



## ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES USING MODERN STATISTICAL METHODS

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### Abstract

In this scientific following, the activities of the construction company, namely, its main indicators, costs, technical and economic indicators, financial performance indicators (profitability and profitability) were considered.

**Keywords:** construction, installation work, overhaul of buildings and structures, repair and construction of housing, design and survey organizations, economic management of construction, costs, depreciation of fixed assets, profits, profitability, etc.

The objectives of this work are to study and analyze the activities of a construction company using modern statistical methods, gain experience with statistical data sources, economic literature, search and process the obtained economic information, consolidate the experience and knowledge needed in the future to complete the dissertation work.

The indicators of the production and economic activity of the enterprise used in the economic and statistical study are linked into the system. The central place in this system is assigned to the indicator of the volume of production, which determines the amount of the enterprise's income and characterizes the effect of production. Planning the output of products, a reasonable forecast of growth rates and proportions, certain types of products for the future, is of exceptional importance. The indicators of the production and economic activity of the enterprise used in the economic and statistical study are linked into the system. The central place in this system is assigned to the indicator of the volume of production, which determines the amount of the enterprise's income and characterizes the effect of production. Production planning, reasonable forecasting of growth rates and proportions, certain types of products for the future, is of exceptional importance.

Construction includes the activities of organizations that carry out: construction, installation and other work in a contract and economic way; production drilling; overhaul of buildings and structures, repair and construction of dwellings on the orders of the population; activities of design and survey organizations; economic





management of construction; activities of individuals engaged in the construction and repair of dwellings, outbuildings on orders, as well as on their own.

Table 1 Completed contract works by types and sources of financing

Indicators	year			
	2019		2020	
	Mln.sum	%	Mln.sum	%
Scope of completed contract work, including:	15532,3	100	17394,6	100
- objects of industrial construction;	10919,3	70,3	12268,5	70,5
- objects of non-industrial construction.	4613,0	29,7	5126,1	29,5
Of the total volume of contract work, it was performed due to:	2562,9	16,5	3078,8	17,7
- centralized capital investments;	12969,4	83,5	14315,8	82,3
- funds of enterprises, farms and other sources.				

The structure of contract work performed by types for these periods did not change significantly, that is, in 2019 and 2020, industrial construction facilities accounted for 70.3% and 70.5% of the total volume of contract work performed. And for non-production construction objects for the same years, respectively, 29.7% and 29.5%. The volume of contract work performed at industrial construction facilities in 2020 compared to 2019 increased by 0.2%. Accordingly, the volume of contract work performed at non-production construction facilities in 2020 decreased by 0.2% compared to 2019.

The structure of contract work performed by sources of financing also did not change significantly, that is, in 2019 and 2020, 16.5% and 17.7% were performed at the expense of centralized capital investments. And at the expense of enterprises, farms and other non-centralized sources of financing for the same years, respectively, 83.5% and 82.3%.

Centralized capital investments in 2020 compared to 2019 increased by 1.2%. Financing of contract work from non-centralized sources in 2020 compared to 2019 increased by 1.2%. To study the level of costs, the data of the main technical and economic indicators of the enterprise's work were used.



Table 2 Dynamics of the main technical and economic indicators of the enterprise for 2020 - 2018

Indicators	2019 y	2020 y	Absolute deviation	Rate of change %
Marketable output, bln.	3 790	4 450	660	117,4
Proceeds from sales of products, bln.	4 000	4 131	131	103,3
Прибыль от реализации продукции, млрд. с. Profit from product sales, bln.	195	243	48	124,6
Balance sheet profit, bln.	150	200	50	133,3
Wage fund, billion s.	935	973	38	104,1
Average annual cost of OPF, bln.	3 470	3 820	350	110,1
Average annual number of PPP, people.	987	1 456	469	147,5
Cost of commercial products, bln.	3508	4 207	699	119,9
Costs per sum of marketable products,	93	95	2	102,2
Labor productivity PPP, soum	2 678	3 056	378	114,1
Fund return, sum.	1,09	1,16	0,07	106,4
Profitability, % on balance profit on profit from sales	3,8 4,9	4,8 5,8	1 0,9	126,3 118,4

Analyzing Table 2, several brief conclusions can be drawn. The payroll fund in the reporting period, in contrast to the base period, increased by 38 billion soums or + 4%. The average annual cost of OPF in 2020 increased by 350 billion soums or + 10% compared to the previous one. The cost of commercial products in the reporting year increased by 699 billion soums, the rate of change was + 19.9%. The cost of soum of marketable products increased by 2 tiyin compared to 2019, their rate of change was + 2%. That is, we can say that the costs of the enterprise in 2020 compared to 2019 increased in all respects.

The amount of profit and the level of profitability are the main indicators characterizing the results of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise. The greater the amount of profit and the higher the level of profitability, the more efficiently the enterprise functions and the more stable its financial condition.



Table-3 Analysis of dynamics and structure of financial results

Name of indicator	Base year	Reporting year	Change	
	billion soums	billion soums	billion soums	growth rate, %
1. Proceeds from the sale of goods, products, works, services	1 821	6 796	4 975	373,2
2. Cost of sold goods, products, works, services	1 536	6 392	4 856	416,1
3. Gross profit	285	404	119	141,8
4. Profit (loss) from sales	285	404	119	141,8
5. Other operating income	-	4 764	4 764	-
6. Other operating expenses	-	4 776	-	-
7. Non-operating income	-	-	-	-
8. Non-operating expenses	-	279	-	-
9. Profit before tax	285	263	-22	92,3
10. Income tax	101	173	72	171,3
11. Net profit	184	90	-94	48,9

In general, the indicators of the financial result in the reporting year increased compared to the base year, but the main indicators decreased. Revenue from the sale of goods, products, works, services in the reporting year increased by 4,975 billion soums or + 273.2%. The cost of sold goods, products, works, services increased by 4,856 billion soums or + 316.1%. Gross profit increased by 119 billion soums or + 41.8%. Profit from sales in the reporting year increased by 119 billion soums or + 41.8% compared to the base year. Profit before tax decreased by 22 billion soums or by 7.7%. Income tax in the reporting year increased by 72 billion soums. or + 71.3%. Net profit in the reporting year decreased by 94 billion soums or by 51.1% compared to the base year.

Let's carry out a factorial analysis of net profit (NP) (Table 4).



Table-4 Analysis of the influence of factors on the change in net profit

Name of indicator	Designation,	calculation	Base year	Reporting year Change (+, -)
1. Revenue from product sales, billion soums	B	1 821	3 796	+ 108,5
2. Full cost of production, billion soums	C	1 536	3 392	+ 120,8
3. Gross profit, billion soums		285	404	+ 41,8
4. Income and expenses from other activities, billion soums	ДиР	4 290	-	-
5. Income tax, billion soums	НП	101	173	+ 71,3

After analyzing the main technical and economic indicators, we can conclude. The payroll fund increased by 38 billion soums or + 4%. The average annual cost of OPF increased by 350 billion soums or + 10%. The cost of commercial products increased by 699 billion soums, the rate of change was + 19.9%. Costs per ruble of marketable products increased by 2 tiyin, their rate of change was + 2%. That is, we can say that all the technical and economic indicators of the enterprise in 2020 compared to 2019 increased in all respects. An analysis of the financial result showed that the main indicators of profit in the reporting year decreased. And this means that his activities are unprofitable. However, profitability indicators increased compared to the base year. From here we can say that the enterprise is profitable and it will be able to cover its losses next year.

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