

FACTORS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article discusses the importance of investing and its real reflection in the modern economic situation. The formation of investment funds in the Republic of Uzbekistan began in 1996 and therefore research in this area was limited mainly to the problems of the financial market, the securities market and investment research.

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Investments are long-term investments of capital in various sectors of the economy, infrastructure, social programs, and environmental protection both within the country and abroad. In modern market economies, a significant part of investments is financial. Investments play an important role at both the macro and micro levels. They determine the future of the country as a whole, an individual economic entity, and are a force in economic development.

Investments from the Latin word “invest” means “to invest,” that is, the implementation of certain economic projects in the present with the expectation of receiving income in the future. Investments in a broad sense include funds, property and intellectual assets of the state, legal entities and individuals, directed towards the creation of new enterprises, expansion, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing ones, the acquisition of real estate, assets, shares, bonds and other securities with the aim of making a profit. or other positive effect.

Many scientists believe that the investment process began in the distant past, when trade from the local and regional level began to move to the international one. The emergence of independence of Uzbekistan played a huge role in the investment process.

Investments are the investment of capital with the aim of subsequently increasing it. The capital gain must be sufficient to compensate the investor for refusing to use available funds for consumption in the current period, reward him for the risk, and compensate for possible losses from inflation in the coming period. There are nominal and real investments. Investments in monetary terms are called nominal investments, and investment resources that can be purchased with this money are called real investments. The set of practical actions for the implementation of investments is called investment activity, and the persons making investments are called investors. Participants in investment activities are: investors; customers; contractors; users of investment objects.

Recovery investments - include the production of all investment goods intended to compensate for the depreciation of fixed capital during the year. Net investment is any addition to the amount of capital in the economy. They consist of additional investment goods attracted during the current year. Gross investment is investment expenditure made to replace existing equipment, as well as net investment for further expansion of production volume.

The main goal of forming the organization's investment resources is to satisfy the need to acquire the necessary investment assets and optimize their structure from the standpoint of ensuring effective results of investment activities.

Living in the present is important, but the future is equally important. Basically, after 10-20 years of work, a person begins to seriously think about his old age, about what his life will be like in retirement and what his pension will be accordingly. To do this, throughout his youth, a person must invest his saved money for his future. When a person is physically unable to earn the required amount, this is where investing comes to the rescue.

The main advantages of investing are that in the modern world, we can easily sit from home, open our own deposit account, and send any amount to our deposit through a bank card. Active attraction of foreign investment also has a positive impact on improving the investment environment in the country. In 2022, manufacturing enterprises in Uzbekistan with the participation of foreign capital produced products totaling 33.7 trillion. Soums. The share of foreign investment in the overall structure of manufacturing enterprises is 46.8%.

Economic reforms carried out in recent years in Uzbekistan provide for the intensification of investment processes. The opening of new industries and areas, the expansion of existing production capacities, and the organization of jobs stimulates the attraction of more and more funds and resources.

At the end of 2021, the amount of utilized foreign investments amounted to 11.1 billion dollars (113% of the annual forecast), including investments in fixed assets - 9.8 billion dollars (growth rate - 110% of 2020 indicators)). Foreign direct investments and loans were disbursed by \$9 billion, or 117% of the forecast, including \$8.2 billion in fixed capital at a rate of 124% compared to 2020. Funds from international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations - by \$2.1 billion, or 100% of the annual forecast.

In 2021, through foreign direct investment and loans, industry enterprises spent \$3.8 billion, or 103% of the forecast, and for regional projects - \$5.2 billion, or 130% of the forecast. The main volume of investments falls on the energy sector, metallurgy, chemical industry, production of electrical products, IT technologies, construction, pharmaceuticals, light industry, agriculture and others.

Today, over 50 countries are investing in the economy of Uzbekistan, but the leading investor countries are China (\$2.2 billion), Russia (\$2.1 billion), Germany (\$800.7 million), Turkey (\$1.18 billion) and South Korea (\$137.4 million).

Uzbekistan has attracted a record amount of foreign investment, importing \$2.5 billion in net foreign direct investment by the end of 2022. And by 2023, among importing countries with accumulated investments, Uzbekistan, with a share of 19.8%, ranks second after Kazakhstan (with a share of 27.2%).

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