

**EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC POWER OF ENTERPRISES EXPRESSIVE INDICATORS**

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**Abstract:** *It is known that various scientific ideas and approaches to the study of the economic potential of enterprises have been formed. However, in all of them, the authors calculated the value of the balance sheet in assessing the economic potential of the enterprise. The theory and methodology of assessing the economic potential of enterprises was developed by V.B. Studied by Gorbunova, G.G.Nadvornaya, A.Asaul, V.Starinsky, S.V.Klimchuk, M.S.Oborin. V.B. Gorbunova suggested using the theory of correlation in assessing the economic potential of the enterprise. The analysis proved that the process consists of 6 stages. The first stage is based on the relevance of the research. To write its mathematical expression, the main object of study is selected, the goals and objectives of the research are defined. In the second stage, primary data is collected. In the third stage, data processing and analysis is performed. In the next stages, the factors characterizing the object of research are selected, then the economic-mathematical model is formed and calculated. Then, based on the results obtained, the efficiency of using the economic potential of the enterprise is assessed.*

**Keywords:** *economic potential, economic efficiency, labor potential, labor productivity, production potential, profitability, profit, dividend, liquidity.*

Today, various scientific (views) approaches to the study of the economic potential of industrial enterprises have been formed. Most of them, i.e., most economists, have used a methodological approach based on estimating the value of economic potential based on balance sheet data in assessing the economic potential of an enterprise. In particular, in Uzbekistan I.Abdukarimov, M.Pardaev and B.Isroilov in 2003 in the monograph "Assessment of economic potential of the enterprise" studied the content, structure, system of indicators, efficiency, ways of their analysis and made recommendations. In the study of these scientists, the assessment of the economic potential of the enterprise has focused on the assessment of the economic potential, including intangible assets. Although this approach is useful and in many cases allows to obtain the necessary information, it does not allow to assess the factor that led to the final result. That is, it cannot show the strength of the factor influencing the outcome. Also, in 2022, BS Jalolov conducted an econometric and statistical study of the production potential of grain processing enterprises and developed a number of proposals and conclusions for its development. In the approach of BS Jalolov, the production indicators of grain processing enterprises are systematized, ways to prevent product losses and further increase production capacity are studied. The scientific novelty of this research is that the researcher also touched upon the application of information technology in the study of the economic potential of the enterprise and expressed his suggestions and opinions. Ukrainian researcher I.N. Karapeychik studied the industrial potential of industrial enterprises in terms of their functional function and said that under the influence of the external environment, the enterprise has the ability to produce the expected volume of production and how effective the external impacts on the enterprise can be. found the answer to the question on the basis of econometric modeling. This research is more interesting from a methodological point of view, but the developed approach is technically very complex. That is, in the methodological approach developed by I.N. Karapeychuk, the assessment of indicators is very complex, and he linked the issue of optimizing the scale of economic potential with the idea of functional reconsideration and alternative of economic potential. This approach is not yet fully

formed from a methodological point of view and it requires further enrichment on the basis of new data. The theory and methodology of assessing the economic potential of industrial enterprises have been studied by G.G. Nadvornaya, S.V. Klimchuk, MS Oborin, T.E. studied in terms of. These researchers have studied the issue of expanding the opportunities for finding and using the internal reserves of the enterprise in assessing the economic potential of the industrial enterprise and its development, and have developed appropriate conclusions. The study focuses on the correct assessment of the formation of the economic potential of the enterprise and the study of the effectiveness of its use, assessing the current state. The main dilemma in the science of financial management in this approach is whether the company should prioritize profitability or liquidity? The answer to the question The essence of this problem is explained as follows: “If an enterprise has the ability to make a large profit, its level of profitability will be high. However, if all of these profits are diverted to dividend payments, liquidity will decline and it will lose its stability. Large-scale reinvestment of profits, renewal of fixed assets and the development of new markets will reduce current liquidity. As a result, the resulting liquidity deficit is eliminated through borrowing, which reduces the financial stability of the enterprise. It follows that if the net profit is not fully distributed, the structure of liabilities of the enterprise will change in favor of private funds. In this case, the increase in sales and revenue is limited by the growth rate of net return on assets. As a result, in a situation where the composition of liabilities is assumed to be unchanged, a rate of growth of working capital is preferred, in which the rate of turnover of funds should be equal to the growth of private capital. Thus, G.G. Nadvornaya, S.V. Klimchuk, MS Oborin, T.E. they need to be able to interact effectively with each other. In this case, the growth rate of gross assets is considered as the allowable rate of liquidity:

The maximum growth rate of liquidity should coincide with the growth rate of profitability, and it is understood as the growth rate of gross revenue and profit:

G.G. Nadvornaya, S.V. Klimchuk, MS Oborin, T.E. Gvarliani believe that the following indicators can be considered as liquidity indicators: current liquidity ratio, rapid liquidity ratio, absolute liquidity ratio, and profitability indicators are as follows : return on assets, return on equity, return on assets used to produce the product, return on assets free of liabilities, the share of borrowed funds in total assets, the share of accumulated capital, return on production. The end result of this approach is that the capital that an enterprise spends on production should ensure that the enterprise receives the maximum return.

A. Asaul, V. Starinsky, A. Bezdudnaya, M. Starovoytov approached the assessment of the economic potential of industrial enterprises from the point of view of measuring the current value of the property of the enterprise and explained the methods of calculating the depreciation of fixed assets. In this approach, the value of property, plant and equipment is assessed in terms of depreciation using a variety of methods, but the focus is on assessing the fair value of the property, plant and equipment by performing an asset efficiency assessment as well. In this case, it is necessary to calculate the efficiency of the enterprise property. To do this, a team of authors developed a unique new approach and recommended it for use. The essence of this approach is that when the value of fixed assets of the enterprise begins to increase the capital capacity of production and the consumer properties of the created product begin to decrease, it is noted that the fixed assets used in the enterprise become a factor of economic potential and appropriate measures are recommended. This approach seems simplistic, but the database used in valuing enterprise property has advantages. This is because the replacement of fixed assets requires a lot of capital expenditure, while a comprehensive in-depth study of the decline in resource efficiency prevents unnecessary capital expenditures and allows for resource savings. (Table 1).

Depreciation measurement methods	Working capacity	Information support justification	Reliability of the result	Finally weight
<b>Physical expire</b>				
Age of effective use	2	4	4	3,6
According to the norm	4	3	2	2,6
Cycle analysis	2	4	3	3,0
Decreased utility	1	3	4	3,2
Analysis of productivity dynamics	4	4	2	2,8
Decrease in consumer properties	3	3	4	3,6
Directly	2	4	3	3,0
Decrease in consumer properties	2	3	3	2,8
Status of examination	2	4	4	3,6
Analysis correlation	2	4	3	3,0
Consideration of expiring and non-reversible expire and tear when recording physical expire	2	4	4	3,6
<b>Functional expire</b>				
Calculation of functional depreciation due to capital expenditure surplus	2	4	3	3,0
Determining functional expire and tear as production costs increase.	1	2	3	2,4
<b>External expire</b>				
Capitalization of income loss due to external influences	1	2	4	3,0
Comparison of sale of analog equipment in the absence of external influences.	3	3	4	3,6
Weight coefficient.	0,2	0,2	0,6	1,0

Then, the obtained results are analyzed by economic and statistical analysis and the efficiency of the enterprise's economic potential is assessed.

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