



## **RATIONAL AND EFFECTIVE USE AND WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF FIXED FACILITIES AT LIGHT INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES**

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### **Abstract**

The article reveals the essence of fixed assets as the most important economic resources involved in the production process of light industry enterprises. The article also provides extensive improvements in the use of fixed assets and intensive ways to increase the efficiency of their use.

**Keywords:** fixed assets, capital investments, cost, efficiency of use of fixed assets, capital intensity, capital productivity.

Increasing the efficiency of using enterprises' fixed assets is one of the main issues for enterprises in a rapidly changing external environment. The financial condition of the enterprise and the competitiveness of its products in the market depend on the solution to this problem. For the normal functioning of an enterprise, it is necessary to have certain equipment, transport, buildings, etc. Fixed production assets, consisting of buildings, structures, machines, equipment and other means of labor involved in the production process, are the most important basis for the company's activities. Without their presence, the enterprise would hardly be able to start its activities.

Rational and efficient use of the enterprise's fixed assets is today one of the most pressing tasks facing the enterprise.

Production assets that participate in the production process for a long time, while maintaining their natural form, and their value is transferred to the manufactured product gradually, in parts, as they are used - these are fixed assets.

“Fixed production assets are the material and technical base of social production. The production capacity of the enterprise and, to a large extent, the level of technical equipment of labor depend on their volume.





The accumulation of fixed assets and the increase in the technical equipment of labor enrich the labor process, give work a creative character, and increase the cultural and technical level of society.

The essence of fixed assets is as follows:

- firstly, they are materially embodied in the means of labor;
- secondly, their cost is transferred in parts to the products;
- thirdly, they retain their natural shape for a long time as they wear out;
- fourthly, they are reimbursed on the basis of depreciation charges at the end of their service life.” [3.186-page].

The fixed assets involved in the activities of enterprises serve as their most important economic resource and, of course, affect both the performance indicators of production activity and the financial performance of the work. Fixed assets formed at the initial stage of the enterprise's activity require constant management.

As we know, fixed assets are an integral part of any light industry enterprises and important indicators of the enterprise's performance, such as financial position and competitiveness in the market, depend on increasing the efficiency of their use.

In order to assess the efficiency of the use of fixed assets by an enterprise, it is necessary to calculate the so-called indicators of the use of fixed assets. These indicators adequately reflect the degree of use of fixed assets.

The problem of increasing the efficiency of using fixed assets and production capacities of light industry enterprises occupies a central place during the country's transition to civilized market relations. Having a clear understanding of the role of fixed assets in the production process, the factors influencing the use of fixed assets, it is possible to identify methods and directions by which the efficiency of using fixed assets and production capacities of an enterprise is increased, ensuring a reduction in production costs and an increase in labor productivity.

More complete and rational use of fixed assets and production capacities of an enterprise contributes to the improvement of all its technical and economic indicators: increased labor productivity, increased capital productivity, increased production output, reduced production costs, and savings on capital investments. The growth and development of fixed assets is the most important condition for increasing the quality and competitiveness of manufactured products, as well as the competitiveness of the enterprise itself.

In modern market conditions, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of efficient use of fixed assets and production capacities. Solving this problem means increasing production, increasing the impact of the created production potential and





better meeting the needs of the population, improving the balance of equipment in the country, reducing production costs, and increasing production profitability.

Improving the use of fixed assets also means accelerating their turnover, which greatly contributes to solving the problem of reducing the gap in the timing of physical and obsolescence and accelerating the rate of renewal of fixed assets. Finally, the efficient use of fixed assets is closely related to another key task - improving the quality of products, since in conditions of market competition high-quality products are sold faster and are in demand.

The successful functioning of fixed assets and production capacities in production activities is assessed based on how fully the extensive and intensive factors for improving the use of fixed assets are implemented.

Extensive improvement in the use of fixed assets and production capacity assumes that, on the one hand, the operating time of existing equipment in a calendar period will be increased, and on the other hand, the proportion of existing equipment in the composition of all equipment available at the enterprise will be increased.

One of the important ways to increase the efficiency of using fixed assets and production capacities in machine-building enterprises is to reduce the amount of excess equipment and quickly involve uninstalled equipment in production.

In turn, the possibilities of an intensive way to increase the efficiency of fixed assets and production capacities are much wider, that is, it involves increasing the degree of utilization of fixed assets per unit of time.

Increasing the intensive loading of equipment can be achieved by modernizing existing machines and mechanisms and establishing an optimal mode of their operation. Operating under optimal technological process conditions ensures an increase in product output without changing the composition of fixed assets, increasing the number of employees, and reducing the consumption of material resources per unit of production.

The intensity of use of fixed assets is increased by technical improvement of equipment and production technology, by eliminating bottlenecks in the production process, reducing the time required to achieve the design productivity of equipment, and improving the skills and professionalism of workers.

## CONCLUSION

In modern conditions, the development of technology and the associated intensification of processes are not limited. Therefore, the possibilities for intensively increasing the use of fixed assets and production capacities are not limited.





At light industry enterprises, an essential direction for increasing the efficiency of using production capacity is to improve the structure of fixed assets, that is, since an increase in production output is achieved only in leading workshops, it is important to increase their share in the total cost of fixed assets. An increase in fixed assets for auxiliary production leads to an increase in the capital intensity of products, since there is no direct increase in output.

But without the proportional development of auxiliary production, the main workshops cannot function with full efficiency. Therefore, establishing the optimal production structure of fixed assets at an enterprise is a very important direction for improving their use.

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