

2008-2016 Inclusion of Foreign Investments in the Zarafshan Oasis

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Annotation:

Creating a favorable environment for investors in Uzbekistan and giving them preferences for free activities will increase the interest of world businessmen. In 2008-2016, as a result of attracting foreign investment on the basis of the regional investment program of Samarkand, Navoi and Bukhara regions, production networks expanded in the regions, creating permanent jobs for local residents.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Navoi, Samarkand and Bukhara, Foreign Trade, Investment, billion rubles, US dollars, Russia, Armenia, Switzerland, Italy, United Kingdom, USA, Belgium, Pakistan, China.

Introduction

Uzbekistan has created a favorable environment for investors and the provision of benefits for their free operation is gaining the interest of world businessmen. In 2008-2016, under the territorial investment program of Samarkand, Navoi and Bukhara regions, investors from countries such as the United States, Great Britain, China, Russia, Iran, India, Canada, UAE, Sweden, Latvia, The Netherlands, Singapore invested in production networks in Samarkand, Navoi and Bukhara regions.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Works written on the history of international relations of Uzbekistan A.Alimov, A.Kasimov, I.Vaskin, M.Books by bobokhojayev and others can be included. The materials of the national and local state archives, using the periodical press and Popular Science publications, reveal the essence of the chosen problem. In the 2008-2016 study of the introduction of foreign investment into the Zarafshan Oasis, economic, logical, scientific abstraction, induction, deduction, learning in dynamics, comparative analysis and other methods were used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Foreign direct investment in 2008-2010 brought Navoi 14.1 crore in 2008. sum[1], by August 5, 2008, the amount of foreign investment received from the regional regional investment program was 24.7 million. US \$ 8.8 million in 11 projects. Investments in the amount of US dollars were attracted[2]. By October of this year, \$ 10,986.2 thousand and \$ 5,847. 0 million in 24 projects under the territorial program. the equivalent investment was attracted, of which \$ 9,979.9,000 was foreign direct investment, \$ 1,000. 0 was foreign loans, \$ 4,731. 8 million. the sum was raised by the liiha initiators ' own funds and 1,115.5 million. the sum was organized by local loans, and foreign direct investment from the ratio to the corresponding period of 2007 increased by 3.5 times[3]. 587.7 crore to increase the capital of the province in 2009. sum investments were made, and the growth rate was 113.8 percent of the ratio to 2008[4]. Bukhara received Rs 640.3 crore in 2008. the sum was Rs 1947.2 crore in 2009. sum[5]. In the same year, 178.5 billion dollars were spent on the account of 13 projects that entered the industrial modernization program in Bukhara. som investments are mastered. Direct investments in the region increased by 10.9 times, the volume of capital investments increased by 3 times due to an increase in enterprises ' own funds by 65.4% and population funds by 74.1% [6].

In 2008-2016, the Regional Investment Program of Samarkand, Navoi and Bukhara regions attracted an investment of 316 million 100 thousand US dollars in a total of 312 projects in Samarkand[7]. The province attracted us \$ 18,800,000 in foreign investment in 32 projects in 2008. In order to implement measures to attract foreign direct investment to the regions of 2009, in accordance with the regional program for attracting foreign investments and loans to the Samarkand region, investments of 15 million 372 thousand US dollars were made in 35 projects, the established forecast was fulfilled by 115.9 percent[8]. The Samarkand region received US \$ 37,400,000 in investments in a total of 65 projects in one year based on the regional program for attracting foreign investments and loans in 2009, resulting in the issuance of additional products by industrial enterprises worth 150 billion and the export of products worth US \$ 14 million and the creation of 1474 new jobs[9]. In 2010, the fixed capital investment indicator was 1083.1 bn (1345.6 bn in 2011., 1586.0 crore in 2012., 2127.6 crore in 2013.) sum [10]. As of 2014, US \$ 57,300,000 in investment had been raised in 50 projects. In 2014, the volume of foreign investment attracted increased by 3 times compared to 2008, that is, by 304% [11]. As a result of foreign investments, over the past period, more than 90 joint and foreign enterprises operating with modern technologies have begun to operate in the region. As a result of foreign investment activities in 2015, the volume of investments in the economy for 9 months in the region amounted to 2 trillion 52 billion soums. This is 126.4 percent more than in 2014[12].

In 2011, Bukhara region achieved a steady growth rate of the economy. Industrial production grew by 7.1, agricultural production by 7.1, construction work by 25.6, retail turnover by 18, paid service to the population by 10.2%. The result was a 9.1 percent increase in gross regional product. Investment of Rs 20.7 billion and US \$ 29.5 million was attracted to enterprises in the industrial sector. Ultimately, the production of 21 types of new products was mastered. At the same time, within the framework of the localization program, 35.7 billion soums were prepared in six enterprises. The total volume of loans aimed at the real sector of the economy increased by 17.8 percent[13]. The region produced 44.1 billion soums in 2011-2012 by enterprises included in the localization program. It should be noted that thanks to this program, foreign currency in the amount of 22.5 million dollars was saved. 35.7 billion was sold to the domestic market. In this, Bukhara Shaten Clean LLC in Bukhara district also has a decent share. 2011 technological upgrades carried out at the enterprise made it possible to produce a localized product washing powder worth 2.4 billion soums. Entrepreneurs of the enterprise supplied more than 2.5 thousand tons of products to consumers in 2013 in an additional way[14].

Bukhara region received 335.5 billion in March 2013 from all sources of funding. the sum capital appropriated funds or increased by 100.1 percent in the ratio to the same period of 2012 at

comparable prices[15]. In accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 18, 2013 PQ-2069 “on the investment program of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 2014”, the total amount of capital investments amounted to 3103.8 billion. the sum was 314.2 billion, of which the volume of centralized investment was 314.2 billion. sum, the volume of decentralized investments amounted to 2789.6 billion. the SOM investments were planned to be appropriated. In accordance with the resolution, a total of 8 projects for foreign investment under the guarantee of the government were included, which amounted to 63.6 million. \$ or \$ 147.1 billion. there were 5 projects for foreign direct investment of Rs 850.9 crore. dollar or 1967.6 crore. the sum investment and loans are planned to be appropriated, and in January-March 2014, 526.2 billion from all sources of financing. the sum capital was appropriated or increased by 100.1% compared to the same period in 2013[16].

620 billion from the volume of investments in the non-productive sector in 2015 in the Bukhara region. sum of or 74.6% was appropriated in domestic construction. In January-December 2015, the total area was 759,000 sq.m. there were 5,529 households (a growth rate of 103.4 per cent compared to 2014), including 605.7 thousand sq mi in rural areas.m. (102.1 percent of the growth rate compared to the previous year) housing was put into use. 21.6 billion for the construction and renovation of secondary schools. the sum investments were appropriated, which accounted for 2.6% of investments in the non-productive sector and 29.9% of investments in the Educational Sector[17]. In January-December 2016, 5,822.7 crore was added to the main capital increase of the province. investments in the amount of sums were made, and the growth rate was 123.9 percent compared to the same period last year. The foreign trade turnover of the region amounted to 815.0 million.US dollars or 81.0 percent compared to the same period last year, including exports of 352.3 million. US dollars, 89.4 percent compared to last year, imports 462.7 million. The US dollar was 75.6 percent compared to the previous year[18].

3,878. 4 to increase the main capital of Bukhara region in 2015 mlrd.so ' M was invested and the growth rate was 102.1% compared to the same period in 2014. The total volume of investments in fixed capital is 3047.3 billion. so, or 78.6%, to the production sectors 831.1 billion. Som or 21.4 percent is focused on non-productive sectors[19].

At the end of 2015, the volume of funds raised under the investment program in Samarkand amounted to 2.2 trillion soums, of which \$ 32.8 million is foreign direct investment. \$ 152.7 million was exported by enterprises in the region, and the plan was completed with an increase of 5.2 percent[20]. These investments fall on the contribution of enterprises of Samarkand City, Jomboy, Pakhtachi, Urgut and Samarkand districts. Investments in fixed capital during 2016 amounted to 49,476.8 crore. the growth rate was 109.6 percent compared to the sum (US dollar equivalent volume – US \$ 16.7 billion) or the corresponding period of 2015. The ratio of the volume of investments in fixed capital to GDP was 24.8 percent, an increase of 1.0 percent compared to 2015[21].

In 2011, 159 projects with a total cost of US \$ 32.5 million were brought to life in Navoi region from internal and external sources. The volume of industrial production by the newly formed small enterprises increased, reaching 10.8 billion soums in the year of completion. Also, only small businesses have put their US \$ 134,000 product on the foreign market[22].

In the last five months of 2011, a foreign investment of 6.7 billion was attracted to the economy of Navoi region. 4.2 billion of this was directly invested by foreign partners, this investment was spent on the implementation of projects in the Navoi free industrial and economic zone. In 2011, the number of enterprises working with foreign investment in the region reached 50[23]. 51.9 percent of the products produced at these enterprises were also exported. 1544-371. 7 million to increase the main capital of the region in 2014. the sum was invested and the growth rate was 87.2% compared to the same period in 2013. The total volume of investments in fixed capital is 1039365.8 million.

Som or 67.3% to the production sectors 505,005.7 million. Som or 32.7 per cent was diverted to non-productive sectors[24]. 2839.1 crore to increase the capital of the province in 2016. the sum was invested and the growth rate compared to the same period in 2015 was 146.7%. The total volume of investments in fixed capital is 2206.2 billion. so, or 77.7% to manufacturing industries, 632.9 billion. Som or 22.3 per cent was diverted to non-productive sectors[25].

As you know, the investment will be directed only to the regions where a favorable environment is created for foreign businessmen, there are such conditions in the regions of Bukhara, Navoi and Samarkand. The regions were invested by businessmen from France, Switzerland, South Korea, China, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates, Spain, Japan during 2008-2016[26]. If we analyze foreign investments in the cross section of networks, then the main indicators correspond to the share of mining Yani heavy industry and light industry in the Navoi region, and light industry in the Bukhara and Samarkand regions.

Conclusion In attracting foreign and national investments, an important place is occupied by the investment attractiveness created in the country and its territories, a favorable investment climate and the relative advantages of the territories. It was on the above factors that special attention was paid by foreign investors. Different styles were used to determine the investment attractiveness of the regions. Their difference from each other was manifested in the selection of factors and indicators that determine the investment environment.

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