

FOOD - FOOD IN ENTERPRISES OF RESOURCES IMPROVING INVESTMENT ATTRACTION IN EFFECTIVE USE

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Abstract: *Today, the economy and economic potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan need modern technologies. Implementation of structural changes and modernization of the economy, re-equipment of enterprises with modern equipment, and production of competitive products have been launched. The article examines the issues of attracting foreign investments to business enterprises and identifies ways of effective use.*

Key words: *Investment, investment attractiveness, entrepreneurship, competition, investment resources, efficiency, investment environment*

Attracting foreign investments to the republic's economy enables technologies, helps to form human capital, contributes to international trade integration, helps to create a competitive business environment and ensures enterprise development and continuity of activity. All these ultimately contribute to higher economic growth, which is the most powerful tool for poverty reduction. Moreover, in addition to economic benefits, investments can also help improve environmental and social conditions in the host country.

Include the lack of positive engagement with local communities, the harmful environmental impacts of investments, particularly in extractive and heavy industrial entities, social disruption, rapid commercialization, and the impact on competition in national markets. . It is worth noting that some host countries perceive increasing dependence on internationally operating enterprises as a loss of political sovereignty. This, in turn, makes not only small business entities operating in the country, but also large enterprises unable to use the opportunities of technologies or know-how introduced through foreign investments, and does not allow to achieve the expected efficiency.

In addition to the macroeconomic stimulation of investments, increasing the efficiency of receiving resources, the relationship between the flow of foreign trade directly affects the structural factors of economic growth through directions such as the business sector of the receiving country. Many empirical studies show that foreign investment contributes to both productivity and income growth in host countries. Also, the same amount of investment in the economy of developed and developing countries will have different efficiency.

The territorial aspect of investments always varies depending on whether it belongs to a particular country, region or territory. Therefore, assessing the investment attractiveness of the area is the most important aspect of accepting any investment

project. This will help determine the future consequences for the investor and the economy of the region as a whole. The more complex the situation, the more investors should rely on the results of an expert assessment of the investment environment in more countries and regions. This, in turn, is one of the most difficult choices in terms of the investment decision process. In this sense, the investment decision process is based on a multivariate and multicriteria assessment of factors and trends that are usually multidirectional.

Comparison of investment potential between regions should be based on the scope of experts, which includes the characteristics of legal conditions for foreign and national investors, the possibility of exporting capital, the state of the national currency, the political situation in the country and the level of inflation. The range of indicators is generally not accurate enough to reflect the full range of conditions that investors should consider, but provides some information on which to base investment decisions. Iadi

Some elements of the reform process carried out in the sector in our republic have hindered the creation of a suitable environment for growth, while at the same time the institutional and infrastructural framework that can create an environment that can effectively integrate domestic and foreign investments. reforms were often left unchecked. Developed country-style market development requires supportive institutional structures, tax and legal frameworks, and a supportive culture and ethics to ensure that small business entities operate at an acceptable level of risk. This should be the historical and natural result of all that is mentioned in the population.

Although the cultural heritage of our country looked at investments with respect to the first partner countries that wanted to cooperate, it created an environment that looked at them with suspicion when some negative situations arose. At present, it can be seen that most of the partner countries' participation in investment is based on development and exploitation of natural resources (oil, gas production and processing).

Currently, the economy of the Republic needs modern technologies. The success of the development is taking place against the background of the country's integration into the world economy, which is mainly determined by competitive industrial production, and the country's complex political differences with the leading developed economies. It is an impossible task to create our own modern technological base without involving advanced technologies.

It is now known to everyone that foreign investments are a strategic factor in the modernization of the regional economy. Despite the importance of the modern raw material sector, only the modernization of the real sector of the economy will make it competitive. In this regard, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is trying to overcome the painful factors of economic transition, including the process of attracting foreign investments. Among these efforts, small free economic zones (SEZs) and special economic zones (SEZs) are being established in all regions of the republic.

In general, in the country's economy, and in particular, in the SEZ, small business can be considered the basis of the economy. The attitude towards small business, its support, can be characterized as the development of the country's economy, while increasing the employment, provision and income of the population. It should also be recognized that, in general, the creation of the SEZ has not yet sufficiently contributed to the adoption of advanced technologies.

Nevertheless, the international practice, more precisely, the practice of developed countries, shows that the economic development strategy of creating free economic zones on the territory of the country is highly justified and interprets the results. In particular:

- firstly, the SEZ program has a positive effect on the attraction of foreign investments, and as a result, the growth rate of foreign investments per capita increases;
- secondly, the program creates a concentrated economy rich in SEZ and increases technical progress;
- thirdly, employment of the population will be ensured, income and well-being will increase.

Finally, an area with multiple SEZs and a small economic zone (KIZ) is more attractive to foreign investment growth and factor price changes in the agglomeration economy than an area with a single SEZ and a SEZ. .

The creation of free economic zones is very uncertain for the economy, however, international practice shows that the creation of a free economic zone has a very positive effect on attracting investments, which ultimately ensures sustainable economic growth in the long term. .

A necessary condition for ensuring economic growth, the development of the entire society and individual economic entities is the reintroduction of material resources into reproduction, which ensures the growth of national income. Today, taking into account the aging of the production base, the problem of updating the fixed capital of industrial enterprises is especially urgent, and the need to attract long-term investments for the purchase of the latest equipment and the introduction of technological innovations is increasing.

In our opinion, when studying the problems of the investment environment of the regions and their impact on the country's economy and production entities, the process of investing in the main capital renewal projects should be considered separately due to the duration, complexity, high risk of return, the uniqueness of the projects. exit is required. This, in turn, makes it possible to identify and systematize the risks and dangers of investing in the real sector of the economy, as well as to develop recommendations to reduce their negative effects, to ensure the protection of the rights and legal interests of investment participants.

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