



INFORMATION SOURCES OF ECONOMIC COMPETENCE ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC SUBJECTS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract:

In this article, the importance of information sources in the analysis of the economic potential of economic entities and ensuring the reliability of the information used in the analysis process, taking into account the interests of owners, management bodies, investors and other interested parties, classifying economic potential information sources and improving the methodological aspects of forming their system of private and general indicators, issues of improving economic potential management methods aimed at improving investment attractiveness, taking into account the characteristics of the national economy, and ensuring stable and proportionate economic growth in our country, increasing the effectiveness of economic reforms, identifying new growth points based on an in-depth analysis of the current state of socio-economic development of the regions, and using the existing economic potential sufficiently special attention is paid to use. In particular, the effectiveness and efficiency of modern management processes directly depends on their timely provision with reliable, scientifically based and analytical information. Also, today there are so many issues, objects of management and factors affecting the result that are studied in the process of management, that as a result, the study of each process, activity or object separately shows its influence on the final result.

Keywords: economic potential, information sources, information supply, internal sources, external sources.

In the world, special attention is paid to scientific research aimed at the formation of a system of indicators that represent the economic potential of business entities at the macro, meso and micro levels, the improvement of methods for determining, analyzing and evaluating ways to calculate them. Development of modern approaches to the analysis and assessment of economic potential of economic entities, ensuring the reliability of information used in the analysis process, classification of economic potential, taking into account the interests of owners, governing bodies, investors and other beneficiaries, and improving the methodological aspects of the formation of their system of private and general





indicators, the issues of improving methods of managing economic potential, aimed at improving investment attractiveness, taking into account the features of the national economy are becoming one of the priorities of modern scientific research. Despite the coronavirus pandemic and geopolitical conflicts that have dramatically affected the global economy in recent years, the expected growth of 1.9 percent in 2023 and 2.7 percent in 2024, after a 3 percent decline in 2022, indicates a strong potential of the world economy.[1] This is to further improve the methodology for the correct and effective assessment of the economic potential of economic entities operating in world business, to establish new growth points by identifying existing opportunities and hidden reserves, it assumes the development of methods for analyzing economic potential from the point of view of reshaping the system of current indicators based on the main directions of economic growth, as well as increasing investment attractiveness.

Particular attention is paid to ensuring stable and balanced economic growth in our country, improving the efficiency of economic reforms, identifying new growth points with a deep analysis of the current state of socio-economic development of territories, and adequately using the existing economic potential. Now, "to introduce a unified system of assessment of their complex and proportional socio-economic development, efficiency of use of natural raw materials resources, economic and investment potential, as well as other comparative advantages of regions for the sustainable and rapid development of regions"[2] defined as one of the priorities.

In ensuring the implementation of this task, there is an increasing need for a methodological basis for the correct and accurate analysis of economic potential, as well as assessment of the risks that may arise by assessing the effectiveness of economic entities in the use of existing resources, identifying internal reserves, effective implementation of long-term investment projects by making strategic management decisions, Through the critical analysis of current methods and methods related to the identification and analysis of indicators that represent the economic potential of economic sub-entities, it is becoming important to improve them based on the requirements of modern approaches, new directions of development.

In our country, a number of reforms have been carried out to ensure stable growth of the economy, to develop small business and private entrepreneurship, to increase the income of the population, and a number of positive results have been achieved. In particular, the country's gross domestic product ranges from Rs 255,421.9 mlrd in 2016 to Rs 888,341.7 mlrd sum in 2022., and the volume of industrial products was 111,869.4 mlrd. Rs 553-265.0 mlrd. investments in sums, fixed capital 51232.0 mlrd.





so the fact that 266,240.0 crore from mlrd indicates a growing economic potential at the macro level.[3] However, it is recognized that the results achieved do not correspond to the existing economic potential of our country, in fact, we can achieve higher results, and all the possibilities are sufficient for this. Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said the following points in this regard: "we have achieved such a huge milestone as bringing the volume of our GDP to \$ 160 billion by 2030. It will definitely not be easy to achieve this. But on this path we have clear calculations, realistic possibilities. Our natural resources, labor resources, intellectual and spiritual potential, work experience are sufficient."[4]

The economic potential of the country is made up of business entities that are considered its lower tier. Any macroeconomic indicator is formed based on the extent to which economic entities operate effectively and their capabilities. Therefore, the achievement of an increase in the number of business entities, the diversity of areas of activity, belonging to various forms of ownership, a continuous increase in the type and volume of products (works and services) being produced can be interpreted as the main factor ensuring the development of the country's economy as a final result. As a result of the enormous opportunities given to the field of entrepreneurship and the economic reforms carried out in our country, the number of business entities is increasing dramatically (Table 1).

1-table Number of enterprises and organizations operating in the cross section of regions (without farmers and farms), (according to the January 1 case, in the unit)

Regions	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year
Republic of Uzbekistan	268428	285531	323517	398133	475197	528929
Karakalpakstan Republic	12946	13742	15590	18404	21968	23721
Andijan	26278	24644	27391	30740	36726	40474
Bukhara	14809	15625	18115	23459	28233	31160
Jizzakh	10694	12008	14226	17190	20993	22714
Kashkadarya	18005	18471	20915	25259	30180	36168
Navoi	8771	9469	11175	17067	20133	22711
Namangan	18746	19952	21269	25909	30882	33422
Samarkand	19435	21061	25066	31354	38946	46667
Surkhandarya	13003	13719	15172	19220	25367	28291
Syrdarya	8993	9392	10367	13169	15425	15920
Tashkent	25019	26919	31030	38523	46173	50296
Fergana	23310	25571	29128	35379	42241	46622
Khwarazm	13342	13674	14837	18614	21979	25160
Tashkent City	55077	61284	69236	83846	95951	105603



Judging from the table data, we can see that in our country in 2022 the activity of a total of 53732 enterprises and organizations increased compared to 2021. This indicates an increase of 11.3% in the total number of enterprises and organizations operating compared to 2021. In turn, these enterprises have a positive effect on the creation of new jobs, an increase in the value of the gross domestic product produced in the country and the growth of a number of other macroeconomic indicators. It can be said that the effective organization of work on the basis of the above-mentioned data, analysis results and opinions on the basis of the organization of new enterprises and a truthful assessment of their economic potential is the driver direction of the development of the country's economy.

Analysis of indicators representing the economic potential of the enterprise allows you to reduce costs, increase profits, effectively use existing production resources, and find undefined opportunities(reserves).

The effective and consequential nature of modern Bashkir processes directly depends on their timely provision with reliable, scientifically based and analytical information. Also, today there are so many issues that are studied in the management process, objects of management and factors affecting the result that, when a decision is not made through a separate study, analysis of each process, activity or object, it shows its influence on the final result. It is for this reason that economic analysis in economic entities is carried out in several types.

The effectiveness of the analysis work directly depends on its information supply. The sources of information used in the analysis vary depending on the characteristics of the object being analyzed. However, information sources of economic analysis include information obtained as a result of economic accounting and information obtained from external sources.

For the analysis and assessment of economic potential, it cannot be limited only to the data of economic accounting. Therefore, we propose to classify the sources of information of economic potential analysis as follows (Figure 1).



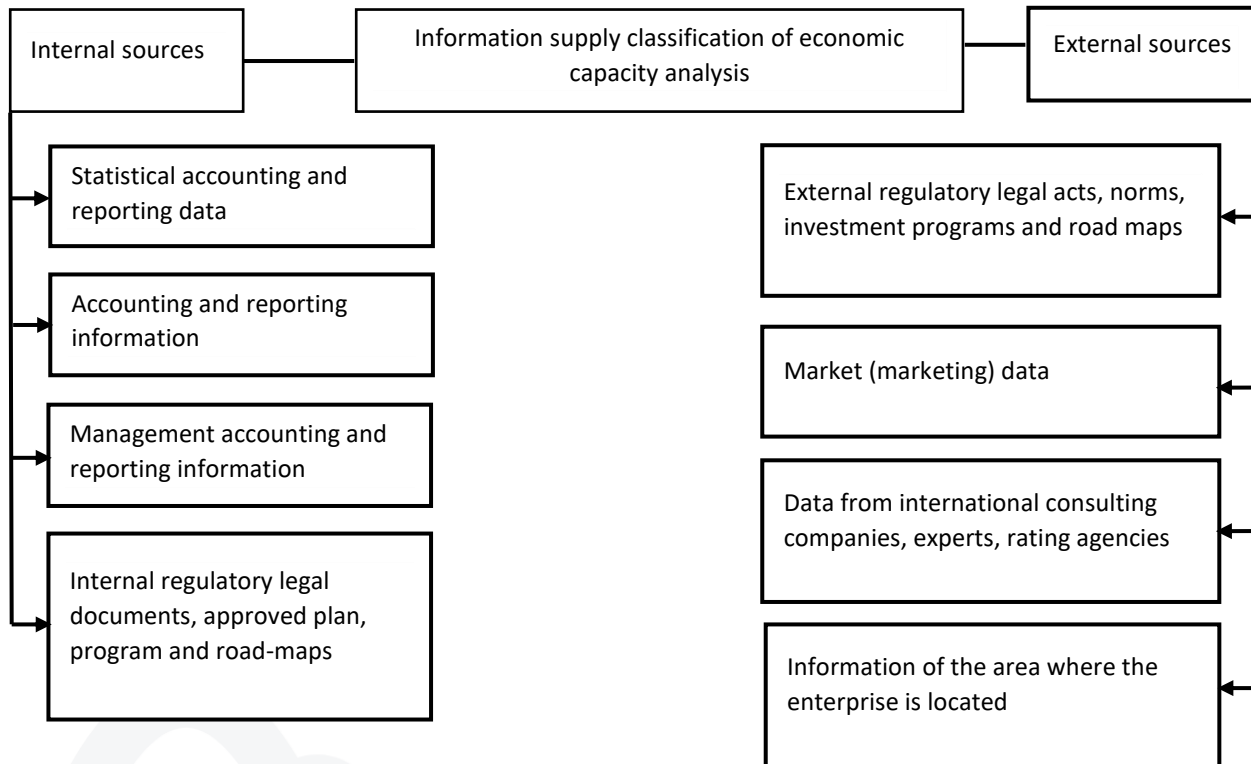


Figure 1. Classification of information sources of economic capacity analysis[5]

The information resources cited in this picture are aimed only at collecting the necessary information for a comprehensive assessment of economic potential by the management of the enterprise. However, from the point of view of investment decision-making, financial reporting data open to the analysis and assessment of the economic potential of an enterprise by investors or other beneficiaries does not fully satisfy their need for information. At the same time, on the basis of this information, there will be no possibility to determine a number of indicators that will be used in the analysis of the economic potential of the enterprise. For example, in the accounting balance sheet, fixed assets, intangible assets, investments, current assets are given in general terms, but their important structural elements remain in analytical accounting documents. Therefore, as a result of the research carried out, it was proposed to include in the "accounting policy" of economic entities a special form entitled "short generalized information on fixed assets, intangible assets, financial investments, current assets", which is reflected in the comments, calculations and explanations for financial statements and intended to reveal economic potential from the point of view of the property of the enterprise. By entering this form, it is achieved to increase the transparency and popularity of



financial statements by providing local and foreign investors, potential creditors and other information users with additional information about the economic potential of the enterprise that is not reflected in the forms of financial statements. As a result of this, the information supply of the analysis of economic potential of economic entities is expanded, the accuracy in calculating the indicators of the potential associated with current and long-term assets increases.

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