



ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT NEEDS OF REAL SECTOR INDUSTRIES

Yuldashev Olimjon Alizhonovich

Lecturer at the Department of Accounting and Economic Analysis at Ferghana State University

Abstract: This article is aimed at analyzing and evaluating the investment needs of real sector industries. The paper examines key aspects such as the current state of the economy, the needs of industries for financing for sustainable development, analysis of market infrastructure and resources needed to support investment processes. Particular attention is paid to methods of assessing investment needs and developing strategies to attract investment in the real sector, as well as the role of government support and legislation in this process.

Keywords: investment, investment needs, real sector, analysis, infrastructure, strategy, investors.

Введение

The investment climate in Uzbekistan is characterized by a stable political environment, dynamic economic growth, decentralization and expansion of the private sector, phased implementation of reforms, development of market infrastructure, wealth of natural resources and high labor potential. The investment climate is also supported not only by the state guarantee of investments, but also by legislation aimed at protecting the rights and interests of all investors, including foreign ones.

In this regard, it would be correct to recall the Laws "On Private Property", "On Investment activity", "On Foreign Investments", "On Protection and Guarantees of foreign investors", "On Guarantees of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity", "On private enterprises" and others. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 11, 2005 "On stimulating the attraction of foreign direct investment" gave a new impetus to the growth of investment activity.

The investment climate created in Uzbekistan, in addition to ensuring further economic development and a stable standard of living, will allow the country to compete for foreign capital. The participation of leading international financial institutions and institutions in the implementation of major investment projects once again demonstrates the attractiveness of the investment climate in the country.

When analyzing and evaluating the investment climate that serve the economic growth and development of the country, the following main factors should be taken into account: natural resources and environmental conditions, the quality of the workforce; the level of development and transparency of infrastructure facilities; political stability, the possibility of force majeure and its forecasting; completeness, quality and practicality of legislation, in particular the degree of economic liberalization; observance of the rule of law and legislation, in particular the protection of property rights; the quality of the tax system and the level of tax burden; the quality of financial and credit institutions, in particular, the level of ease of obtaining credit; the openness of the economy, as well as the rules of trade with foreign countries; the degree of monopoly in the economy, risks and barriers to market entry and investment [2].

According to the current legislation of Uzbekistan, foreign investors can carry out their investment activities in the country in the following ways: participation in the authorized capital and other forms of ownership of business entities and partnerships, banks, insurance companies and other enterprises established jointly with legal entities and (or) individuals of the Republic of Uzbekistan; creation and development of business entities and partnerships, banks, insurance companies and other enterprises wholly owned by foreign investors; purchase of private property, shares and other securities; acquisition of the right to own and use

the property of trade and service facilities, residential buildings and land plots, as well as natural resources and land plots (including on lease terms); investing in the protection of intellectual property, in particular copyrights, patents, etc.

Foreign investors may carry out investment activities on the territory of the republic in other forms not prohibited by current legislation. In this case, enterprises with foreign investments are those in which at least 30% of the authorized capital or shares (shares) belong to foreign investments.

Tax incentives are used in circumstances, for example, where the share of foreign participants in the authorized capital of an enterprise is at least 50%, the investment process began after the state registration of this enterprise; foreign investments are made in freely convertible currency or using modern technological equipment; income received as a result of tax incentives, reinvestment for the development of the enterprise. Interest on long-term loans to enterprises with foreign investments without government guarantees cannot be taken into account when calculating income tax, losses from the core activities of newly established enterprises with foreign investments can be extended to the payment of taxable income in equal shares in the years following the loss. Neither the investments themselves nor the tax cuts themselves are a separate goal. Both of them should ultimately serve to modernize the economy, produce competitive products and increase the country's export potential.

In general, the investment climate and investment priorities created in the country are designed to improve the quality of the economy, strengthen the country's production potential, create high living conditions and make the country one of the most developed countries in the world. The implementation of any project is not only a benefit, but also a risk associated with the risk of complete or partial loss of various material, financial, labor, information and other resources used in investing [2].

The investor needs to think in detail about preventing unforeseen losses in the form of additional costs that may arise during the investment process. In addition, transactions or, in other words, "investment relations" arising during the implementation of an investment project and various obligations of participants in the investment process (for example, refusal to participate in the project, loss of investor's solvency, etc.) may increase or decrease the likelihood of the risk level of project participants.

Insurance of investment goals or funds allocated for investment projects, or rather insurance of the projects themselves, is an important addition to the investment climate at any organizational level of the economy in which a particular project is being implemented. To date, a reliable mechanism for guaranteed protection of investors' activities has been developed and is being used [2]. However, experts believe that in the near future the strategic objectives of the investment policy will be implemented in the context of completing the privatization processes and creating a competitive environment, with a serious struggle to attract investment between enterprises, industries and regions. This, in turn, in addition to increasing the investment activity of industrial and regional structures, increases their investment risks and requires minimizing or at least insuring these risks. The better this task is completed, the higher the efficiency of investment activities, as well as the safety of investment resources and guarantees of long-term investor activity. Today, the whole world is following this path.

References:

1. Кузнецова С.Н., Кузнецов В.П. Методика оценки интегральной эффективности инвестиционных проектов в рамках промышленных парков: монография / Мининский университет. Нижний Новгород. 2015. 200 с.
2. Тешабаева, О., Суфиев, Р., & Хасанов, Ж. (2022). Мамлакатимиз худудларида инвестицион жозибadorликни ривожлантириш бўйича стратегик дастурлар. Педагогика и психология в современном мире: теоретические и практические исследования, 2(17), 201-206.
3. Teshabaeva, O. N. (2023). Analysis of industrial policy and investment processes in the production and enterprises of innovative products in the economy of Uzbekistan. Modern Scientific Research International Scientific Journal, 1(3), 48-58.
4. Nasridinova, T. O. ., & kizi, M. O. E. . (2024). Analysis of the Impact of Private Sector Development on the Development of Tourism Business in Uzbekistan. Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development, 3(4), 838-842. Retrieved from <https://www.bjisrd.com/index.php/bjisrd/article/view/2187>

5. Nasridinovna, T. O. (2024). Methods of Assessing the Competitiveness of Entrepreneurial Activity in Tourism Enterprises. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 46, 590-594.
6. Nasridinovna, T. O. (2024). Methods of Assessing the Competitiveness of Entrepreneurial Activity in Tourism Enterprises. *Gospodarka i Innowacje.*, 46, 590-594.