

ORGANIZATION AND FINANCING OF INVESTMENT

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ANNOTATION:

In the transition to a market economy, profound economic reforms and structural changes have led to a radical change in the attitude to the training of qualified and highly competitive specialists in higher education institutions of the country.

Keywords: Investment banks, capital investments, financial and economic crisis, natural resources, national wealth.

INTRODUCTION:

The structure of the reproduction of capital investment is also significantly affects. The structure of lacquer production of capital investments is the ratio and distribution of production funds to the total cost of production by forms of production. In this case, how much of the capital investment will be spent on modernization, how much will be spent on technical re-equipment and repair of existing production, and how much will be spent on modernization of existing production.

It is clear that Reproduction and practice confirmation. It depends on the structural structure of capital investments by economic sector and region. When I say capital investment, I mean network structure to the economy and industry as a whole The ratio and distribution are specified. Improving it, most First of all, the priority sector of the economy is proportional development.

Countries in transition from the global financial and economic crisis has shown that there are structural disproportions in the economy, and to overcome it requires the direction of economic policy support, such as fiscal, monetary, institutional. For example, the

share of wages in the structure of expenditures of the Russian economy is 15-20% is formed. In developed countries, the figure is 60-70%.

We analyze the composition of national wealth in order to assess the state of the structure of the economies of countries in transition. The analysis of the economies of the countries shows that the leading position in the structure of national wealth is occupied by human capital (65%), followed by fixed capital (20%) and the share of natural resource capital (15%). Russia's national wealth, which belongs to the group of countries with economies in transition. The following situation can be seen in the composition: natural resource capital - 65%, human capital - 20% and fixed capital - 15% 29.

The structural problem is that the share of expenditures on wages, which represent the value of human capital, should be increased proportionately by mobilizing the potential of human capital and increasing its share in the structure of national wealth. Human through investments in capital, there is an opportunity to increase the efficiency of expenditures per unit of capital and move the economy to the path of innovative development. Structural policy usually refers to long-term measures aimed at forming effective inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral ratios in the national economic system of the state.

The purpose of structural policy is to ensure the development, stability of the economy and the balance in the development of different economic components. The long-term direction of this policy is to ensure the competitiveness of the national economy through the acceleration of scientific and technological progress and the development of

innovation. Structural reforms will be carried out within the framework of structural policy.

Structural reforms include changes in the ratios between sectors of the economy, the development of new industries and sectors, as well as organizational and legal changes at the level of large companies increase is understood. The importance of structural reforms in the modernization of the national economy is that they ensure the competitiveness of national companies, including in the processing industry and innovation.

Structural changes and modernization in the economy are largely determined by the efficiency of the country's production, resource potential and use of domestic resources. The structure of the economy consists of the sum of the ratios and relationships between the elements of the economic system that ensure its integrity. The structure of the economy and economic growth are two important issues that are closely linked. On the one hand, the rapid development of the economy reduces its efficiency when the economy has a conservative structure.

The second on the other hand, the transition from the existing ratios in the economy to a new progressive structure will be achieved on the basis of sustainable development of sectors that provide structural change. To a market economy the structure of the country's economy in the transition period is characterized by elements of deformation, the presence of monopolies in the industries and the low competitiveness of the processing industries. Uzbekistan.

The structure of the economy is formed under the influence of the following factors. social division of labor, scientific and technological progress, growth and complexity of the needs of the population, the scale and limited resources of primary production, external economic factors.

Gross domestic product growth is dominated by agriculture, trade and the development of public catering, transport and communications, and services. The existing sectors have great potential for economic growth in the near future. The analysis shows that the great potential for economic growth is reflected in the export of goods and services. Within the industrial sectors, the sustainable growth of the economy is significantly affected by the development of the chemical, mechanical and metal processing, medical, oil refining, coal and light industries.

Reducing the energy intensity of GDP, improving the economic structure (the rapid development of the processing industry plays an important role in increasing the competitiveness of the national economy). The Uzbek economy is developing at a steady pace. The structure of the national economy of Uzbekistan can be divided into sectoral, technological, regional, socio-economic, capital concentration, cooperation and centralization. According to the structure of reproduction, GDP consists of the following three elements:

- 1) Final consumption of material goods and services;
- 2) Gross savings;
- 3) Net export of goods and services.

Regulate the movement of international capital in world practice national and international methods of taxation are used. One of the important features of the process of international capital movement one is the active involvement of the state in this process. In this case, the state performs the following Functions:
Regulation;
Control;
Encourage

In world practice, there are certain contradictions in the state regulation of the movement of international capital. In particular, countries, on the one hand, try to remove existing restrictions on the movement of

international capital, on the other hand, take measures to limit the movement of international capital.

World practice shows that the outflow of capital from the country is less regulated than the inflow of foreign capital. In the state regulation of the movement of international capital national laws, decrees, and administrative restrictions play a key role.

It is noteworthy that in most industrialized countries (e.g., the United States, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom), special laws governing foreign investment or codes have not been adopted.

However, in other countries, special national laws on the attraction and use of foreign investment have been adopted and are in force. In addressing the task of attracting foreign investment, the national legislation will include regulations on the formation of a favorable national regime for foreign investors.

Conditions for conducting economic activities for non-residents in the national regime should not be worse than the conditions created for residents. This rule is important. The national regime is the minimum conditions for economic activity, which is the minimum conditions should not worsen or decline for foreign investors.

At the beginning of the year, an unprecedented event in Uzbekistan was the issuance of Eurobonds of the Republic of Uzbekistan (simply put, the state's debts in US dollars for 5-10 years) on world markets.

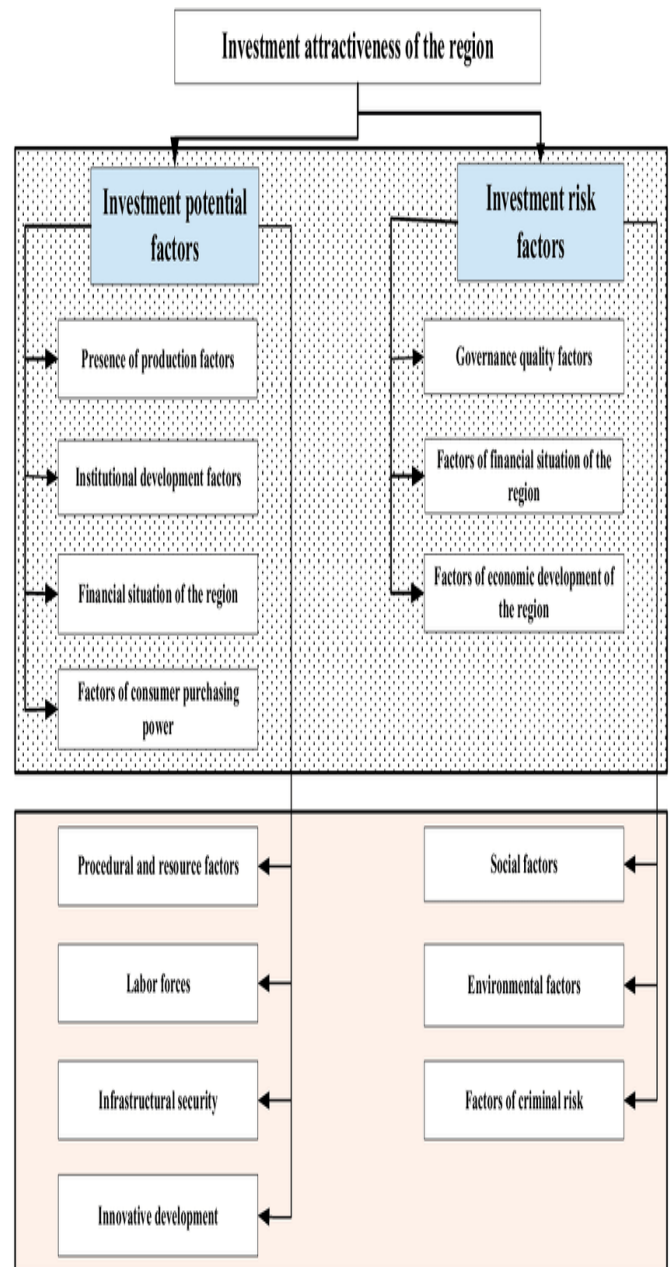


Fig 1.

I would like to thank the Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister Jamshid Kochkarov, Deputy Minister of Finance Odilbek Isakov and his team for their efforts in making this historic event possible. Because of this, investment banks, including the bank where I work, began to study and analyze Uzbekistan in depth. This process serves as a benchmark for other investors, large and small. In short, investors are becoming more interested in Uzbekistan.

But even the above incident cannot answer my colleague's question. The reason is that he wants to invest directly in business, not in Uzbekistan's public debt. I did not think of a bank or organization that would make a specific investment in Uzbekistan. So I started searching the Internet for 'Invest in Uzbekistan' in English.

The invest.gov.uz website was one of the first to be searched by Google. It looks like a lot of work on the website. There are various sections and answers to questions that an investor may have.

Most importantly, it provides important information about the various areas and their potential. It also covers the investments made so far and the investments to be made in the future.

My main conclusion from this website is that the most active foreign investors so far are Russia, South Korea, Arab countries, the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

In terms of economic sectors, energy, metallurgy and textiles are widely covered. Of course, the scale of such investments is gratifying.

But again, I couldn't find an answer to my colleague's question. This is due to the fact that the volume of prospective investments in invest.gov.uz is very large, and these are high-risk projects for ordinary investors, even large investors. The projects range from \$ 1 million to \$ 170 million in agriculture, textiles, construction and more.

One of the golden rules for investors is "Don't put all your eggs in one basket", which means investing in different industries, different assets and different lenders. Otherwise, a one-sided investment will burn the whole investment in the opposite direction, which means that investors will not be able to communicate directly and give this particular project and say that we will bring investment.

Over the past four years, a revolution in the development of information technology has been made in Uzbekistan, which has contributed to the expansion of digitalization processes in many areas of the economy and the growth of its share, which is commonly called digital.

It is usual to include e-commerce, the Electronic Government system, the introduction of smart technologies into production processes in various sectors of the economy, service sectors, the creation of Smart City, Safe City systems and others in the components of the digital economy[7].

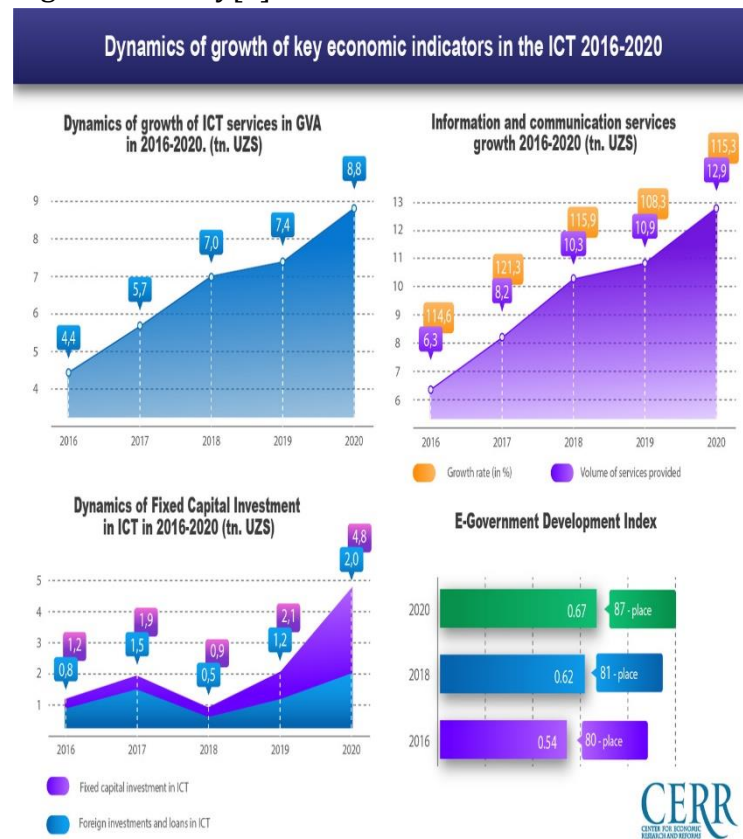


Fig 2.

So far, investments have been made mainly at the state level. But the main principle of the rapid development of our country depends on a strong financial mechanism. Then, if our state can lead our economy in the right direction at the strategic level, society and various sectors will be able to govern themselves.

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