

A clear and effective investment policy is fundamental to ensuring economic development and stability in Uzbekistan. This essay examines the role of investment policy in driving growth and achieving long-term economic security for the country

Xudoyarov Anvar Aidjanovich

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan
Associate Professor of the Department of Islamic
Economics and Finance, Pilgrimage Tourism,
Candidate of Economic Sciences.

anvarkhudoyarjv111@jmail.com

UDC. 338.48(575.1)330322

ORCHID. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2333-2396>

Abstract

Uzbekistan pursues a nationally defined economic development path, with economic growth driven by the effective implementation of investment policy. A well-implemented investment policy and a favourable investment climate are essential for sustained GDP growth in the country.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Investment Policy, GDP growth

Uzbekistan pursues a nationally defined economic development path, with economic growth driven by the effective implementation of investment policy. A well-implemented investment policy and a favourable investment climate are essential for sustained GDP growth in the country.

According to international economic experience, the level of development of Uzbekistan, that is, the development and economic growth of the economy, largely depends on the investment processes in the country. This is especially evident today, when the further development of any country depends on the effective and targeted attraction of investments.

The reforms and modernisations being carried out in our country are associated with the improvement of a number of relevant legal, economic, and organisational mechanisms. Therefore, in the establishment of a new economic system and relations, all sectors will be supported by the government to the necessary extent, which in turn will guarantee the effectiveness of the reforms being carried out. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-14 dated January 25, 2023, "On Priority Organisational Measures to Effectively Organise the Activities of the Executive Authorities of the Republic, " serves economic and social stability.[1]

The gradual implementation of economic reforms and modernisation in Uzbekistan and the support and regulation of these processes by the state will allow our country to take its place among the leading countries. Investment is a financial source of reproduction, the quality of economic growth, and a factor determining the development of the system of productive forces and economic relations. Investment ensures the implementation of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the process of socio-economic development. It is also a necessary condition for the continuous improvement of the standard of living and quality of life of the population.

There are different opinions among economists about the meaning of economic investments. The term "investment" is interpreted differently in economic literature by foreign and domestic authors, as well as in legislative documents.

Thus, "investment" refers to all types of property, financial, and intellectual assets that investors invest in various sectors and other areas of the economy, within the framework of the law, with the aim of generating future income (profit) or achieving social benefits. In other words, investment is the introduction into

circulation of material, financial and intangible assets of various forms of ownership for the purpose of obtaining economic and social income.

The concept of investment is too broad to be given a single and complete definition. The content of investment in different parts of economic science and in different areas of practical activity has its own characteristics.

In macroeconomics, investment is a part of the total expenditure of an organisation, consisting of expenditures on new equipment, housing, and the growth of material resources. Investment is the part of GDP that is not consumed in the current period and provides capital growth in the economy.

In production theory and macroeconomics in general, investment is the process of creating new capital (including the means of production and human capital). In financial theory, investment is understood as the acquisition of real or financial assets; that is, today's expenses are considered to be the purpose of obtaining income in the future.

In other words, investments are the exchange of a certain value for a future value that may be less certain. At present, investments should not be viewed as "optional" investments that will be made regardless of whether the company's activities are implemented or not. Failure to implement investment activities leads to losses in competitive conditions. For this reason, all possible investments can be divided into two groups:

- passive investments, that is, investments that ensure that the company's profitability indicators do not deteriorate at all due to the modernisation of old technology, training of new employees, and so on;
 - active investments, that is, investments that ensure the company's competitiveness through the application of new technology, the organisation of the development of demanding goods, and the capture of new markets.
- Investments are made in various forms and are grouped according to their specific characteristics for analysis and planning.

Like other economic categories, investments can also be divided into a number of groups.

Inward investment typically comes from multinational corporations investing in foreign markets to expand their presence or to meet the specific needs of the local economy. This can be in the form of new demand for a product or rapid regional development.

A common type of foreign investment is direct foreign investment (FDI). This occurs when a company buys another business or opens new operations for an existing business in a country other than its own .

Domestic or direct foreign investment often leads to large-scale mergers and acquisitions. Rather than creating new businesses, domestic investment often occurs when a foreign company buys or merges with an existing company. Domestic investment helps companies grow and opens up opportunities for international integration.

Macroeconomic stability in the strategic context of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Ensuring the quality of balanced regional socio-economic growth is of great importance in ensuring the quality of balanced economic growth.

Investments classification [2]

No.	Investment criteria	Investment types
1	To be laid object see :	real investments financial investments
2	Depending on the nature of the investment:	straight - right investments briefcase investments
3	Repeat working output of size width see :	total investments pure investments
4	Investment period see :	short-term investments long-term investments
5	Property in shape see :	private investments state investments mix investments foreign investments
6	Regional to be placed see :	internal investments outside investments

7	According to the nature of capital utilization:	primary investments reinvestments disinvestments
8	According to the objectives and the risks associated with them:	venturesome investments directly investments briefcase investments annuity investments
9	Financing to the source see :	centralized investments decentralized investments .

Today requires the implementation of an active regional investment policy aimed at the productive use of existing economic and resource potential and the stimulation of economic development in relatively underdeveloped regions. In this regard, it is necessary to deepen reforms to further stimulate investment activity based on the correct assessment and management of regional financial and investment potential.

The investment policy of our country is a set of goals and measures aimed at ensuring the necessary level and structure of capital investments in the country's economy and its individual sectors, increasing the investment activity of the main agents of productive activity, such as the population, entrepreneurs, and the state. Simply put, investment policy is the state's activities aimed at finding sources of investment and identifying areas for their effective use.

The objectives of the state investment policy are as follows:[3]

- ensuring structural restructuring of the economy;
- promoting entrepreneurship and private investment;
- organisation of additional jobs;
- attracting investment resources from various sources, including foreign investments;
- encouraging the establishment of non-governmental structures to accumulate savings from the population for investment purposes;
- organisation of legal conditions and guarantees for the development of mortgage loans;
- development of leasing in investment activities;
- support and encouragement of small businesses;
- improving the system of privileges and sanctions in implementing the investment process;
- creating conditions for the emergence and development of venture investment.

The economy , the scale, directions and efficiency of attracting domestic and foreign investments, directly depend on the investment environment. For this reason, scientific debates between various economists and their unique approaches to studying, clarifying, and justifying the fundamental essence of this economic term continue to this day, which, in turn, attracts the attention of those with deeper knowledge of investments.

Knowledge of the factors influencing investment activity is of scientific and practical importance, and is, first of all, important for activating the investment process in the country and developing a scientifically based investment policy. All factors influencing investment activity can be divided into two large groups based on their scope of influence.[4]

Looking at the list of these factors, many of them are interconnected and affect not only investment activity but also the entire economic situation of the country.

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These factors, we can see that many of them are interconnected and affect not only investment activity, but also the entire economic situation of the country.

All factors affecting investment activity can be divided into two groups:

- positive factors that have a positive impact on investment activity;
- negative factors that negatively affect investment activity.

Depending on their occurrence, all factors affecting investment activity can be divided into the following groups:

a) objective, that is, factors whose occurrence is not related to human activity, for example, related to natural phenomena:

b) subjective, that is, factors whose influence and origin are related to human activity.

All of these factors affect not only investment activity at the macro level, but also.

impact on both investment attractiveness and investment performance

does.

Administrative factors - any obstacles from officials at various levels in the implementation of investment projects and business. Factors affecting investment activity at the regional and micro levels can be seen in the table below.

Investment in the activity impact indicative factors [5]

Regionally influential factors	Factors that influence at the micro level
The area industrialization Level	Commercial of organizations management level
The area investment Attractiveness	Product adjective and competitiveness
The area historical importance	Main of the means physical and spiritual wear and tear level
In the area investment politics efficiency	Commercial organization development prospects
Foreign investments attractive to do for in the area condition - condition	Commercial of organizations financial - economic case
Regional infrastructure development level	Commercial of organizations economic and investment in politics scientific of research place
The area investment risk level	Commercial organization image
In the area social - economic politics productivity	Commercial of organizations investment attractiveness

Investment activity in the regions of our country is important for the formation of the entire national economy. This of the phrase confirmation as in the republic stable economic growth necessary condition as government by exactly territorial investment policy take to go in sight caught . Last in years In Uzbekistan done increased economic reforms as a result territorial economic unity as of the regions potential much increased .

To us It is known that every one of the country stability and economic independence important condition separately regions and whole of the country internal and external conjunctures to change fast adapt is to take With this in a row , investment of the policy territorial change importance of the economy innovative development with related to . Regions potential much high was Uzbekistan under the circumstances innovation activity develop noticeable to be economically efficient possible .

The reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan to create a stable and efficient economy are already showing their positive results. In particular, significant achievements are being made in a short period of time in implementing big structural changes in the economy, ensuring growth in incomes, strengthening effective foreign trade and investment processes, reforming agriculture, sustainably developing small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and strengthening banking and financial activities.

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