



Ways To Increase The Efficiency Of Using Foreign Investment In The Economy

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ABSTRACT

This article develops scientific and practical recommendations and suggestions for assessing the investment efficiency of enterprises in the textile industry, conducting a systematic analysis of production processes, determining the level of impact of key factors, the risk of increasing investment efficiency and increasing investment efficiency.

KEYWORDS

Property relations, economic potential, investment, investment attractiveness, investment efficiency, mathematical modeling.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the formation and development of market economy relations in Uzbekistan, regardless of the form of ownership, in the process of economic reforms, a new relationship between the state and society is formed, which ultimately paves

the way for further development of the population and economic potential. . Especially in the current situation, the demand for quality of products and services and the crucial role of competition in this process is very important, and in recent years in Uzbekistan this process

has received a lot of attention. Given the fact that the future development of Uzbekistan and the world economy depends mainly on investment, almost every specialist and business entity today understands that the wider attraction of investments in the economy, especially foreign investment, has become an important basis for effective implementation of economic reforms. It will be necessary to understand the connection.

MAIN PART

Under the influence of the current crisis in the current pandemic situation, it is clear that in our country, as in any other country, it is necessary to equip existing enterprises with new equipment and technologies and create new ones by attracting foreign investment.

It is obvious that the specific demand-supply relationship is also important in attracting investment, and it can be understood that the demand for investment today is very high. Demands vary, and usually two types of demand for the same product or service are distinguished: individual demand and market demand. There are also certain problems in the distribution of foreign investment in the regions of the country. In particular, three-quarters of enterprises with foreign investment currently operating in the country and specializing in production are located in Tashkent and regional centers. In many districts, especially in areas with high unemployment, such enterprises are not built at all or are very few in number. To overcome these problems, it is useful to cite the following key tools for attracting investment:

- Development of a program for the establishment of foreign economic relations, including investment;
- Presentation of specific projects and their submission to special information and consulting groups and agencies for evaluation;
- Conclusion of initial agreements on cooperation, memorandums and creation of a special database;
- Granting special privileges and preferences to investors and individual projects, etc.

In addition to the achievements in the use of investment in the country, there are problems with investment, including underdeveloped infrastructure, lack of advertising of Uzbekistan's investment attractiveness in the world media, high differentiation of interregional distribution of investments (for example, in comparison with Tashkent). Overcoming these problems is important for the further development of Uzbekistan.

In this regard, of course, a number of positive steps are being taken, including the ongoing reforms in our country to improve the living standards of the rural population, change the appearance of our villages, build comfortable houses with modern amenities and communication systems. , special attention is paid to the development of the social sphere and production infrastructure. The following measures should be taken to address a number of issues related to the above investments facing Uzbekistan.

The main indicators of investment activity at the level of the national economy are:

- Increased willingness of economic entities to participate in investment processes;

- Growth of investment (foreign and national) in the economy;
- Creation and continuous improvement of a favorable investment climate by the state;
- Organization and active participation in various events aimed at organizing and strengthening investment activities (international and national fairs, business meetings, multilateral projects, advertising, etc.);
- Qualitative improvement of the investment structure in the economy, etc.

To develop investment activity in the national economy: strengthening the organizational and technological potential of the national economy; focus on non-state investment; measures such as paving the way for farms to operate independently are required.

It is important to establish specific principles for ensuring and increasing investment activity. Given the investment activity and attractiveness of the economy, these principles should include the following areas:

- Identification of priorities for attracting investment based on real conditions;
- Providing the investment process with a system of scientifically and practically based assessment;
- Implementation of preferential credit, tax and depreciation policies;
- Improvement of leasing relations and creation of favorable conditions for its use;
- Development of projects at the regional level, taking into account the real features of the national economy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In addition, given the specialization of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the agrarian economy, it is necessary to consider the development of the agricultural economy in the macroeconomic regulation of investment processes in the context of modernization of the economy in the country. Therefore, one of the important problems to be solved by the state in the effective organization of farms is the employment of surplus labor resources, the creation of new jobs.

Also, another area of state regulation of farms is to ensure equal economic conditions for healthy competition of farms. A comparison of the sectoral structure of the economies of the Republic of Uzbekistan and developed countries shows that the structure of the Uzbek economy is not optimal. The share of the agricultural sector in our economy is almost 10 times higher than in developed countries, the share of industry is about 1.5 times lower, and the share of services is 2 times lower.

In order to eliminate this imbalance in the structure of the economy, one of the important tasks in the process of economic reforms is to consistently implement structural changes in the economy, ie the correct distribution and rational use of foreign investment to modernize and diversify the economy. Cases and methods of determining the level of risk and effectiveness, as well as the effectiveness of investment projects in the pre-operational process were studied. Of course, in the period between the start of the Project and the start of production, it is clear that most experts are wondering what to do in the event that production is expected to begin. For the same reason, the use of these

suggestions and recommendations is not without its benefits. It is now well known that one of the most important issues is the implementation of further tightening of the austerity regime through the introduction of modern resource-saving and energy-saving technologies. To do this, it is expedient to conduct a comprehensive regression, classification, discriminatory analysis of the activities of each enterprise using modern computer programs. These analytical models and the corresponding computer programs allow to study in a sequence of many indicators on investment, in detail, in different options and combinations, and to quickly perceive the dynamic laws. Where possible, it is worthwhile to focus on the results of the application of a set of models that can be used in the investment efficiency assessment processes and macroeconomic forecasting of textile enterprises.

In order to increase the investment efficiency used in textile enterprises and calculate the optimal options using modern computer technology, factors such as depreciation of fixed assets, costs were selected as factors influencing investment efficiency - with the volume of output. Based on the results of the calculations, it is possible to determine which products should be more invested in to increase investment efficiency in enterprises.

Accordingly, when we used the normative indicators of enterprises to determine the level of internal profitability of investment efficiency, these indicators of both enterprises amounted to 15-18%. In many publications published abroad, the results of the analysis of capital investments have shown that projects with an internal rate of return of not less than 15-20% can not compete. This, in turn, leads to

the need to determine the optimal options for production processes in the enterprise. Therefore, using normative indicators, it is necessary to determine the optimal options for the types of products and resources consumed through the program "EXEL". Let us consider the application of the mathematical modeling processes developed above on the basis of the results given in the annual production reports of textile enterprises. It should be noted that in some cases the data in the dynamic series is characterized by vibration. In this case it is necessary to grind the dynamic rows. As a result of grinding, the vibration is reduced and the general trend is more pronounced. One of the most widely used methods for this purpose is the method of sliding the intermediate levels of extrapolation in prediction. The sliding average method is based on the growth state of random deviations when determining the mean value. The dynamics of the series of averages of the average actual values are replaced by averages showing the average point period of the slip as they flatten. The implementation of modeling processes in the given example was carried out on the basis of data provided in the reports of the Textile Enterprise for 2015-2019. To do this, first of all, the production cycles of both enterprises were divided into three cases. The first is a good situation in the production process, the second is a medium situation, and finally, the third is a crisis situation. Here the distribution of probabilities was obtained in a discrete way. Also, the following definitions were introduced for the introduction of the modeling process in enterprises: - efficiency of production of a type of product, - levels of risk of increasing the efficiency of investment in production of a type of product, - standard deviation or risk of investment efficiency of production of a type of product, - links between the expected future

efficiency of investment in two types of production at the same time Proximity (covariance), - Density of correlation coefficient of production of two types of products (correlation coefficient), - The share of investment in each type of production in the total fund, - The efficiency of total investment, - The total investment in production in each case of the enterprise economy efficiency, - risk

of total investment efficiency, - standard deviation of general investment efficiency or level of risk. Applying the models developed on the basis of these determinations to both enterprises, the following results were obtained when performing the calculations.

Table 1

Product efficiency of the textile enterprise at the level of probability (unit of measurement in million soums)

№	Product type	Probability distribution		
		P ₁ =0,5	P ₂ =0,3	P ₃ =0,2
1.	Kalava	52	28	18
2.	Raw tissue	30	23	-9
3.	Finished fabric	45	25	17
4.	Nonwoven	35	24	20
5.	Export kalava	24	20	-13

Let us consider its application to the textile enterprise. All calculations are made in the following form:

$$\text{Kalava} - q_1 = 52 \cdot 0,5 + 28 \cdot 0,3 + 21 \cdot 0,2 = 26 + 8,4 + 4,2 = 38,6$$

$$\text{Raw tissue} - q_2 = 30 \cdot 0,5 + 23 \cdot 0,3 - 9 \cdot 0,2 = 15 + 6,9 - 1,8 = 20,1$$

$$\text{Finished product} - q_3 = 45 \cdot 0,5 + 25 \cdot 0,3 + 17 \cdot 0,2 = 22,5 + 7,5 + 3,4 = 33,4$$

$$\text{Nonwoven} - q_4 = 35 \cdot 0,5 + 24 \cdot 0,3 + 20 \cdot 0,2 = 17,5 + 7,2 + 4 = 28,7$$

$$\text{Export kalava} - q_5 = 24 \cdot 0,5 + 20 \cdot 0,3 - 13 \cdot 0,2 = 12 + 6 - 2,6 = 15,4$$

The results of the practice show that the level of investment efficiency for the production of yarn, finished products and non-woven products is higher than the level of efficiency of the remaining raw materials and export yarn products. This is to what extent there is a risk to increase the return on investment in the production of these products in the amount given above in the future.

$$\sigma_1^2 = (52 - 38,6)^2 \cdot 0,5 + (28 - 38,6)^2 \cdot 0,3 + (21 - 38,6)^2 \cdot 0,2 = 89,78 + 133,708 + 61,952 = 185,44$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = (30 - 20,1)^2 \cdot 0,5 + (23 - 20,1)^2 \cdot 0,3 + (-9 - 20,1)^2 \cdot 0,2 = 49,01 + 2,523 + 169,362 = 220,89$$

$$\sigma_3^2 = (45 - 33,4)^2 \cdot 0,5 + (25 - 33,4)^2 \cdot 0,3 + (17 - 33,4)^2 \cdot 0,2 = 67,28 + 21,168 + 53,792 = 142,24$$

$$\sigma_4^2 = (35 - 28,7)^2 \cdot 0,5 + (24 - 28,7)^2 \cdot 0,3 + (16 - 28,7)^2 \cdot 0,2 = 19,845 + 6,627 + 32,258 = 58,73$$

$$\sigma_5^2 = (24 - 15,4)^2 \cdot 0,5 + (20 - 15,4)^2 \cdot 0,3 + (-13 - 15,4)^2 \cdot 0,2 = 36,98 + 6,348 + 161,312 = 204,64$$

As a result of these calculations, it was found that the level of risk in increasing the efficiency of investment in the production of raw materials and export yarn products is greater than the level of risk encountered in improving the efficiency of other products. The main products of the company are yarn and finished fabrics. The values determined indicate that investment can be made in the production of these products.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the research show that in assessing the effectiveness of investment in the textile industry, it is necessary to conduct a systematic analysis of production processes, determine the level of impact of key factors, identify the risks of increasing investment efficiency and the risks of increasing investment efficiency. possible. This path is the most important and optimal.

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