

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS OF CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INNOVATIONS IMPLEMENTED IN THEM

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Abstract:

This article discusses the main directions of the use of innovation in the country, the practical activity of the industrial enterprises and the efficiency of performance indicators.

Keywords: enterprise, effectiveness, innovation, efficiency indicators, fundamental researches, profitability.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in order to encourage the development of the entrepreneurship sector in our country and further increase the activity of enterprises, stated: "... Active entrepreneurship is an economic direction that organizes business activities on the basis of innovative, that is, modern approaches, advanced technologies and management methods. Our first task must be to create appropriate conditions for bringing and introducing high technologies, equipment and equipment based on the latest achievements of science into our country. If necessary, we must provide them with all possible opportunities to gain experience in leading foreign companies and organizations and establish mutually beneficial cooperation. We must develop the chemical, oil and gas and petrochemical industries, mechanical engineering, metal processing, construction materials production, high-tech sectors of the light and food industries, and other sectors that ensure the increase in the production of products with high added value. "Development should be the main source of achieving the goals we set." [1].

"In 2017, we took the first steps towards implementing modern, meaningful and effective reforms in the economy. In a short period of time, 161 large industrial facilities were launched in our country. This will allow us to produce an additional 1.5 trillion soums of products next year. For example, a steam-gas plant was built at the Tashkent Thermal Power Plant. This will allow us to produce an additional 2.5 billion kilowatts of electricity. Also, work is underway to build a second steam-gas plant at the Navoi Thermal Power Plant and a hydrometallurgical plant based on the Avminzo-Amantay gold deposits in the Kyzyl Kum region. Due to the commissioning of another large facility, the Kandym gas processing complex, in 2018 it will be possible to process an additional 4 billion 100 million cubic meters of natural gas, produce more than 67 thousand tons of condensate, and produce more than 106 thousand tons of sulfur. is created.

In the near and long term, the basis for sustainable growth in industrial production will be provided by reforms aimed at modernizing the economy and its leading sectors, accelerating and expanding the scope of technical and technological renewal, and diversifying production. In this regard, it is extremely important to form a state program for innovative renewal, train a new generation of personnel, a new class of investors who will effectively use innovations and investments. This requires a strong national idea, a national program for the technological development of Uzbekistan and modernization of the domestic market. This program should allow Uzbekistan to quickly move into the ranks of developed countries in the world”[1].

Therefore, to achieve the above indicators, it is necessary to increase profitability and ensure practical activity at enterprises. Indicators of increasing profitability and ensuring practical activity at enterprises allow us to analyze how effectively the enterprise is using its funds. Profitability indicators reflect how profitable the enterprise’s activities are. These indicators are calculated as the ratio of profit received to the funds spent or the ratio of profit received from sales to the volume of products sold [2.223].

In enterprises whose economic activities are related to the production, sale and profit-making of products, these factors are interconnected and closely related to each other. An enterprise is considered profitable if, in addition to covering its costs, it also receives profit as a result of selling products. The level of profitability predetermines the tasks performed in the activities of enterprises:

- the profitability indicator determines the self-coverage of investments made in the activities of enterprises. Therefore, for enterprises to be self-covering, profitability should not be less than 12-14 percent;
- currently, all enterprises should have expanded production in their activities, have financing opportunities, that is, it is necessary to expand production at the expense of the profit received and increase its technical level;
- it is known that enterprises can use their own sources, that is, sources belonging to enterprises, and long-term and short-term loans from outside, to meet their needs for funds;
- a socially oriented market economy is being built in the republic. For this, a strong social policy is being implemented in the republic. To solve this problem, enterprises must have the necessary level of profitability.

The role of innovative processes in economic development is reflected in the renewal of the technological base, the production of new products, the capture of new markets, and thus achieving higher rates of economic growth. Innovative development factors, forming the basis of economic growth at the modern stage, also determine many of the characteristics of the production sector [3].

In the process of solving the problem of economic development with an innovative basis, the enterprise must express a system of innovative goals. This is especially important for enterprises implementing an active strategy of their development [4].

To continue the study of the goals, objectives and methods of innovation management in enterprises, it is necessary to describe the object of innovation management and determine its main characteristics and features [3].

Innovation is the result of fundamental and applied research, development and experimentation in any field of activity aimed at increasing efficiency. Innovation can take the following forms: discoveries; trademarks; rationalization proposals; new improved products or technologies; documentation [3].

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