$$\begin{cases} 35 \le x_1 \le 50, \\ 20 \le x_2 \le 25, \\ 55 \le x_3 \le 70, \\ 28 \le x_4 \le 35, \\ 28 \le x_5 \le 45, \\ 42 \le x_6 \le 45, \\ x_j \ge 0, \ \ j = \overline{1,6}. \end{cases}$$

Решив задачу симплексным методом, имеем:

$y_{\max} = 25{,}828$, $\bar{x}^* = (x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*, x_4^*, x_5^*, x_6^*) = (50;20;70;35;45;42)$.

Оптимальные значения уровней производственных факторов можно определить и для других сельскохозяйственных культур.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. Н.И. Холод. Прогнозирование эффективности сельскохозяйственного производства. – Мн.: «Ураджай», 1980, 133 с.

INCREASES IN THE SHARE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN OPEN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OF UZBEKISTAN WITH THE STATE SHARE

N.M. Yakubov

Узбекский комбинат тугоплавких и жаропрочных металлов, г. Ташкент, Узбекистан

M.L. Tursunkhodzhayev

д-р экон. наук, проф., Ташкентский государственный технический университет, г. Ташкент, Узбекистан

S.R. Hudoyarov

канд. техн. наук, доцент, Ташкентский государственный технический университет, г. Ташкент, Узбекистан

In the industry of Uzbekistan metallurgy is one of the largest strategically important branches of economy. Outputs of the current industry concede only to fuel and energy complex, the mechanical engineering which are light and the food industry.

It should be noted that security of the metallurgical enterprises of Uzbekistan with mineral resources for many years is one of the main indicators of their strategic safety and investment appeal.

One of the options increasing their economic efficiency of work and competitiveness, is to implement innovative technologies and development of new raw materials` fields which are available and can be the potential of Uzbekistan`s metallurgical branch.

Molybdenum and tungsten production in the republic is made by the largest metallurgical combine "Uzbek combine of refractory and heat resisting metals" Open Joint

Stock Company (JSC UZKTZhM) which cannot perform on a full capacity because of a lack in qualitative concentrate`s providing. When Uzbekistan was as a part of the Soviet Union in JSC UZKTZhM a concentrate was delivered from Russia, Armenia, Mongolia and the combine worked at full capacity and provided need of the Soviet Union with tungsten and molybdenic production for 85%. With disintegration of the Soviet Union receipt of concentrates stopped, the combine began to work with the help of own raw materials from the Republic - a molybdenic concentrate open joint stock company Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine (JSC Almalyk MMC) and a tungsten concentrate from Ingichki mine administration.

Though in the republic a field of non-ferrous metals such as: gold, silver, copper, tungsten, molybdenum, rhenium, bismuth, thallium, tellurium, the titan reconnoitered in 1925-50, but have not started the development of these fields so far. Koytash field was opened in 1936 in Dzhizzak area, ores contain tungsten, molybdenum, copper, bismuth, thallium, selenium tellurium. The Yakhton field in the Samarkand area in the ore and the sulphidic with the slariakh is noted with a steadily increasing concentration of tungsten, gold, silver, molybdenum, the titan, chrome, nickel, cobalt, vanadium. Lyangar field in the Samarkand area opened in 1928 as molybdenic and tungsten fields. Sautbay field located in Navoiy area, was opened 1980 as a tungsten field [1].

If the copper production in Uzbekistan will be taken into an account, then the raw materials in a subsoil of our country for the copper production will suffice for 200 years. Highly liquid export production from copper is made by the largest iron and steel works JSC Almalyk MMC. One of the especially important question for combine is the development of Kalmakyr Distant mine, as it has very impressive potential of mineral resources of the republic. Development of a new field of Kalmakyr Distant copper is necessary for making the stable providing with a concentrate production for many years forward.

Steel and steelmaking production in Uzbekistan Uzbek metallurgical combine Open Joint Stock Company (JSC Uzmetkombinat) at the general requirement makes about 2,1 million tons annually about 710 - 746 thousand tons from secondary raw materials that makes 35% of the general requirement are made. Other part of production is imported to the country from abroad. For increase in steel`s production in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the purpose of ensuring its internal consumption and export it is necessary to organize production of steel besides secondary raw materials and from ore.

In Uzbekistan expected resources of iron ores` fields are estimated at 4,708 billion tons, the confirmed stocks make 1 billion tons. There are more than two hundred small and large-scale deposits of iron ore, large-scale deposits are such, as "Tebinbulok", "Mingbulok", "Syurenyota". However the content of iron in them low that did their earlier processing with receiving high-quality steel economically unprofitable [1].

But development of raw materials` new fields needs big capital investments. Necessary capital investments can be received with an attraction of an investment of economy`s private sector in a case of increase in the part of the private sector in open joint stock companies of metallurgical branch of the republic.

At joint meeting of Legislative chamber and the Senate Oly Mazhlisa of the Republic of Uzbekistan it was noted that it is necessary to recognize that the law "About Privatization and Privatization" adopted in 1991 demands, currently needs revision. It is necessary to expand further the share of non-state sector and to attract private investors in leading major branches of economy [2].

At government meeting following the results of social and economic development of the country in 2013 and the major priorities for 2014 as it was noted: "… Today there is no need to prove that the enterprises work with private form of ownership much more effectively, than with the state form of ownership, … it is especially important to provide in practice with our laws a priority, support and inviolability of the private sector of economy" [3].

Respectively now the vital issues of metallurgical branch in development of national economy set a task on further expansion of privatization`s processes and privatization of the enterprises with the state share to expand a share of non-state sector in them for the purpose of attraction economy`s private sector for investment. For this purpose it is necessary to make the enterprise more attractive to investors and keen on the foreign ones.

And for bigger appeal of Uzbekistan`s metallurgical branch`s enterprises it is necessary to eliminate their versatility. As the foreign experts making and realizing non-ferrous metals, consider that to enter with serious investments into the versatile large combines, which make at one enterprise different types of non-ferrous metals, and also letting-out consumer goods, ineffectively. They specialize on production of one metal, for example, either copper, or zinc, or molybdenum as production of each metal is the whole isolated direction in science of the metallurgical branch, differing technology, equipment, not to mention marketing of each metal.

For example on JSC Almalyk MMC make 9 types of non-ferrous metals, on JSC UZKTZhM make 4 types of non-ferrous metals.

Each enterprise of metallurgical branch can become attractive to the investor on condition of elimination of its versatility. It is possible, according to the author, by restructuring, for example JSC UZKTZhM combine in the HK "UZKTZhM" holding company on the basis of the created five joint stock companies in the main (strategic) production directions with the investment and financial infrastructure, a production activity [4].

As the world practice, concept "restructuring of the enterprise" are included by the whole complex standard and legal, financial and economic, administrative and organizational and technical measures from the state, directed on increase of efficiency of their production economic activity.

REFERENCES

1 . Akhmedov N. A. Zavjyalov G. E. Zemlyanov A.A. etc. Ore fields of Uzbekistan - Tashkent: GIDROINGEO, 2001. - 661c.

2 . The report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimova at joint meeting of Legislative chamber and the Senate Oly Mazhlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan//the Narodnoye Slovo Newspaper of November 13, 2010 - No. 220.

3. The report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimova at government meeting following the results of social and economic development of the country in 2013 and to the major priorities for 2014. Uzbekistan, Tashkent//the Vostoka Pravda Newspaper of January 18, 2014 - No. 13.

4. Tursunkhodzhayev M. L. Burkhanov A.U. Hashimova. N. A., Yakubov N. M. Development of mechanisms of restructuring of the industrial enterprises. - Tashkent: Fang wa technology, 2012. -128 pages.

ИННОВАЦИОННО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ЗРЕЛОСТЬ КАК КЛЮЧЕВОЙ ФАКТОР КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ДЕРЕВООБРАБАТЫВАЮЩЕЙ ОТРАСЛИ

В.П. Аминева

канд. экон. наук, доц., Сибирский государственный технологический университет, г. Красноярск, Россия

В настоящее время ситуация в деревообрабатывающей отрасли России характеризуется ярко выраженными тенденциями к деконцентрации производства и снижению конкурентоспособности на мировом рынке, особенно в части глубокой переработки древесины. Поэтому современные деревообрабатывающие предприятия вынуждены постоянно искать потенциальные возможности сокращения производственных и транспортных издержек, совершенствования применяемых технологий, повышения качества продукции, увеличения экспортного потенциала и как следствие, повышения конкурентоспособности предприятия. На сегодняшний день существует множество различных подходов к оценке конкурентоспособности предприятий, однако, большинство из них отличается высокой трудоемкостью и низкой валидностью результатов. Следовательно, перед деревообрабатывающими предприятиями встает еще одна важная задача, которая заключается в определении ключевых факторов повышения конкурентоспособности не только на региональных, но и на международных рынках.

Основными методами оценки конкурентоспособности являются метод разниц, метод рангов, метод баллов и метод «эталона». Согласно первым трем методам показатели конкурентоспособности оцениваемого предприятия сравниваются с аналогичными показателями предприятия-конкурента. При этом оцениваемое предприятие оказывается в ситуации «догоняющего», стремясь достичь, либо превзойти определенный уровень конкурентоспособности. В то же время, если предприятие занимает лидирующую позицию по какому-либо критерию, то подразумевается, что оно уже достигло предела совершенства. Из этого следует, что применение указанных методов ограничивает дальнейшее наращивание конкурентных преимуществ и, как следствие, ставит оцениваемое предприятие в опасную ситуацию потери лидерских позиций со временем.

Метод «эталона», в свою очередь, предполагает сопоставление показателей оцениваемого предприятия с некоторой идеальной моделью, при этом предприятие может самостоятельно определить эталонные значения, к которым будет