

### The Development of the Building Materials Market and its Indicators of Construction within the Framework of Economic Investment

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#### ABSTRACT

*In this scientific article, building materials can not only stimulate growth in all sectors of the city's economy, but also positively contribute to the solution of the most urgent social issues, ways to increase economic efficiency, existing problems in the field of development, and suggestions and recommendations identified in them have been developed.*

**Introduction.** The development of the building materials industry is determined, first of all, by the measure of investment activity in the republic's economy, the pace of sector reform, and changes in the composition of capital investments. construction materials industry is the main component of the economy of any country.

This industry is the main material base of the construction complex, and it has a significant impact on the growth rates in other sectors of the economy and the socio-economic condition of the society as a whole.

The building materials industry is designed to provide manufacturers with building materials, taking into account changes in architecture and building systems, types of buildings and construction technologies for their construction.

The main types of construction materials in the building materials industry, defined as a network of non-material products in statistical materials, are cement, bricks and other wall materials, concrete and concrete structures, asbestos-cement products, ceramics, tiles, paving stones, heat insulating materials, roofing materials and involves the production of others. The construction materials industry includes the following sectors:

1. production of soft roofing and waterproofing materials;
2. production of heating systems;

3. production of paints and varnishes;
4. production of covering materials and products from natural stone;
5. production of sanitary and technical products;
6. production of porous fillers;
7. production of thermal insulation materials;
8. production of mirror building materials;
9. Production of sanitary and technical equipment;
10. woodworking production;
11. glass production, etc.

V.R. Vesenin defined that "the task of regulation is to update the planned goals, norms, and standards to ensure timely and effective achievement of the organization's goals."

Depending on the content of the problem (identified deviation or change) and the method of creating regulatory effects, two types of regulation are distinguished:

- reactive - performed when standards are not reached. Aimed at mitigating deviations from standards;
- proactive - the problem is seen as a potential opportunity. Focused on improving performance or making the most of opportunities.

G.M. Kasimov in the textbook "Management" says, "Undoubtedly, the government of each country has its own goals at a certain stage, and when solving them, it takes into account the economic situation in the country and the world economy. Therefore, the goals and issues of state regulation of activities vary, despite the fact that the regulatory mechanism is sufficiently developed, although each country, taken separately, has its own characteristics".

Ghulomov S.S. expressed his opinion that "Regulation of material and financial resources is included in the task of coordination".

**Table 1. Aggregate information on the implementation of construction materials production organization projects within the framework of the Investment Program in 2016-2022 by the association "Uzsanoat qurilish materiallari" (million dollars).**

Years	Number of projects	Total cost of projects (million dollars)	Absorption of investment funds, total		completion, %	Of this, foreign investments		completion, %
			forecast	in practice		forecast	in practice	
2016	19	183,3	68,2	73,4	107,7	21,6	21,6	100,0
2017	22	335,5	69,8	71,3	102,1	26,1	27,3	104,8
2018	13	203,2	72,4	73,3	101,3	15,3	17,6	114,9
2019	10	411,4	123,0	130,4	106,0	98,3	106,8	108,6
2020	20	642,3	248,5	260,3	104,8	208,8	210,6	100,9
2021	17	868,5	274,9	277,0	100,8	200,7	201,1	100,2
2022	41	887,8	327,6	328,3	100,2	201,0	201,6	100,3

In 2021, compared to 2016, the implementation of projects for the organization of production of

building materials within the framework of the Investment Program in the Association "Uzsanoat qurilish materiallari" has changed as follows, the number of projects has increased to 22, the total cost of projects has increased by 704.5 million US dollars, and the total amount of investment funds in 2022 is 102, Making up 2%, foreign investments in the total investment increased by 180 million US dollars in these years, and in 2022, the utilization was 100.3%.

**Table 2. Product cost structure in the construction materials industry, %**

Types of expenses	Years			Change in 2021 vs. 2019 (+/-)
	2019	2020	2021	
1	2	3	4	5
Material costs	125	181	289	164
Depreciation	1581	1718	1901	320
Salary to work	390	446	476	86
Other expenses	647	593	639	-8

In the construction materials industry, we can observe that in 2021, compared to 2019, material costs increased by 164 points, depreciation costs increased by 320 points, labor costs decreased by 86 points, and other costs decreased by 8 points.

The development of the building materials industry contributes to the development of the entire construction complex. The successful development of the construction complex can not only stimulate growth in all sectors of the city's economy, but also contribute to solving the most pressing social problems. Many problems of the construction industry (for example, increasing prices of materials, components and energy carriers, leading to an increase in housing prices) are not related to the insufficient efficiency of the construction materials industry. The price of construction products is adversely affected by the practice of delaying payments and using money substitutes in the form of promissory notes for budget financing. In this regard, stimulating the activities of the enterprises of this sector is currently the most important task of state regulation, and the effective development of the construction materials industry is becoming a factor of the general economic growth of the region. The building materials industry is rightly called a unique indicator of real investment activity in the economy. The construction complex, including the production of building materials, occupies one of the leading positions in the regional economy, and its condition is one of the indicators of the economic and technical development of the region. Tens of types and hundreds of brands of construction materials, products and structures are widely used in the construction of buildings and structures for various purposes.

**Conclusion.** As in any market, when domestic production is not available, imports increase. Thus, the volume of import of sanitary-technical equipment increased from 9.2 thousand units to 60.7 thousand units per year, and thus, today the import covers all the needs of the market. The main suppliers of sanitary-technical equipment are manufacturers of Russia, Turkey and Iran.

The sale of products is mainly carried out through the retail network or markets. Delivery of products to construction organizations is carried out by supply organizations

However, in connection with the measures taken by the government to regulate the import of imported products, the situation in the market may change in the direction of reducing the import of products, creating a shortage and thereby increasing prices. Currently, there is a long-standing tendency to increase the price of sanitary-hygiene products. In this regard, its production has high profitability and can attract foreign or national investors who have the opportunity to restart the production of sanitary and technical equipment at a new technical level using local raw materials. The main obstacle for new manufacturers to enter the market is the lack of sources of financing.

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