determined by indicators of availability of fixed assets and working capital.

g) The economic efficiency of the use of material resources is proved by the amount of funds in enterprises and the capacity of funds. In order to determine the turnover of funds, it is necessary to add the value of the gross product and goods produced in the enterprise during the year to the average annual value of the main funds. The economic essence of the funds transfer is the gross product or the product of the goods corresponding to each thousand soums of the main funds of the enterprise.

Fund capacity is the next indicator showing efficient use of fixed assets. To calculate this indicator, the annual average value of the existing fixed assets in the enterprise is added to the gross product and commodity product values produced during the year. The economic essence of funds capacity is the gross product produced in the enterprise during the year, or the value of the main funds corresponding to each thousand soums of goods.

At the same time, the efficiency indicators of material use are represented by the indicators of material flow and material capacity. To determine the indicator of material turnover, the value of goods produced in the enterprise during the year is added to the cost of material costs. The indicator of material capacity, on the contrary, is determined by dividing the cost of material costs by the value of goods produced by the enterprise during the year. If we describe it, this indicator shows how much material costs were spent on each soum of goods produced in the enterprise during the year.

Material cost coefficient - represents the ratio of the actual cost of materials used in the business plan to the corrected indicator for the actual production volume. This indicator represents the achievement of economy (or excess consumption) of material consumption in the production process. If this coefficient is greater than 1, it can be known that material resources have been used effectively.

material capacity characterize the effective use of certain types of material resources. Among them, it is possible to include indicators such as fuel capacity, material capacity, and raw material

capacity. Usually, a number of factors affect the change in material capacity. We can present the structure of the factor analysis of material capacity in the form of the following diagram.

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