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Z.Q. Jumaeva

Senior lecturer, Department of Management, Bukhara Engineering Technology Institute.,
dido.1983@inbox.ru

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REGIONAL FEATURES OF INVESTMENT POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN

Jumaeva Zulfiya Qayumovna,
Senior lecturer, Department of Management,
Bukhara Engineering Technology Institute,
Email: dido.1983@inbox.ru

Annotatsiya. Maqolada O'zbekistondagi investitsiya siyosatining mintaqaviy xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Tahlillar asosida Buxoro viloyati iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarida investitsiya muhitini shakllantirishni ustuvor yo'nalishlari, viloyat hududlarini rivojlantirishda investitsion dasturlarini ishlab chiqish yuzasidan takliflar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Investitsiya, strategiya, investitsiya siyosati, kapital, Yalpi hududiy mahsulot, iqtisodiy o'shish, investitsion muhit, dastur, ustuvor yo'nalish.

Annotatsiya. В статье рассматриваются региональные особенности инвестиционной политики Узбекистана. На основе проведенного анализа определены приоритетные направления формирования инвестиционной среды, разработаны предложения по разработке инвестиционных программ развития регионов Бухарской области.

Ключевые слова. Инвестиции, стратегия, инвестиционная политика, капитал, валовой региональный продукт, экономический рост, инвестиционный климат, программа, приоритетное направление.

Abstract. The article considers the regional features of the investment policy of Uzbekistan. Based on the analysis, the priority areas for the formation of the investment environment are identified, proposals for the development of investment programs for the development of the regions of the Bukhara region are developed.

Key words. Investment, strategy, investment policy, capital, gross regional product, economic growth, investment climate, program, priority direction

Introduction: Investments are made in any socio-economic formats. Because they are used to strengthening the economic basis of the state, the industry, the enterprises and the population. The laws "On Investment Activity [1]", "On Foreign Investments", "On Investment and Payments", "On Investments and Investment

Activity" in Uzbekistan are of great importance in regulating investment activity. Also, the Strategy for Action on Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 [2] and implementation of this strategy implemented in 2017 in the "Year of People's Friendship and Human Interest" (stage I), 2018 "Active entrepreneurship, innovation ideas and technologies (stage II) and the "Year of Active Investment and Social Development" (stage III) in the 2019 State Program. Particularly, the 2019 State Program "Year of Active Investments and Social Development" (stage III) consists of 253 items, in which it is planned to develop a third "Program for Economic Development and Active Investment": develop investment policy, the creation of a point, which will be implemented in our country in 2019. In particular, in 2019 it is envisaged to utilize about 138 trillion soums or 16% more investments in 2018. The volume of direct foreign investments in this area will increase by almost 1.5 times compared to the current year and will reach 4.2 billion dollars. As a result 142 modern enterprises will be commissioned [3].

At present, one of the most important tasks in economic development is to create favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment in the economy of the country, the introduction of practical mechanisms for their legal protection and further improvement of the investment climate. In this regard, the investment policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a leader among the CIS countries in providing more favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment, creating a mechanism for reliable legal protection of foreign investments, and, consequently, improving the investment climate in the country [5-9].

Research methodology: In this article induction, deduction, analogy, comparative, economic analysis, observation, comparison research methods are used.

Analysis and results: Today, in the example of the Bukhara region, the implementation of the investment policy in our country will allow to increase capital of the region in the amount of UZS 7846.1 billion and growth rate made up 50.4% in the corresponding period of the previous year. The ratio of investment into fixed capital to GRP reached 7.3% and increased by 7.3% compared to 2017 (Table 1).

Table 1

The distribution of investment in fixed capital by sources of financing is given below [10]

Indicators	billion soums	growth rate, %	In 2018, the percentage will be as high as 2017
Investments into fixed capital	7846,1	50,4	100,0
<i>including:</i>			
Centralized Investments:	963,6	71,8	12,3
budgetary funds	235,7	164,9	3,0
Children's Sports Development Fund	36,4	132,8	0,5
government-funded funds	346,9	115,4	4,4
Development and Advancement Fund	-	-	-
foreign loans under government guarantees	344,6	56,6	4,4
Not centralized investments	6882,5	48,5	87,7
own funds of enterprises	1211,5	58,0	15,5
population funds	1092,9	134,5	13,9
direct and other foreign investment and loans	3845,4	35,5	49,0
commercial bank loans and more borrowed funds	732,7	120,5	9,3

Diagram 1

Shares of centralized and decentralized investment in fixed capital investments [10]

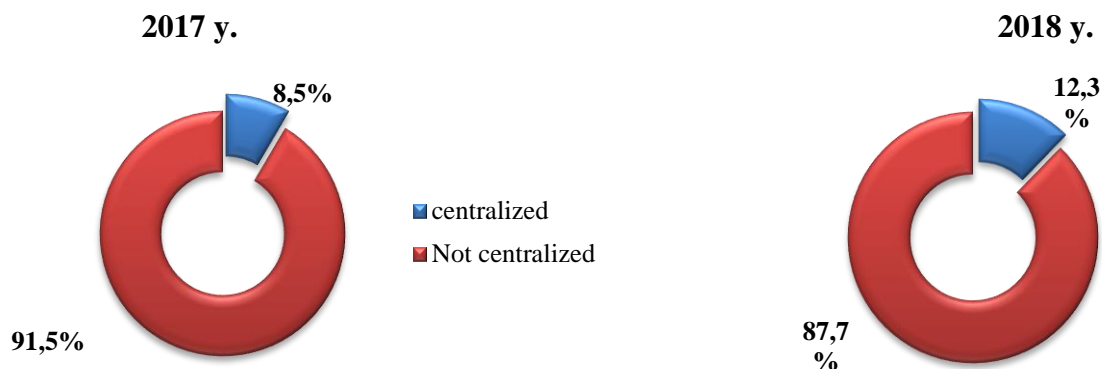


Diagram 1 shows that from the source of centralized financing, the inflow of goods is 71.8% or 963.6 bn. (12.3% of the total volume of investments), which is equivalent to 6882.5 billion soums due to the centralized sources of funding. soums or 48.5 percent (87.7 percent of total investments).

Table 2

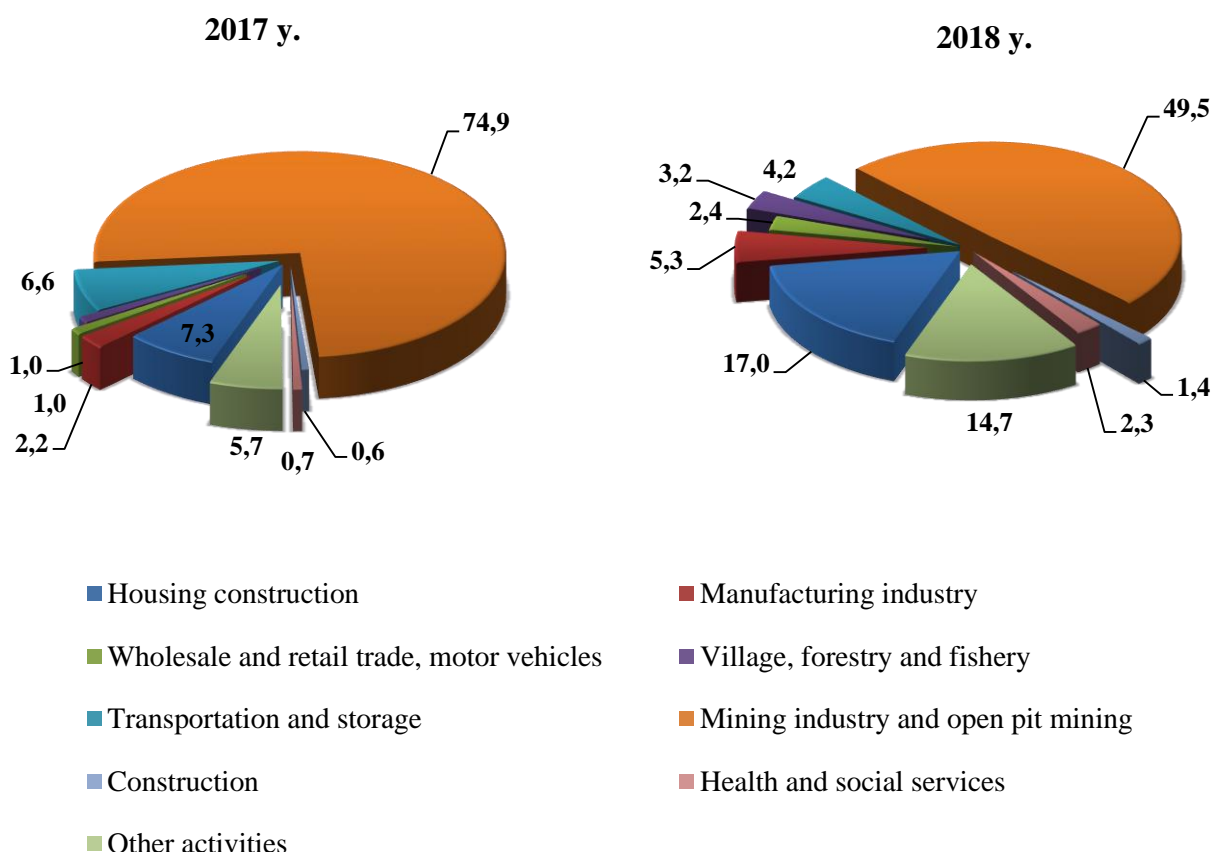
Technological structure of investments in 2018 is included into fixed capital, in Bukhara region (billion soums) [10]

Indicators	total	state	non-state
Total	7846,1	1088,4	6757,7
<i>including: in percent of total volume</i>			
construction and assembly works	69,6	83,7	67,3
machinery, equipment, vehicles and household equipment	14,8	12,4	15,1
other expenses	15,6	3,9	17,6

The share of construction and assembly works in technological structure of investment in fixed assets decreased by 6.4 percent compared to 2017, and the share of machinery, equipment, vehicles, production and equipment rose by 7.7 percent and other expenses fell by 1.3 percent.

Diagram 2

**Investments into fixed capital and loans are based on economic activities
(in % of total volume) [10]**

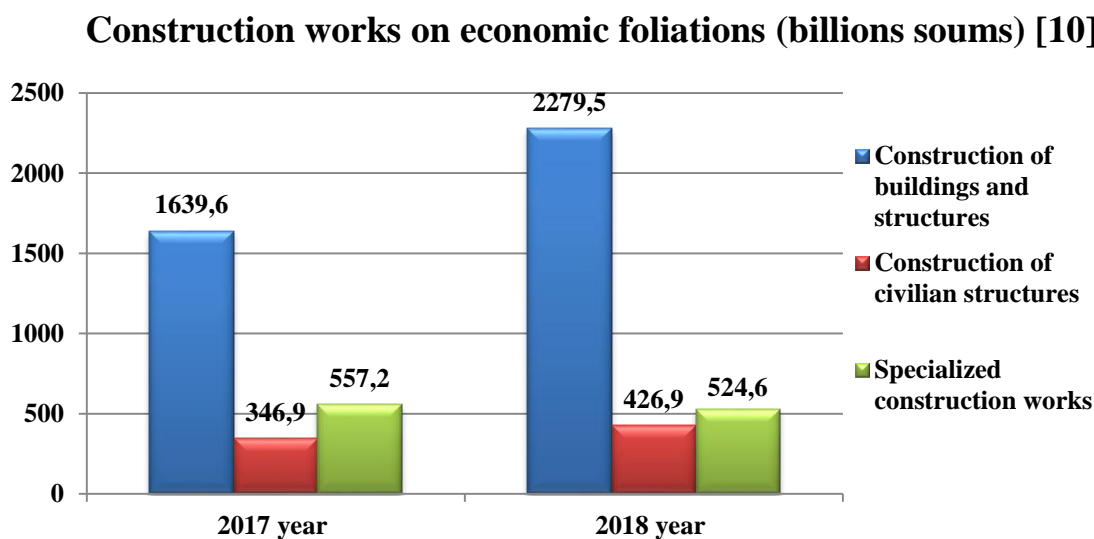


Construction of social facilities. 1337,0 billion soums or 17,0 percent of investments in non-production sphere were utilized in housing construction. In 2018 the total area will be 1209.5 thousand sq. m. 7199 houses (growth rate - 148.6% to the previous year), including 938.8 thousand square meters in rural areas. (140.6 percent growth against the previous year). For construction and reconstruction of general education schools investments in the amount of 34.4 billion soums were allocated, which is investments in the non-production sphere were mastered 3.7 per cent of investments and 60.2 per cent of investments in the education sector. In construction of health facilities worth 98.8 billion soums investments were utilized in the amount of

UZS 1 billion, which accounted for 10.5 percent of all investments in the non-production sector. In communal construction sector, 1222.2 km. length of drinking water, 6.8 km. long gas pipelines were commissioned, which is 15.4 square meters compared to 2017. and 59.1% respectively. At the total volume of 1220,4 km of general-purpose drinking water supply networks. or 99.8%, and 6.8 km or 100.0% of gas pipelines are in rural areas. For the construction of drinking water networks, 230.5 billion soums were allocated. UZS 0.4 bn. at the expense of population's funds. (0.2 percent), and 0.1 billion cubic meters for the construction of gas networks. Investments were utilized, which made up 100.0% of the population.

Construction activities. In 2018, 3231.0 billion soums will be invested. Soums construction contract works have been completed, compared to January-December 2017 growth rate made up 107.3%. Of the total volume of construction works, 62.2% of the total volume of construction, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment, 37.8% - capital, current repairs and other contract works.

Diagram 3



As shown in Diagram 3, 70.6 percent of total construction works accounted for construction works on building of buildings and structures for construction of 13.2 percent, civil construction works and 16.2 percent for specialized construction.

Non-government organizations rendered UZS 3058.5 bn. construction works were carried out for the total sum of construction works 94.7 percent (an increase of 3.5 percent compared to 2017).

Conclusions and Suggestions: Because, currently, Uzbekistan is undergoing structural reforms in all sectors of the economy. The implementation of such reforms directly depends on the investment process in the country, the State's investment policy, its priorities and the investment activity of enterprises in the country. A number of laws and regulations governing investment activities have also been issued and are being implemented. From the information presented above, it can be said that the investment policy in Uzbekistan is quite correct. The investment policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is fundamentally different in Bukhara region and more investments are made in the leading sectors of the economy.

The following tasks will be addressed through an effective investment policy:

- creation of the most favorable investment climate for foreign investors directly investing in the development of high-tech industries;
- stimulation of attraction of foreign investments for realization of projects on modernization, technical and technological renewal of production;
- eliminating various bureaucratic barriers and barriers to working with foreign investors;
- prevent unlawful interference by state and regulatory authorities in the activities of enterprises with foreign investment.

In addition, the following measures should be implemented to further improve the mechanism of investment attraction within the framework of effective investment policy:

- introduction of modern forms and methods of stimulation and support of foreign direct investments;
- establishing a common policy and list of privileges for foreign investors;
- providing all-round support to investors and effective organization of their investment activities, enhancing transparency and transparency in the industry.

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