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Method of Analysis of Commodity and Material Reserves in Construction Organizations

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Abstract: *This article presents scientific and theoretical proposals and recommendations for organizing the analysis of inventories in manufacturing enterprises of building materials.*

Keywords: *Inventories, financial stability, material capacity, financial condition, efficiency, ratio, inventory turnover, profitability, gross profit, average annual cost.*

In our republic, systematic work is being carried out to ensure sustainable growth images for the production and export of competitive products, as well as to further deepen structural changes in the construction materials industry, aimed at modernizing enterprises, technical and technological renewal.

Creating favorable conditions for the rapid development and diversification of the network, attracting investments in the processing of local mineral resources and increasing the volume of export of building materials is one of the pressing issues of today.

Therefore, the relatively high liquidity of commodity and material reserves in enterprises producing building materials is considered an asset, and the implementation of analysis for the organization of a clear, fast account over them and the adoption of effective management decisions becomes a special issue.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-60 of January 28, 2022 III. We see that the issue of increasing the volume of production of building materials by 2 times [1] has been put forward in paragraph 7 of the 22nd goal of the Department for the rapid development of the national economy and the provision of high growth rates.

It is worth noting that in addition to building materials enterprises, we see that in increasing the share of the private sector, it is envisaged to support them in every possible way and ensure the continuity of their activities.

Ensuring the continuity of their activities depends, first of all, on the availability of financial, material and labor resources and their effective use. From the resources in building materials production enterprises, the complexity of the processes of production of commodity-material stock swings, depending on the level of material capacity, will be at different levels in industrial production. Therefore, the composition of commodity reserves varies according to the complexity of production, in accordance with the degree of production continuity.

Therefore, when determining the amount of commodity and material reserves necessary for the activities of enterprises producing building materials, in relation to the total assets or the balance sheet at the cost of the product, it is carried out by analyzing their financial reporting indicators.

For example, it is important to analyze the share of commodity-material reserves in the structure of the assets of large cement-producing enterprises within the Association" Uzkurilimaterials " (Table 1).

Table 1 Analysis of the content of TMZ in large cement-producing joint-stock companies in Uzbekistan[6] (million.som on account of m).

№	Specification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	“Quvasoytsement” JSC	18101,9	18727,1	30330,1	47627,6	59155,2
	Swing in total assets	285819,4 6,3 %	274764,9 6,8 %	309210,4 9,8 %	337952,8 14,1 %	339542,8 17,4 %
2.	“Qizilqumtsement” JSC	280224,7	351071,6	379414,6	367379,0	413055,6
	Swing in total assets	1076994,3 26,0 %	1136356,0 30,9 %	1351843,1 28,1 %	1591886,2 23,1 %	1690016,7 24,4 %
3.	“Bekobodtsement” JSC	54070,6	73673,8	74756,8	101678,2	101909,9
	Swing in total assets	257622,2 21,0 %	288786,6 25,5 %	334326,8 22,4 %	376721,1 27,0 %	454754,1 22,4 %
4.	“Ohongarontsement” JSC	144189,7	161057,3	171519,2	193169,8	206334,5
	Swing in total assets	949669,4 15,2 %	1085848,2 14,8 %	1210633,8 14,2 %	1155585,2 16,7 %	1686701,4 12,2 %
Common grid-wise swing		19,3 %	21,7 %	20,5 %	20,5 %	18,7 %

From Table 1 it is clear that commodity resources have changed to an increase in salmag Hami activar, almost uzyzgar. In particular, “Quvasoytsement” JSC General actives eighteen years can be both oshganligin kurishimis and in 2015 General actives kivalmati 285819.4 million. In 2019, the value of assets increased by 339542.8 million. As a result, 17.4% may form a contraversial reach. It is further suggested that the fact that zhami activlyar eighteen-year-old Ismail caused an increase in Olyushin made them chicaradi long analysis and effective organized this necessary celtib.

Cement, the main raw material in the construction industry, is currently produced in 4 different ways. In our Republic, two different methods are used in the production of cement, namely, wet and dry. The development of technology and technology, in turn, requires the production of quality, affordable, environmentally friendly and competitive cement products. One of the main focuses in

the export of manufactured building products is that it requires production based on international standards, adopting 1,387 international standards in the field of building materials alone. In our republic, the gradual adoption of 340 international standards in 2019, 542 in 2020 and 505 in 2021 is established.

In 1990, the Republic of Uzbekistan received $ 5.5 million. tons, 11 million in 2019. tons, and in 2020, 14.5 million. it planned to increase the tonnage to 2.6 times that of 1990. In 2019, 69.0% were dry and 31.0% were holed, while in 2020, 76.0% were dry and 24% were cement production by holed method [6].

Among those who produce cement in the world's mamalakats on the basis of new technology, that is, in a 100 percent dry way, are the states of the people's Republic of China, France, Germany, Switzerland Japan.

Therefore, in order to correctly analyze the composition of TMZ and use it optimally, we consider that it is necessary to pay attention to the changes in their composition, salinity and complexity.

In particular, foreign economic scientists R.Hermanson and J.Edward believes that" the effective use of TMZ in assessing the stability of financial condition by companies and firms should be focused on their main type of activity or the type of products " [2]. In their opinion, in the field of production, the amount of working capital, including commodity-material reserves, usually acquires a large share. Therefore, when analyzing the turnover ratio of assets and other financial coefficients associated with assets, it is advisable to take into account the main type of activity of each enterprise or the type of commodity and material reserves. The conclusion that the main focus in this opinion is on calculating financial coefficients in relation to the main type of activity of the company in assessing the financial situation is of appropriate and significant practical importance.

In our opinion, this opinion is correctly interpreted, and indeed, the amount of commodity-material reserves is important in calculating the coefficient of turnover of assets.

Focusing on international experience, yu.Brigham and M.According to Earhardt, when determining the financial condition of companies, it is important to ensure the stability of the current liquidity, turnover and profitability ratios and achieve a proportionality between risk and profitability in the securities portfolio[3]. This is according to the conclusion of economists-scientists, when assessing indicators that characterize the stability of the financial situation of private sectors, comparing them with average network indicators does not always make it possible to assess the Real state. Based on the further development of the opinion of scientists, it is possible to come to this conclusion. That is, there are such companies and private sectors that, although their financial indicators were below the average network level, successfully operated in the market. On the contrary, the financial status indicators of some private sectors can be significantly higher than the average network level, but their activities in the market are also successful, their financial situation is stable, the profit level of assets will be higher.

In this matter, prof. M. Pardaev A special emphasis is placed by on one of the important indicators in financial analysis – the system of indicators representing working capital. In this case, taking into account the commodity and material reserves in the structure of working capital, the system of indicators is as follows::

- indicators representing the state of working capital;
- expresses the provision of working capital as indicators that represent [4].

It should be noted that in the structure of costs, we think that it is necessary to pay great attention to these costs in industrial enterprises, which make up a significant part of TMZ.

The study of international practice shows that in addition to financial planning, financial strategy in enterprises covers the criteria for making financial decisions, the management of key elements of working capital, measures aimed at assessing the impact of economic and political risks on the financial activities of the enterprise and reducing them.

The analysis of commodity-material reserves is a multifaceted and complex process, the organization of which requires the following to be carried out:

- identification and joint use of links between absolute and relative indicators on commodity-material reserves in the process of analysis;
- determination of all indicators used by commodity and material reserves in the same and justified way;
- in the analysis of financial situation, comparison of indicators of commodity reserves with indicators of other enterprises, average network advanced enterprises;
- analysis of factors affecting the general financial condition of enterprises in the financial analysis of commodity and material reserves;
- obtaining the necessary information and using primary accounting data in this regard in order to effectively conduct financial analysis of commodity and material reserves;
- timely implementation of measures to improve the financial situation based on the results of financial analysis of commodity and material reserves;
- a comprehensive financial analysis is carried out, in which it is necessary to express all forms and directions of the financial situation;
- improvement of enterprise management activities on the results of financial status analysis;
- determination of the validity of these indicators using the necessary indicators on the basis of all collected and generalized data in the analysis of commodity-material reserves using the appropriate methods.

So, the analysis of commodity-material reserves is carried out to carry out large-scale and specific tasks. It uses, along with traditional methods of analysis, a wide range of methods of Statistics, data collection and generalization, conducting statistical observations, the use of absolute, relative, average, dynamic indicators, a system of dynamic rows, economic nndexes, methods of determining Inter-factor correlation relationships, a table and a drawing system.

Another of the important issues in the analysis of commodity and material reserves should be considered the coefficient of circulation and financial coefficients by comparing its circulation. For this purpose, cement should be analyzed in the field of production based on the properties of assets. In cement production enterprises, working capital, including commodity and material reserves, is on average 18-21 percent. Therefore, the calculation of the rotational coefficient of working capital is one of the main tasks of the analysis. The conclusion on the calculation of financial coefficients in enterprises of cement production, including financial coefficients associated with commodity and material reserves, depending on the main type of activity of the enterprise, is of appropriate and significant practical importance. When calculating the turnover ratio of commodity-material reserves, it is necessary to analyze the amount of assets, including limestone, gel soil, gypsum, and determine their effective use.

In this matter, the Russian economist V.According to Savchuk, when applying financial coefficients, he expressed an opinion on the consideration of the type of commodity and material reserves, including in the case of finished products and goods. This is due to the fact that the main part of the revenue of any enterprise is made up of profits from the sale of finished products, the

product of which is the product of its main activity. He believes that cost management plays a primary role in ensuring the financial stability of enterprises, and has substantiated the advantage of cost management using the CVP (Cost–volume–profit) "cost-to-income" system. According to his calculations, a 6% reduction in costs under conditions when the profitability of the enterprise is 15 percent will allow to increase profits by 33 percent[5]. Of course, the opinion of an economist scientist is relevant.

In addition, in the analysis of the supply of commodity and material reserves in cement production enterprises, it is important to determine the indicators of turnover and profitability.

Also, foreign economists yu.Brigham and M.According to Earhardt, due to the nature of the production of building materials, their financial condition, including: 1. Analysis of the supply of raw materials; 2. Calculation of the current liquidity ratio, rotation coefficient and profitability coefficients of raw materials is one of the main tasks of the analysis. According to these Economist scientists, when evaluating indicators that characterize the stability of their financial condition in industrial production, comparing them with average network indicators does not make it possible to make a correct conclusion. In comparison with the average network level, the analysis of the financial situation in certain cement production enterprises can be seen that they are significantly higher. But under the conditions of liberalization of the economy, the level of analysis of the stability of the financial situation and the utility coefficient of assets will be higher [3].

In our opinion, this is because,

1. the need arises to calculate the coefficient of financial leverage, which is an important indicator that characterizes the financial stability of the enterprise;
2. The Next Issue is the analysis of the coefficient of debt burden of the enterprise. In this case, the degree of coverage of short-term obligations is analyzed;
3. in industrial production, the need arises to separately indicate the current liquidity ratio.

In our opinion, the current liquidity ratio of cement production enterprises determines its financial stability in the current period. Therefore, this coefficient indicates the provision of short-term liabilities of the enterprise with current assets.

In addition to financial planning in the process of financial strategic management in the world experience, it is necessary to analyze the criteria for making financial management decisions by managers and establish measures for managing key cost elements, assessing the impact of economic risks on the financial activities of the business entity and reducing them.

The result of the analysis came to the conclusion that when analyzing commodity-material reserves, it is advisable to correctly determine the following indicators:

- analysis of indicators that represent the state of commodity-material reserves;
- analysis of indicators that represent the supply of commodity-material reserves;
- analysis of indicators that represent the effectiveness of commodity-material reserves.

The analysis of indicators representing the state of commodity-material reserves includes:

- total amount of commodity-material reserves. When calculating this indicator, the data is obtained from line 140 of the accounting balance sheet of the enterprise (Form 1;
- the share of commodity-material reserves in working capital. This indicator is determined by dividing the data on line 140 of the accounting balance sheet of the enterprise (Form 1) into data on line 390 of the balance sheet;

A_{ayu}= TMZ / Ja; or (140 lines / 390 lines). (1)

In this: A_{ayu}-the share of commodity and material reserves in working capital

TMZ – the total amount of commodity-material reserves (in some cases, their average value is taken);

Ja is the amount of current assets (this indicator is also taken in this form if the rate is on average).

-the share of commodity-material reserves in total funds. This indicator is determined by dividing the data on line 140 of the accounting balance sheet of the enterprise (Form 1) into data on line 400 of the balance sheet;

U_{xik}= TMZ / B; or (140 lines / 400 lines) (2)

In this: B-total funds (total balance sheet).

The use of these formulas makes it possible to determine the optimal balances of commodity-material reserves and use them effectively.

And in the analysis of indicators that represent the supply of commodity-material reserves, the capacity of commodity-material reserves, that is, how many commodity-material reserves correspond to products sold for 1 sum, the coefficient of supply with the actual amount of commodity-material reserves and the amount of TMZs corresponding to the main instruments for 1 sum.

The information used as an information source for determining the capacity of commodity-material reserves is obtained from the accounting balance sheet and Financial Results Report (Form 2 010 lines / 1shakl, line 140):

M_{sig} = TMZ / Q; or, (Form 1, line 140 / Line 2, line 010

In this: M_{sig}-commodity-MLD reserves capacity;

TMZ – the average value of the total volume of commodity-material reserves;

Q-the size of the product sold.

In order to determine the amount of commodity-material reserves corresponding to the main means of 1 som, the necessary information is obtained from the balance sheet (Form 1 010 lines /form 1, line 140):

TMZ_{av} = TMZ / AVuq ; or (Form 1, line 140 / Line 1 010

In this case: TMZ_{av}-the level of TMZ support of the main tools;

TMZ – the average value of the total volume of commodity-material reserves;

AV_{uq} is the average annual value of the main tools.

When analyzing indicators that represent the effectiveness of commodity-material reserves, the following indicators are calculated:

-the speed of circulation of commodity-material reserves. When calculating this indicator, data is obtained from reports on the balance sheet and the formation of financial results:

A_{mez} = (TMZ_{ur} * 360) / Q;

In this: the speed of circulation of A_{mez} – commodity-material reserves;

Average value of TMZ_{ur}-commodity-material reserves;

Number of days in the 360th year;

Q is a product page sold.

-the coefficient of turnover of commodity-material reserves. When calculating this indicator, the volume of products sold is obtained:

$$\mathbf{T_{aylan} = Q / TMZ_{ur} ;}$$

In this: the coefficient of turnover of T_{aylan} – commodity-material reserves;

Q is a product page sold.

Average value of TMZ_{ur}-commodity-material reserves;

- profitability of commodity-material reserves. When this indicator is calculated, the indicator of the net profit of the enterprise is used:

$$\mathbf{R_{tmz} = Sf * 100 / TMZ_{ur} ;}$$

In this: R_{tmz}-profitability of commodity and material reserves

Sf-net profit sum;

Average value of TMZ_{ur}-commodity-material reserves;

-the benefit of commodity-material reserves. When calculating this coefficient, the sum of the gross financial result from the sale of products is taken into account:

$$\mathbf{D_{tmz} = Yaf * 100 / TMZ_{ur} ;}$$

In this: D_{tmz}-profitability of commodity and material reserves

Yaf-gross profit (revenue) sum;

Average value of TMZ_{ur}-commodity-material reserves;

Analysis shows that we can see that different approaches in the economic literature are aimed at developing this area. Therefore, it is advisable to use this method in the analysis of TMZs in enterprises producing building materials.

From the above points, it was considered appropriate to make the following proposals for improving the methodology for analyzing commodity-material reserves:

first of all, we consider that when calculating the effectiveness of commodity and material reserves, among the coefficients it is necessary to include indicators on the costs spent on it. It is recommended to determine this indicator using the following formula:

$$\mathbf{TMZ_t = S_m / T_z}$$

Here, the effect of the cost of TMZ_t - commodity-material reserves,

T_z-commodity-material reserves,

S_m-cost of products sold.

Linking these indicators to financial reporting data, one gets the following view: TMZ_t = (Form 1, line 140/ Line 2, line 020).

The proposed indicator represents the amount of commodity reserves that fall at a cost of Rs.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the analysis of commodity stocks, the introduction or use of this indicator makes it possible to look for ways to reduce the costs that will be included in the cost of products in the future, and make domestic reserves work.

Secondly, when calculating the capacity of commodity-material reserves, it is recommended to calculate the effectiveness of products in relation to gross profit, and not to the indicator of revenue from sales. This indicator is still used in practice to determine the effectiveness of commodity-material reserves. In our opinion, it is advisable to use this indicator in determining the indicators of the supply of commodity and material reserves. It is recommended to determine this indicator using the following formula:

$$\mathbf{TMZ_{yaf} = T_z / M_f}$$

Here: TMZ_{yaf}-capacity of commodity-material reserves in relation to gross profit,

M_f - gross profit (loss)of sales of products (goods, work and services),

T_z-commodity-material reserves.

Recommend this cutsatkichlar Financial Reporting tagishling mattalared olinadi: TMZ_{yaf}= (2-Form, 030 lines / 1-form, 140-line). The offer is ethylayetgan kursatkich 1 Soslik yalpi foidaga for a long time keladigan commodity-moddi to save the number of expressions.

In our opinion, the results of the analysis show that determining the capacity of commodity-material reserves in relation to gross profit gives a more justified result. The reason is, the yield indicator from the sale of products is a general indicator, and the cost-generating costs are considered important. The calculation of commodity-material reserves in relation to the sold product is characteristic of the indicator of their turnover. The method we propose allows us to determine the commodity-material reserves corresponding to each sum (minus the cost).

Thirdly, when determining the speed of circulation of commodity-material reserves, their average annual value is calculated by multiplying by 360 days. Here the question arises, why 360 days why not 365 days. However, in the Labor Code, the working day at Enterprises is not set at 360 days.

In our opinion, it is advisable that enterprises determine this indicator based on the working days worked when applying it, or if it is not possible to determine the working day, in general, 313 (312) days are obtained, minus the Sundays of the year.

If analyzed according to the proposed procedure, then the following results are achieved:

$$\mathbf{A_{mez} = (TMZ_{ur} \times 360) / Q \text{ ; or}}$$

In this: the speed of circulation of A_{mez} - commodity-material reserves;

Average value of TMZ_{ur}-commodity-material reserves;

Q is a product page sold.

But determining the rate of turnover of commodity-material reserves by working days will greatly clarify the issue. Taking these into account, the rate of turnover of commodity-material reserves can also be found, divided into working days (312 days). In this case, the formula takes the form:

$$\mathbf{A_{mez} = (TMZ_{ur} \times 312) / Q ;}$$

In this: the rate of turnover of A_{mez}-commodity-material reserves by working days;

Average value of TMZ_{ur}-commodity-material reserves;

Q is a product page sold.

If the days of work of the enterprise in reality are calculated, this indicator will look more positive.

Thus, we consider the above proposals and recommendations to provide a wide range of opportunities for organizing the analysis of commodity and material reserves in enterprises

producing building materials, effective use of existing resources, identification of internal reserves, their involvement in production and continuity of activity.

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