



EFFECTIVE INDICATORS FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Nurbek Xatamov

PhD at Thermal State University

E-mail: nurbekurdu@gmail.com

Tel: (93)-799-89-96

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 7 th November 2023 Accepted: 6 th December 2023 Published: 11 th January 2024	This article discusses the effective organization of investment activities in the economy, accelerating the expansion of our economic capabilities, and employing our internal capabilities and reserves.
Keywords: Investments, financial resources, taxes, insurance, subsidies, subsidies, subsidies, depreciation allocations, loans.	

INTRODUCTION

The effective organization of investment activities in our country's economy, accelerating the expansion of our economic capabilities and ensuring our economic power by employing our internal capabilities, our reserves, bringing in new technologies and technologies, developing export goods, and developing their production. Financing investment activities from non-centralized sources is a form of comparing the financial resources of business entities to their activities.

In this situation, there will be a need for financial support for the independent and free determination of investment activities by state subsidiaries. Financial support tools, such as tax, insurance, subsidy, subsidy, depreciation deductions, loans, etc., can help in allowing subjects to change their activities by reducing themselves to a financial support system.

When investments are centralized, a favorable investment environment will be created to transform the economy, develop innovation and expand the type of investment activity. This paves the way for further development of our economy, innovation by mastering new technologies and industries.

Investments play a prominent role among other types of activities. Investments in real assets will focus on the company's objectives, the absorption of its production capacity, the professional development of its employees, and the reduction of costs. Investments made to expand production can be used to expand markets and increase the production capacity of new goods. Investments in the development of new types of productions and services are the basis for commercial expansion by bringing manufactured goods to new markets. Investments made by governmental authorities to comply with the requirements, for example, will be made to increase ecology and product standards.

Investments can be divided into four different groups. In the first group, investments made to improve economic efficiency do not take place. They include the objectives of replacing equipment, improving the qualifications of employees, and moving production capacity to productive areas. The second group of investments is used to expand production, allowing them to increase the production capacity of goods to absorb existing power markets. The third group is investments made to create new productions. They allow you to create types of goods and services that were not previously produced or enter new markets with previously produced goods. The fourth group is investments to comply with the requirements of governmental authorities, such as investments made to raise ecology and product standards.

Depending on the type of investment, the level of risk changes. Investments in the first and fourth groups take the risk level down, and in two groups this level is higher. The market invests heavily to produce products that were not previously known and to take over new markets. Therefore, the third group investment is the one with the highest level of risk. In investments aimed at expanding production, the risk level will be lower than in new production investments.

The growth of JIM in our country is high. In 2017, YIM was 48.7 billion. That was the US dollar, an increase of 5.3% over 2016. In achieving such an outcome, an increase in the flow of investments plays an important role. As for the attention, With an investment of \$11.9 billion in our country in 2017, that figure grew by almost 9.7 percent in 2016, an increase of up to 6.2 percent in the first half of 2021 after a slowdown of up to 1.7 percent in U.S. gross domestic product growth in 2020. The robust growth of the industrial and service sector has compensated for the slow growth of agriculture. The growth of household income and domestic investment, the use of budget funds to implement anti-crisis measures, as well as tax



benefits helped the economy grow strongly in 2021. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

Serious changes are taking place in the network of foreign investment attracted to the economy. Given the attraction of foreign investment by type of economic activity, in the context of modernization of the economy, the share of mining industry in foreign investments directed to the economy retains a leading role, and at the same time has a trend of decline. The share of the mining industry in 2016 was 31.1% of total foreign investment in terms of economic activities, compared with 56.8% in 2017. But the manufacturing industry, on the other hand, has a trend of caps, accounting for 27.4 percent in 2016, compared with 14.8 percent in 2017. In addition, despite the government's efforts to develop agriculture, the volume of foreign investments directed to agriculture remains low compared to the needs of the network. In 2017, foreign investment in core capital and the composition of loans by foreign investors are led by the Russian Federation. The country's investment in natural gas production amounted to 9016.3 billion. Soums, information and communication – 467.4 billion. In the production of other nonmetal minerals – 10.5 billion. in the metallurgical industry – 10.4 billion. Investments in soums and many other types of activities have been invested. Investments in the People's Republic of China involved 458.8 billion in the production of rubber and plastic products. Natural gas extraction – 451.5 billion soums, communication – 544.0 billion soums. Production of other nonmetal mineral products – 149.7 billion. by soums and dozens of other types of activities.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. (Link: <https://e-itt.uz/index.php/eitt/article/view/159>)
Economic Development and Analysis, 2023
N.Khatamov
2. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIONS IN ENGINEERING RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY [IJIERT] ISSN: 2394-3696
Website: ijiert.org VOLUME 9, IS87SUE 12, Dec. -2022
3. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367327038> ECOMMERCE ROLE CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS**N.Xatamov**
4. Nurbek Khatamov. (2022). ATTRCTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN EXAMPLES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES. *World Economics and Finance Bulletin*, 17, 43-45. Retrieved from <https://scholarexpress.net/index.php/wefb/article/view/1768>

<https://scholarexpress.net/index.php/wefb/article/view/1768>

5. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367327038> **N.Xatamov**
6. Correlation-Regression Analysis Of The Main Use Indicators Of Railway Transport (O. Xatamov)