



Choice of Effective Directions for Use of Credit Resources

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Abstract: The article deals with the problems of choosing effective directions for the use of credit resources of commercial banks. It is noted that in the conditions of innovative development of the economy, the difference in the technical level of individual industries can serve as the basis for the development of scientific, technical, production and economic relations of enterprises. Also formulated are practical approaches to the development of partnerships that can give positive results in increasing production efficiency by expanding the scope of application of progressive basic and reducing the time for mastering innovative technology, it is the latter, noted in the work, that can also serve as a criterion for determining, together with the services of unprofitable or low-profit enterprises , specific ways to improve the profitability of enterprises.

Key words: technical level, credit resources, expertise, partnerships, partnership, license, unprofitable enterprises, low profitability , profit, potential.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of choosing the most efficient directions for the use of credit resources is more acute than ever for banks: either priority lending for the development of new innovative types of products and increasing their production, or lending to improve the innovative and technical level of production.

At present, specialists of commercial banks evaluate the quality and technical level of design solutions by analyzing technical and economic indicators, comparing them with the best domestic and foreign analogues. Commercial banks are also allowed to require borrowers to conduct state reviews of the largest design decisions in order to make credit decisions.

Under the conditions of innovative development, enterprises are given the right to independently determine their technical innovation policy. In order to increase the role of credit, it is important that banks have not only methods for analyzing and monitoring the activities of innovative enterprises that ensure the optimal use of credit resources, taking into account the solvency of customers, but also methods and levers for forming partnerships with innovative enterprises in solving the problem of profitability of their production. .

At the first stage, an economic justification for the directions of partnerships between the enterprises themselves is necessary. We have chosen the enterprise "Avtokoch " in Samarkand as the object of study . An analysis of its production and economic activities showed that there are no connections for the exchange of finished products; connections for stamping and packaging are poorly

developed; the enterprise does not actively enter into economic contractual relations with universities, industry research institutes and other research organizations when conducting research in the complete absence of scientific and technical ties within the city.

The same technological production facilities operate at all enterprises in Samarkand, only the technical level of their production is not the same.

The difference in the technical level of individual industries can serve as the basis for the development of scientific, technical, production and economic relations of enterprises. Technological service workers are unanimous in their opinion that although enterprises in extremely rare cases solve production issues together, the development of partnerships is necessary: it will give positive results in increasing production efficiency by expanding the scale of application of progressive basic and reducing the time for mastering a fundamentally new technology. This confidence can serve as the basis for the organization of a machine-building territorial reserve-forming complex (TRC) of an economic-technological type, or an "incubator".

I would like to emphasize that in social production the absolute and relative value of technology increases immeasurably. There are many facts about this. The secrets of technology are now valued and protected all over the world more than the secrets of design, the demand for progressive technology is increasing, it is increasingly gaining a place of value in international trade and scientific and technical exchange, the number of patents and technology content licenses has increased dramatically.

The analysis data confirmed that it is most profitable for enterprises to invest financial and credit resources in the introduction of innovative technology. So, at the Samarkand "Avtokoch" in 2021, the profit per 1 soum of costs was 0.16 soums for all activities aimed at improving the technical level of production, the creation of advanced technology - 0.90 soums .

Despite this, only 2.5% of the total costs for raising the innovative and technical level of production were directed to the introduction of innovative technology.

The development of fundamentally innovative technologies is a very complex, capital-intensive business . In market conditions, not every enterprise is able to cope with this task. The situation is especially difficult at enterprises that are unprofitable or with an unstable financial condition. However, in the conditions of self-financing, a simple exchange of experience with an enterprise - a pioneer in the development of a fundamentally innovative technological process, always turns out to be the best way, since its implementation is delayed both at the developing enterprise and in the territory as a whole.

The problem of accelerating the increase in the innovative and technical level of production should be solved by the machine builders of the republic in close cooperation, on the basis of a cluster at the stage of mastering a fundamentally innovative technology. Here it is possible either to finance work on a shared basis at the expense of the enterprises' own financial resources, or the use of bank loans by enterprises on a shared basis. The advantages of partnership between enterprises and banks is that it becomes possible to combine the interests of all partner enterprises on the basis of:

- determining the size of the company's loan in accordance with the volume of implementation, the amount of potential additional profit and the degree of attraction of the scientific, technical and production potential of each development company;

- setting the priority of enterprises when repaying loans, depending on the financial condition and share in profit growth due to the introduction of innovative technology;

- granting loans to developers on preferential terms;

- granting a loan to consumer enterprises when purchasing a set of technological documentation, paying for the services of a parent enterprise from among the developers and investing in the introduction of a fundamentally innovative technology.

The second area of partnership between banks and enterprises should be the expansion of the

application of progressive basic innovative technology. Here an important role is assigned to the territorial normative criteria of the technological level of production, which may well be developed by the TRC. They can also serve as a criterion either for making a decision to liquidate a loss-making enterprise, or for determining, together with the services of unprofitable and low-profit enterprises, specific ways to increase profitability through the use of territorial and inter-industry reserves to increase economic efficiency in the context of technological production.

The proposed system of measures means abandoning the current system of credit incentives, replacing it with a more flexible regulatory system that meets the needs of innovative development and is able to withstand inflationary trends.

This provision seems to be very important, since in modern conditions, out of the three goals of partnership relations that have existed at all times, to ensure efficiency, stability and protect the interests of enterprises, while maintaining the importance of the other two, the increase in the efficiency of both the lender and the borrower is put forward in the first place. . In addition, the experience of market-developed countries, where there is a wide range of development of the mechanism for regulating innovation activity, shows that there are no grounds for such fears.

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