

**ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE USE OF PRODUCTION
CAPACITIES OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY
ENTERPRISES**

Abstract: Assessment of the economic potential of enterprises are considered one of the important tasks on the agenda. In this regard, it is of scientific and practical importance. To study the existing approaches and methods of assessing the economic potential of the enterprise.

Keywords: economic potential of construction, direction - economic potentiometry, However, at the same time, most economists evaluate, the components of economic, potential according to a system of indicators, because economic potentia, cannot be evaluated with a single indicator.

**АНАЛИЗ ДИНАМИКИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ
МОЩНОСТЕЙ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ
СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

Аннотация: Оценка экономического потенциала предприятий считается одной из важных задач повестки дня. В связи с этим имеет научное и практическое значение изучение существующих подходов и методов оценки экономического потенциала предприятия.

Ключевые слова: экономический потенциал строительства, направление - экономическая потенциометрия. Однако в то же время большинство экономистов оценивают компоненты экономического потенциала по системе показателей, поскольку экономический потенциал не может быть оценен одним показателем.

Publications in local and foreign scientific literature testify to the extraordinary complexity of studying this issue, there are different opinions of scientists on the choice of the final measure of economic potential. Thus, according to EV Basalayeva, "It is not enough to define the economic potential theoretically, but it is necessary to develop reliable, understandable and convenient quantitative criteria for assessing its value. Therefore, it is necessary to urgently develop a new direction - economic potentiometry, the purpose of which is to study the qualitative and quantitative manifestations of economic potential. "

Some authors using labor resources, natural resources and cost indicators as evaluation criteria. The need to assess the economic potential of construction industry enterprises is that, on the one hand, it allows to determine the total value of all economic resources of the enterprise and at the same time to study the structure and dynamics of the components of economic potential, and on the other hand, it allows to compare the cost of resources with other economic indicators of enterprises. brings about. However, at the same time, most economists evaluate the components of economic potential according to a system of indicators, because economic potential cannot be evaluated with a single indicator, since the variety of properties and characteristics of various types of resources determine the level of economic development. will give.[1]

Today, the rapid economic development of the construction sector is explained by the growing role of this sector in the country's economy, including in the GDP. From our side, the vertical analysis method was used in the analysis of economic indicators in this sector. During the research, we believe that it is appropriate to analyze economic indicators according to the coefficient of economic interest based on the approach presented in paragraph 1.3 of the first chapter. From the data in Table 3.1 below, it can be said that the growth of the construction industry in the studied period of 2011-2020 was rapid and the coefficient of interest was equal to 1.25. In turn, this means that in this period, it

can be seen that the average interest rate of GDP in the country was also equal to 1.2. In addition, it can be seen that the coefficient of interest in the industrial sector was 1.23, and the average coefficient of interest in the sector of agriculture, forestry and fisheries was 1.19. From the analysis of the table, it can be seen that there is a difference between the coefficient of GDP and the income of the population, besides, there is a big difference between the coefficient of permanent population and the coefficient of employment in economic sectors. This also shows that today there is a big difference between population growth and employment growth. Another noteworthy aspect of this table is that during the 11 years under analysis, the average interest rate of investments in the construction sector in our country was equal to 1.67, which is higher than the index of interest of investments in all other industries and sectors. organized. The information in this table is not only general, but it is also possible to see how much the coefficient of interest has changed each year, and the information with all quantitative indicators of this table can be found in Appendix 1.[2]

Below shows the technological composition of investments in fixed capital in the form of percentages and their change in coefficients, where the main focus is on investments in fixed capital for construction and installation work, tools and equipment and all other Investments directed to capital works and expenses are presented in the form of a percentage and a ratio. It is noteworthy that the technological composition of capital investments in our country, i.e. investments for construction and assembly works, did not show a constant growth rate during the years 2013-2021, on the contrary, the highest rate was in 2016. it can be seen that it decreased a little in the following period, that is, it was 48.7 percent in 2012, 52.0 percent in 2016, and 44.1 percent in 2021. Correspondingly, the coefficients of change of the interest of investments in construction and assembly works were also different in different periods and were equal to 1.02 in 2013, 1.02 in 2016 and 1.08 in 2021. At the same time, we can see that the amount of investments made for tools and equipment has

increased, i.e. 35.2% in 2013, 34.4% in 2016 and 48.4% in 2021, respectively. In addition, it can be seen that the coefficients of change of interest are different: 1.05 in 2013, 1.09 in 2016, and 0.98 in 2021.[3-4]

Literature:

1. Basalaeva, E.V. On the problems of studying economic potential and some ways to solve them / E.V. Basalaeva // Scientific session of MEPhI - 2006. T. 13 / All-Russian Correspondence Financial and Economic Institute. – M., 2006. – P.45-50
2. Golovkina L.A., Zhigunova O.A., Semenova S.V. Theoretical aspects of predicting the probability of bankruptcy and accounting related to bankruptcy procedures at enterprises: monograph. – M.: Oil and Gas, 2008. – 125 p. 61
3. Gunina I.A. Theoretical and methodological foundations for the formation of the concept of development of the economic potential of an enterprise // Mashinostroitel. – 2004. - No. 10. P.10-14
4. Zhigunova O.A. Theory and methodology of analysis and forecasting of the economic potential of an enterprise: monograph. – M.: Publishing House “Finance and Credit”, 2010. – 140 p.