

**O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSIYA JOZIBADORLIGINI OSHIRISHNING JAHON
TAJRIBASI**

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Annotatsiya:Maqolada yurtimizda investitsiya kiritish va uni ommalashtirishda jahon tajribasi misolida xorijiy davlatlarning tajribasi tahlil qilindi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Investitsiya, xusiyashtirish, auksion.

Annatation: In the article, the experience of foreign countries was analyzed as an example of the world experience in investing in our country and popularizing it.

Key words: Investment, privatization, auction.

It is important to create the necessary conditions for attracting foreign investments to the economy of the republic, which can be invested in the economy of that country only when there are (positive) economic, political, social and legal conditions in the country. 8% per annum, maintaining a sufficiently strong macroeconomic stability due to the low level of public debt and significant gold-currency reserves. In the scientific literature, the term investment environment has many definitions. In particular, according to Glagoleva and Belogura, "the investment environment of a country or region is a generalization of the description of the political, social, economic and legal conditions of the state, which determine a certain level of attractiveness of financial investments." Summarizing scientific views on the investment environment, it can be seen that this concept is expressed as a set of various factors that determine the implementation and development of certain investment processes. Investment legal relations that arise in the world at both the international and national legal levels are becoming meaningful day by day. It was found that the national investment law is developing on the basis of the main rules of the international investment law, because investments are initially a legal category and tool that connects not only national investors with the state, but also foreign investors with promising objects. economic activity in another country. Over the past years, the processes of privatization and expropriation of existing assets still belonging to the public sector have been accelerated. Thus, 540 enterprises were privatized in 2017 alone. In February 2018, the government adopted a law on reducing state participation in commercial enterprises. In October 2018, Uzbekneftgaz started selling 156 non-core assets at an open auction. Privatization mainly affects the metallurgical and mining industry, the oil and gas sector, chemistry and other industries. Investments directed to the regional economy should be profitable under the conditions limited by the goals of each specific project, the period of its implementation and the resources involved in it. It is advisable to invest in projects whose efficiency has been proven in advance, the payback period is short, and the terms of implementation do not have additional risks. Therefore, investments should be directed primarily to the creation of new productions that are not capital-intensive or of strategic importance, or to the reconstruction and modernization of the traditional industrial base. It is necessary to abandon the financing and support of enterprises that are suffering from hopeless losses, and at the same time, it is necessary to abandon the organization of new productions whose products will be competitive compared to imported goods or resources.

Investment flows in the regional economy have certain structural limitations. Each component ratio should define certain limited levels of development or current state. Limit values should be set in a balanced way depending on the tactical conditions of the implementation of a certain stage of the program and the possibility of state intervention in solving these problems, because such proportions can be deliberately changed.

Free economic zones created in Russia include Nakhodka, Kaliningrad region, St. Petersburg city and others. The first free economic zones in Kazakhstan appeared in 1991. These are: Zhairen-Atasu in Jezkazgon region, Lisakov in Kostanay region and "Otakent" in Almaty city. Developed

countries implement international capital movement mainly by promoting capital export-import at the national and international levels. The state policy on the movement of capital in the form of loans, portfolio investments, etc. is carried out in order to remove all restrictions on its movement. For example, in Japan, industrial companies have the right to reduce the profit tax by 7% of investments in advanced technology. In Canada, such a discount ranges from 7 to 20 percent of investments in advanced technology. Benefits in the form of a tax credit are also widely used for the expenses of scientific research and experimental development (ITTKI) of entrepreneurship. In a number of countries, the tax credit applies in the form of deducting from the company's profit tax a certain share of the growth of the ITTKI expenses of these companies compared to the average annual standards for the previous year or the base period (in the USA - 20 percent, in France - 50 percent, in Japan - 20 percent, in Canada 100 percent and above).

In Western countries, tax incentives are introduced primarily to stimulate investments and scientific and technical activities, as well as to support the development of certain sectors and regions. With their help, conditions are created for expansion and modernization of production, re-equipment with equipment. Tax incentives aimed at stimulating investment, scientific and technical activities, entrepreneurship within the framework of the whole country, at the regional level and in certain fields of activity are the most stable incentives. Stimulation of investment activity through tax incentives is used in France, Italy, Finland and Greece. However, the European Community (EC) considers the use of this incentive to have a negative impact on the reduction of the competitive environment among enterprises. An important aspect of accelerating the investment process in the economy is related to the development of the banking and financial system. Many financial institutions, especially banks, actively participate in the accumulation of internal and external financial resources and investment in real sectors. In Prince Edward Island, Canada, local commercial banks have carried out most of the work of supporting the investment activities of small and medium-sized enterprises. 65% of the financing of small and medium-sized enterprises in Prince Edward Island was contributed by local commercial banks, 9.9% by "Corona" Corporation, and 1.3% by various funds financing real estate. At this point, it should be said that in foreign countries, unlike Uzbekistan, a wide range of financial institutions have the right to give loans, and this increases the competition in the lending process.

Subsidizing investments is clearly seen in the case of Spain. It is worth mentioning that the practical application of the mechanism of allocating subsidies to investments in the economy is carried out on the basis of a separate law, and the granting of projects, their selection and control is carried out through the regional offices of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. In this case, the priority in the selection of projects is the establishment of places of innovation, the processing of local raw materials, the growth of the volume of production for new enterprises, and the rate of growth of labor productivity for existing firms, and the innovation level of technological change, as well as the regional administration. given to support factors by According to the basic requirement for grant allocation, at least 30% of the project cost must be financed by the applicant company. In France, investments are subsidized on the basis of the "State-Region" plan package. Here, investment subsidies are provided to newly formed industrial enterprises, and in some cases to service firms, and for each job created, funds in the amount of 50-70 thousand were paid, depending on where they were established. In addition, the amount of subsidy allocated to companies is limited in relation to the gross investment, and this relative indicator is set from 17% to 34%. For example, the funds allocated by the regional investment policy institutions and financial organizations of the European Union and the directions developed are accepted as a basis by the authorities of the EU member countries, assimilated and put into practice. The main instrument of EU regional investment policy is the five-year programs developed by the European Commission. It is this commission that determines the priority of certain programs and the amount of funding. In the following years, 32 different programs were funded. They ensured the elimination of existing territorial problems and sustainable socio-economic and ecological

development of the regions. These programs, in particular, "Rechard" - are aimed at solving problems related to the decrease in the rate of development of the region and network, "Regis" - diversification of the network structure of the economy of backward regions located far from the center of the European Union, "Regen" - peripheral regions improvement of gas and electricity supply, "Stride" - expansion of opportunities in the field of creation of research technologies, support of research organizations and industrial enterprises, "Leader" - social and economic development of the population in rural areas far from industrialized areas support, assistance in the development of rural areas, diversification of agriculture, "Star" - providing relatively backward regions with modern technical means and development of telecommunication services, "Valoren" - regional development issues based on effective use of domestic energy sources includes. At this point, it should be noted that in the above programs, the issue of supporting regions is not taken as a primary factor, but it is given priority in solving a problem in a specific direction.

Based on the analysis of the foreign experience of investment promotion, it is appropriate to implement the following system of measures to effectively use the available opportunities in our country: - on the international arena, the investment environment in our country, the investment opportunities of the leading sectors, companies and organizations of the national economy strengthen activities such as information dissemination, analysis, evaluation; - development of market information service in our country, activation of marketing service activity and foreign economic legislation; - activation of joint investments in the field of infrastructure (roads, transport, communications); - to develop a strategy of cooperation with foreign countries, especially to establish mutually beneficial cooperation relations aimed at entering the sea routes and thereby carrying out export-import cargo transportation, etc.

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