



Foreign Investments in the Territories of the Republic Engagement and Their Analysis

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Abstract: this article analyzes the main principles of economic growth and investments at the republican level, as well as the current state investments in the regions of our country and their growth trends.

Key words: investment, economic growth, fixed capital investment, GDP, employment, foreign investment flow, volume of fixed capital investment by region.

Introduction

The implementation of the "open door" policy in attracting foreign investments to the economy is important in the entry of our country into the world community and in further raising its position among other countries in the world market. For this reason, proper establishment of foreign economic relations in the republic, effective use of modern and advanced foreign experience, and systematic increase of their share in investment is one of the most important urgent issues.

In the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the issues of establishing contacts with foreign investors, gaining their trust and constantly expanding the flow of foreign investments to our economy.

As stated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his Address to the Supreme Council, "We will further improve the conditions for increasing local and foreign private investments in the economy. We have managed to increase the volume of investments from 30% of GDP in the last six years. Next year, about 30 billion dollars of investment will be attracted, of which 25 billion dollars will be private investments. In particular, we will launch more than 300 projects with a total value of 8 billion dollars, and another 40 new large projects will be launched" [1].

Materials and Methods

It is necessary to develop measures to stimulate production and investment activity as the priority directions of economic policy in the development of the economy, and to improve them in the future. Because, as mentioned above, it is necessary to bring foreign technologies and establish complex modern joint ventures, develop competitive products during technical and technological updating of enterprises, and ensure that they have their own buyers in the foreign market. Here, the following can be indicated as the main principles of economic growth and investments at the republican level:

- share of regions in gross domestic product and its change;
- Absolute volume of GDP and investments and its growth rate;
- the relative amount of GDP per capita and its growth rate;
- the relative amount of GDP per unit of expenditure of economic resources and its growth rate;
- increasing the attractiveness of investments, etc.

In 2021, the amount of capital investment in the economy of the republic increased significantly, including 57.2 % capital investment was invested in the following regions: Tashkent city - 16.2 % , Jizzakh region - 11.2 % , Andijan region - 10.3 % , Tashkent region - 10.1 % , Samarkand region - 9.4 % .

Therefore, the investment capacity of the products of these regions is relatively low, and the efficiency of production is somewhat higher than that of other regional entities. The share of the remaining 7 regions in GDP is slightly less than their share in total investments. Therefore, the capital capacity of the product is high, and the efficiency of production determined by investments was a much lower indicator compared to other regions.

Results and Discussions

The highest growth rate of investments in fixed capital by region in 2021, was in Jizzakh region - 183.1% (investment in fixed capital is 8.9 trillion soums), in Syrdarya - 181.1% (6.5 trillion soums), in Khorezm - 167.1% (5.6 trillion soums), in Surkhandarya - 141.2% (12.3 trillion soums), in Navoi - 132.1% (17.8 trillion soums), in the city of Tashkent – 128.1% (41.5 trillion soums),

In Andijan - 138.2% (8.2 trillion soums) and in Ferghana - 136.1% (9.2 trillion soums).

Some of the regional entities with a high share of investments corresponding to one % of GDP of cities and regions have a high investment capacity of products (in particular, the city of Tashkent - 0.61%, Kashkadarya - 0.81%, Samarkand - 0.81%) and low production efficiency. in others (Bukhara - 1.81%, Republic of Karakalpakstan - 1.19%, Jizzakh - 1.08%, Syrdaryo - 1.04%) this high indicator is due to the high level of industrialization of the economy of these regions, the priority of the industrial sector in its specialization is the result.

The analysis confirms that this indicator of the territorial subjects of the republic is more than 3.2 times higher than the lowest level.

Table 1. GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to fixed capital investments and employed share in % age (2021 vs. 2020)

Regions	Share in GDP	Growth rate of investments in fixed capital	Employed shares	It corresponds to one % share of GDP	
				Investments	Employed shares
Republic of Uzbekistan	33,3	105,2	11,1	0,93	2,16
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1,1	102,1	9,4	1,2	1,51
Andijan	1,7	115,3	6,5	0,9	1,52
Bukhara	2,6	136,4	8,4	1,8	0,94
Jizzakh	1,8	104,0	3,5	1,1	0,92
Kashkadarya	2,2	72,7	3,3	0,6	1,53
Navoi	2,2	93,4	6,5	0,9	1,61
Namangan	1,8	102,9	6,9	0,86	1,67
Samarkand	2,4	112,0	10,7	0,8	1,65
Surkhandarya	1,5	103,2	4,7	0,8	1,33
Sirdarya	1,2	116,4	7,9	1,05	0,53
Tashkent region	3,8	119,1	5,5	0,8	1,41
Ferghana	1,8	108,2	5,8	1,1	1,48
Khorezm	1,2	144,2	6,5	0,96	1,45
Tashkent city	7,8	104,0	15,5	0,6	1,55

Source: Compiled based on the data of the State Statistics Committee [2].

It is to some extent the share of individual regions in GDP. The results of comparing their average level in 2017-2021 with such an indicator of the area of employment show that they have different, often contradictory principles, as above.

Tashkent city is the only city whose share of investments in fixed capital and employment (respectively 15.5%; 10.7%; 9.4%) almost completely corresponds to its weight in GDP.

Socio-economic development programs of the city of Tashkent require that the ratio of "cost" (capital and labor) and "result" (GDP) be balanced as much as possible, mitigating their sharp differences in terms of the noted indicators. The lowest share of employment in the region's GDP share of 1.0% was in Syrdarya (0.52%), Jizzakh (0.91%) and Bukhara regions (0.93%). In all other regional entities, this indicator is higher than 1.0 % , which means that production of labor capacity is a priority in them.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is possible to make a comparative assessment of the effectiveness of capital investments and economic growth in the republic on the basis of the investment growth indicator corresponding to 1.0% of GDP growth. This indicator is allocated to regions with a relatively low investment capacity of products ranging from 1.13 to 1.96 % , relatively high efficiency of production and economic growth in terms of return on investment and capital investments.

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