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THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVING THE PROCESS OF LAUNCHING AND USING FIXED ASSETS IN TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: In our country, great importance is attached to the modernization, diversification and rapid development of the textile industry. The textile industry is one of the most developed and highly profitable industries in Uzbekistan. The enterprises of the industry produce spun yarn, yarn, raw and finished fabrics, knitting and sewing enterprises produce clothes and household goods. The importance of developing this sector of the economy for Uzbekistan is primarily due to the availability of local raw materials (cotton, silk, wool), as well as the high labor intensity of the textile industry. This is also important in terms of finding solutions to problems such as employment and improving the living standards of the population. Demand for natural, quality products is growing in the world market. Therefore, consistent control over the quality of products plays an important role in their export.

Keywords: textile industry, yarn, fabric, cotton, silk, wool, fixed assets, working capital, labor capacity, production, employment, lifestyle.

Introduction

As the textile industry is an area of strategic importance, it is important to ensure that the production of textile enterprises is in line with modern requirements. The role of efficient use of fixed assets and working capital in the development of textile enterprises is invaluable. As a result of efficient use of production capacity, the enterprise achieves a high level of all technical and economic indicators, including the volume of production increases due to the growth of labor productivity, its cost decreases. This is the basis of high-profit economic measures of any manufacturing enterprise.

In the context of market relations, in addition to the study of the adequacy of enterprises with fixed assets, the study of their efficiency indicators is of paramount importance. This is because if the fixed assets are adequately provided, but they are not used effectively, then the efficiency of the enterprise will decrease.

Ensuring the efficient use of working capital and accelerating the turnover of working capital is of great importance not only for the enterprise, but also for the economy as a whole. It contributes to the relative release of resources, reduces social spending, and accelerates economic development.

Therefore, the effective use of fixed assets and working capital not only in the development of the textile industry, but also in the economic development of industry and the national economy is one of the current issues. In the practical coverage of this topic, a foreign company POSCO International Textile in the form of a limited liability company, which has a place among the textile enterprises in the country, was selected. One of the main reasons for the choice of this enterprise is that more than 80% of the 100% yarn and fabric products produced at this enterprise are sold for export. It supplies products to more than 100 countries around the world and meets the requirements of the world community in terms of quality [5].

Sustainable development of the economy, further acceleration of scientific and technological progress, rational use of production potential, comprehensive saving of all types of resources and management of production in accordance with the laws of a

market economy are the most important components of the country's economic strategy.

In order to increase the competitiveness of textile and garment products produced by textile enterprises, the following measures are planned to be implemented in the country [4]:

- prompt resolution of issues of transportation and logistics of raw materials, finished products, as well as production personnel of enterprises of the textile and garment industry;

- development of measures to reduce costs and increase competitiveness;

- development and implementation of measures to reduce the cost and increase the competitiveness of textile and garment products;

- search for new promising foreign markets, stimulating the export of local textiles and garments;

-development of clothing designs and collections and their introduction in the industry.

In order to increase the competitiveness of enterprises in the textile industry, it is necessary to strive for high efficiency of fixed assets and working capital. Adoption of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of August 15, 2018 No 664 "On the timely provision of working capital to textile enterprises, creating favorable conditions for their sustainable operation, increasing the export potential of the industry, as well as creating new jobs." contributes greatly to the timely provision of It will help create jobs and reduce poverty.

It is difficult to assess the importance of improving the efficiency of the use of fixed assets. The solution to this problem means an increase in the volume of products needed by society, an increase in the return on the created production potential and the full satisfaction of the needs of the population, a decrease in the cost of production, an increase in profitability.

Improving the use of fixed assets will also accelerate their turnover and accelerate their renewal. And finally, the efficient use of fixed assets leads to an increase in product quality.

The effective use of fixed assets depends on the extent to which the factors of their extensive and intensive use are improved. Extensive use of fixed assets, on the one hand, requires an increase in the operating time of the current equipment in the calendar period, on the other hand, an increase in the share of certain equipment in the total equipment.

The main directions of increasing the operating time of the device are:

- reduction and elimination of downtime during shifts by improving the quality of equipment repair services, timely provision of basic production with labor, raw materials, fuel;

- reduce equipment downtime throughout the day, increase their shift work efficiency.

One of the important ways to increase the efficiency of fixed assets is to reduce the number of redundant equipment and to introduce non-installed equipment into production quickly.

Extensive use of fixed assets has its limits. The possibilities of an intensive path are much greater. Increasing the intensive use of fixed assets requires increasing the level of equipment loading per unit of time. Intensive loading of equipment is achieved through the modernization of machines and mechanisms, technical improvement of labor tools, improvement of production technologies, improvement of labor, organization of production, improvement of skills and abilities of workers.

Another important direction to increase the efficiency of the use of fixed assets is to improve their structure. As the volume of production increases in the leading workshops, efforts should be made to increase their share in the value of total fixed assets. Expansion of auxiliary shops will lead to an increase in fund capacity. But without ensuring the proportional development of subsidiary farms, it is impossible to ensure the full operation of the main production.

There are various indicators of the use of fixed assets, which can be conditionally divided into two groups:

the first group is aggregation and value indicators, which allow to evaluate, analyze,

identify and forecast reserves of different groups of fixed assets in dynamics and statics. Such indicators may include fund return, fund capacity, fund return, and more.

the second group - private and natural indicators, the more active part of the main production assets - is associated with the use of machinery and equipment.

The group of special indicators may include:

➢ coefficient of extensive use of fixed assets (machinery and equipment), reflecting the level of their use over time;
➢ coefficient of intensive use of fixed assets (machinery and equipment), reflecting the level of their use (productivity) in terms of capacity;
➢ the coefficient of integrated use of fixed assets takes into account the combined use of all extensive and intensive factors.

Each of these indicators has an independent meaning in practice and is used to achieve different goals. For example, the assessment of how fixed assets are used over time (extensive use) is based on indicators such as equipment shift ratio, equipment ratio, equipment downtime during shifts, equipment utilization rate in shifts.

In addition to the study of the adequacy of enterprises with fixed assets in the context of market relations, the study of their efficiency indicators is of paramount importance. This is because if the fixed assets are adequately supplied but not used effectively, then the efficiency of the enterprise will decrease.

Performance indicators of fixed assets are taken as one of the important indicators of the assessment of economic activity of the enterprise.

The level of efficiency in the use of fixed assets (Av) derives production efficiency in general. The more fixed assets are used, the more products are produced, the lower the cost, the higher the labor efficiency, profit and profitability.

Table 1

Indicators of the efficiency of fixed assets [1]

Name of indicators	What does it mean (content)	Determination formula
1. Profitability of fixed assets	Fixed assets represent the share of net profit relative to the average value.	NP * 100 / Profitability of fixed assets (Av$_{pfa}$),
2. Return on fixed assets	Indicates what percentage of earnings corresponds to the average value of the underlying vehicle.	D * 100 / Profitability of fixed assets (Av$_{pfa}$),
3. Fixed assets efficiency (fund return)	1 sum Represents the amount of output (sales, branded goods, turnover, etc.) corresponding to the average value of the fixed asset.	Q / Profitability of fixed assets (Av$_{pfa}$),

According to Table 1, the indicators that reflect the efficiency of the use of fixed assets include: Av *Productivity of fixed assets* (Av$_{pfa}$), Av *Return on fixed assets* (Av$_{rfa}$), Av *Return on fixed assets* (Av$_{rofa}$), machine and equipment capacity utilization ratio.

1. **Return on fixed assets** represents the amount of profit per 1 sum of fixed assets. It is determined by the ratio of net profit to the average annual value of fixed assets as follows:

$$Av_{pfa} = NP * 100 / \text{average value of fixed assets,}$$

where: Av$_{pfa}$ - profitability of fixed assets; NP - net profit.

The average value of fixed assets at POSCO International Textile:

Av $_{\text{the average value of fixed assets}}$ = (657078.23 + 210038.5): 2 = 433558.37 mln. sum,

NP = 83786.88 mln. sum,

of which, Av$_{pfa}$ = 83786.88 * 100 / 433558.37 = 19.33%

2. **Return on fixed assets**

$$A_{\text{return on fixed assets}} = D * 100 / \text{average value of fixed assets,}$$

where: D is income

In this enterprise D = 200687.2 mln. sum, hence,

A $_{\text{return on fixed assets}}$ = 200687.2 * 100 / 433558.37 = 46.3%

3. **Efficiency of fixed assets (fund return).** The productivity of fixed assets is found by the following formula in the form of the ratio of the product produced (sold) in the analyzed period (usually in a year) to the average annual value of Av:

$$Av_{pfa} = Q / \text{average value of fixed assets,}$$

where: Av$_{pfa}$ - productivity of fixed assets;

Q - volume of products produced (sold) in the analyzed period;

Volume of products produced (sold) at POSCO International Textile in the analyzed period

Q = 955697.48 mln. sum

$Av_{pfa} = 955697{,}48 : 433558{,}37 = 2{,}2$

Thus, the volume of output per soum of fixed assets of a foreign enterprise amounted to 2.2 soums.

Stock capacity (Av.s) is a reflection of stock return. Av.s is the basic production corresponding to every sum of product value (100, 1000)

represents funds:

$Av.s = 433558.37 : 955697.48 = 0.45$

Based on the data in Table 2, it can be concluded that due to a slight increase in production (122.8%) compared to the growth rate of fixed assets (136.0%), the return on assets increased from 2.44 soums in the reporting period to 2.2 soums in the reporting period. decreased, while the fund capacity increased by 0.04 soums. For each percentage point increase in fixed assets, output growth was 36: 22.8 = 1.58 units. If the fund capacity is less than the limit value of "1", it means the effective use of fixed assets.

However, as a result of the enterprise, the fund capacity limit was 1.58 units, and the level of efficient use of fixed assets decreased. An increase in the return on capital leads to a decrease in the amount of depreciation allowance or depreciation capacity per sum of the developed product and an increase in the share of profit in the price of the product. Fund return at the enterprise decreased (90.2%). Hence, it led to an increase in the amount of depreciation allowances or depreciation capacity per sum of the developed product and a decrease in the share of profit in the price of the product.

Table 2

Analysis of the use of fixed assets at POSCO International Textile [3] (2017-2018)

	Indicators	Last year	Report year	Difference (+/-)	Growth Rate, %
1.	Product volume (million sums)	778 521,37	955 697,48	177 176,11	122,8
2.	Average annual value of fixed assets	318 770,83	433 558,37	114 787,54	136,0
3.	Fund return, sums (1/2)	2,44	2,2	-0,24	90,2
4.	Fund capacity, sums (2/1)	0,41	0,45	0,04	109,8

The relative economy (Ke) (excess expenditure) of fixed assets is determined as follows:

Ke (Af) = (Av.s^1 - Av.s^0) * Q^1

In this case, Af - fixed assets;

Av.s^1, Av.s^0 - reporting period, stock capacity of the previous year;

Q^1 - Production volume for the reporting period.

Due to the increase in stock capacity at POSCO International Textile, the relative economy grew by 3,8227.9 mln. decreased by UZS, ie:

(0.45-0.41) * 955 697.48 = 38 227.9 mln. sum

It is necessary to develop ways to increase the return on capital in the use of fixed assets at the enterprise, and they include:

➢ prolongation of equipment life;
➢ intensive use of equipment;
➢ increase the active part of fixed assets;
➢ Increasing the share of equipment used.

Various factors affect the effectiveness of the use of fixed assets. These include:

➢ volume of products produced and sold;
➢ average annual amount of fixed assets;
➢ labor efficiency of employees engaged in production;
➢ structural structure of fixed assets;
➢ efficiency of use of certain types of fixed assets.

The main directions of improving the use of fixed assets of the enterprise are:

By organizational directions:

➢ Improving the organization of production and supply of resources.
➢ receipt of only the part of fixed assets that employs the enterprise;
➢ reduction and prevention of equipment downtime during the shift;
➢ increase of equipment shift ratio;
➢ reduction and elimination of idle equipment;

- write-off of obsolete and non-compliant fixed assets;
- differentiation and reorganization of fixed assets;
- determination of appropriate forms of depreciation of fixed assets, etc.

By technical directions:

- timely and quality implementation of repair and maintenance measures;
- replacement of obsolete fixed assets with new ones;
- creation of an automated system;
- Strengthening mechanization, etc.

By operational directions:

- training of equipment operators;
- single-shift and multi-shift;
- management of technical condition and movement of fixed assets depending on the volume of production;
- separation of persons responsible for the maintenance of fixed assets;
- Establishment of centers of responsibility for fixed assets, etc.

Ensuring the efficiency of working capital, accelerating the turnover of working capital is of great importance not only for the enterprise, but also for the economy as a whole. It contributes to the relative release of resources, reduces social spending, and accelerates economic development.

The efficiency of working capital is determined by their turnover rate, profitability and profitability, ie the amount of profit per 1 sum of working capital (Table 3).

To determine the indicators in Table 3, we perform the following calculations.

1. **The turnover rate of working capital**, expressed in days, is determined by the following formula as the ratio of the average annual amount of working capital to the value of products sold per day:

$$A_{\text{working capital turnover}} = A_{\text{The average annual amount of working capital}} * \text{ the number of days in the period / product sales amount}$$

the number of days in the period (usually 360 days in a year, 180 days in a half year, 90 days in a quarter, 30 days in a month).

$A_{\text{working capital turnover}}$ = (216383.5 + 266274.69): 2 * 360: 1111035.52 = 78.2 day

2. **The number of revolutions of working capital** (turnover ratio - Ak) is defined as the ratio of the amount of products sold to the average annual amount of working capital or the number of days in the period (360) divided by the number of working days. This is determined by the following formula:

Ak = Q / Aymo's or Ak = Ks / Ayma

Ak = 1111035.52: ((216383.5 + 266274.69): 2) = 4.6 or Ak = 360: 78.2 = 4.6

The **working capital load ratio** (RK) is a value that is inversely proportional to the working capital ratio. It describes the working capital spent on each 1 soum of product sold and is calculated on the basis of the following formula:

RK = A_{m1a} / Q = ((216383,5 + 266274,69): 2): 1111035,52 = 0,22

Table 3

Ways to determine the indicators of working capital (AIM) efficiency [1]

	Name of indicators	What does it mean (content)	Determination formula
1	Turnover of working capital, in days	Working capital shows how many days a cycle lasts	A_{m1a}*Kc/ Q Kc – the number of days in the period
2	Turnover ratio of working capital, in times	Represents the number of times the funds invested in the turnover during the analysis period	Q / A_{m1a}
3	Profitability of working capital	100 sums Turnover. Indicates the profit corresponding to the sum	NP*100/ A_{m1a}
4	Profitability of working capital	100 soums Turnover. Represents the income (D) corresponding to the sum	D *100/ A_{m1a}
5	Accounts receivable turnover (in days)	Receivables (Deb) indicate how many days a cycle period corresponds to	Deb *Kc/ Q

The smaller the full turnover period of working capital or the greater the number of these cycles, the less working capital is required and, conversely, the faster the working capital is used, the more efficiently it is used.

3. **Return on working capital** (A_{rowc}) is determined by the ratio of net profit to the average annual amount of working capital according to the following formula:

$$A_{rowc} = NP * 100 / A_{m1a},$$

where: A_{rowc} - return on working capital; NP - net profit.

A_{rowc}= 83786.88 * 100: ((216383.5 + 266274.69): 2) = 34.72%

This indicator shows how much profit the company receives for 1 soum of working capital.

4. Working capital return (A_{wcr}) is determined by dividing the amount of income (D) by the average annual value of working capital. The following formula is recommended for this:

A_{wcr} = D x 100 / A_{m1a} = 1111035,52 * 100: ((216383,5 + 266274,69): 2) = 460,38

Many factors affect the efficiency of working capital. their main ones are:

➢ increase in product volume;
➢ Improving the structure of working capital;
➢ bringing working capital to the level of established standards;
➢ reduction of receivables and payables;
➢ Improving the study of demand for products;
➢ Improvement of accounts with buyers and customers.

Large amounts of cash, which are engaged in working capital today, especially in the tangible assets of enterprises, require attention to their full preservation, their proper and efficient use, as well as the acceleration of their turnover. Fulfillment of the tasks set for enterprises requires the following:

➢ wide application of scientific and technological progress;
➢ creation of a system of scientifically based norms and standards in all production processes;
➢ transfer of enterprises to long-term economic relations and development of cooperation;
➢ creating a quality balance of products, financial, material and energy resources;
➢ apply optimal forms of management system organization and incentives.

In the struggle to accelerate the turnover of working capital, every enterprise must achieve a reduction in the period of their production and circulation. The fact is that the slow movement of working capital in the field of circulation can not only destroy the achievements of the enterprise in the use of these tools in production, but also slow down their overall turnover. Therefore, speeding up the delivery of the finished product to the consumer or shortening the sales period of the product is also an important way to accelerate the turnover of working capital.

The effect of accelerating the turnover of working capital is reflected in less consumption or partial release due to improved utilization. Working capital can be released in absolute or relative terms.

Absolute exemption is characterized by a reduction in the need of the enterprise for working capital and is achieved through various organizational and technical measures for the rational use of available resources.

Relative exemption reflects changes in the volume of working capital as well as changes in the volume of products sold. To determine it, it is necessary to calculate the need for working capital in the reporting year, taking into account the actual turnover of sales of the product during this period and the turnover (in days) of the previous period. The difference between them gives the amount of tools released.

In conclusion, the development of approaches to assessing the competitiveness of textile enterprises, substantiation of the main features of the competitive strategy of the industry, the basis of mathematical modeling of the most optimal internal opportunities for cost reduction while ensuring quality in production resource management. serves to enrich the scientific and theoretical basis for the formation of development strategies. Recommendations on the formation of a strategy based on increasing the efficiency of attracting innovation and investment in textile enterprises will allow further development of the industry.

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