



**CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
ENGINEERING INDUSTRY**

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Annotation

In order to increase the investment activity of enterprises in the national economy, attract and effectively use foreign investment, the country implements public investment programs. These programs serve to technically re-equip manufacturing enterprises, implement production and economic modernization programs, and ensure sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: Structural reforms, foreign investment, economic decisions, development of production, engineering and metalworking industries.

Introduction

Due to inflationary processes in a market economy, the value of fixed assets is revalued, and therefore the only source of increasing the investment activity of enterprises is the accelerated depreciation of fixed assets.

The investment program is a set of socio-economic and economic decisions that determine the priorities of capital investment in the economy and ways to use them effectively, and today the main directions and measures of investment programs in the country are:

Providing priorities for structural reforms in the economy;

Creation of a material production base for the implementation of effective measures to compensate for imports and expand export potential;

Organization of product competitiveness;

Increase the investment activity of enterprises and attract foreign investment on a large scale;

Large-scale attraction of foreign investment for the development of production, technical re-equipment and modernization, creation of new jobs;

Increase the level of localization in the production of finished products and spare parts;

Expansion of production of export-oriented competitive products, etc.

The investment attractiveness of the enterprises of the industry has played an important role in investing in the engineering and metalworking industries. In this regard, a number of factors affect the investment attractiveness of enterprises, and this set of factors can be divided into two groups.

Main part

Uzbekistan is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The fact that the country is achieving high rates of macroeconomic growth at a time of ongoing global financial and economic crisis is further evidence of the right choice of long-term development strategy.

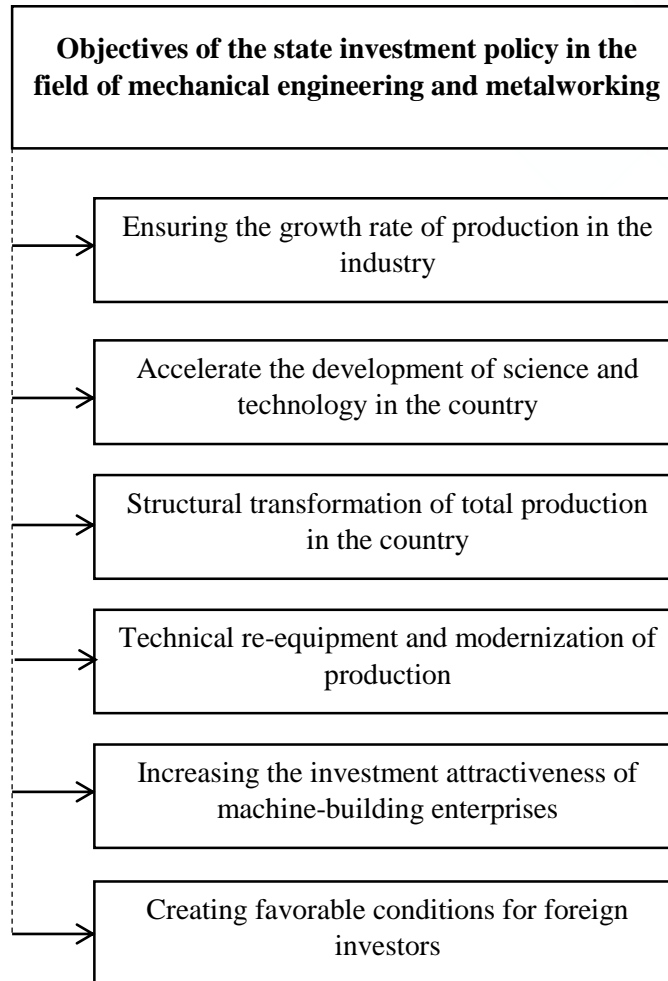


Fig 1.

Objectives of the state investment policy in the field of mechanical engineering and metalworking

Sources of foreign investment in machine-building and metal-working enterprises are:

Non-refundable budget funds of different levels, allocations from various business support funds; Foreign investments, international organizations, financial institutions, and funds provided by the state;

various types of loans, including loans, non-repayable funds to support entrepreneurs and government funds, bank loans, funds of other institutional investors (investment funds and companies, insurance companies, pension funds) and promissory notes and other funds.

However, it should be noted that in the structure of the main sources of investment, the internal funds of enterprises, depreciation, play a leading role, and its share usually exceeds 70%.

According to S.A. Jigarev, the main goal is to modernize production in the machine-building industry, increase the efficiency of investment processes, and its auxiliary goals are:

Development of cooperation and integration, improvement of organizational and economic relations;



Activation of investment processes on the basis of scientific and technical development with the help of logistics;

Organization of marketing research and product sales;

Ensuring the expansion of reproduction on the basis of modernization;

Improving the organization of the use of labor resources, the formation of social infrastructure.

Today, participants in investment processes in the engineering and metalworking industry are not only investors (legal entities and individuals investing cash and other resources), but also customers (legal entities and individuals authorized to implement investment projects), users of investment activities (investment activities). Legal entities and individuals creating the object) and investment exchanges, banks, insurance suppliers and other intermediary organizations are also participants in this process, and the investment process includes:

Direct (real) investments in construction, repair of new productions, acquisition of means of production;

Bank investments - investment of bank resources;

Investments in fixed assets - the acquisition of production equipment, machinery and construction of new production facilities of machine-building enterprises;

Intellectual investment - investment in the training and education of specialists and the development of scientific and technological progress;

Portfolio investment - investing in stocks, bonds and other securities for profit;

Foreign investments - long-term investments in the capital of foreign owners;

Investments in human potential;

Innovative investments;

Risky investments;

Venture investments.

At present, in the world practice, the main dynamics in the trend of investing in the engineering sector in many countries is formed by the following directions:

Investment in the creation of new equipment, the use of innovations and modern technologies, the introduction of new developments in production;

Investments in production modernization (technical and technological modernization, product modernization, modernization of training and management systems);

Investments in ensuring the competitiveness of products, improving their quality and energy efficiency, as well as stimulating the production of high-tech industries, etc.

The analysis shows that in recent years, the demand for products of the machine-building industry with a high capacity of innovation and science and technology in world markets has increased.

As a result, there have been significant changes in the export structure of many countries, and the share of products of this sector in the commodity structure of exports has increased.

As a result, due to the above, many countries have begun to move to different ways of supporting high-tech machinery industries, and in practice, various forms of financial support for enterprises in this sector have begun to emerge.



In January-March 2020, the GDP amounted to 55,729.1 billion soums in the production of goods and 44,172.0 billion soums in the provision of services. soums, and net taxes on products amounted to 10,616.7 billion soums.

In January-March 2020, the value added of the industrial sector increased by 4.0%. The positive impact of industrial production on the absolute growth rate of GDP was 1.2%. Positive dynamics in the industrial sector 8.9% of the value added of the manufacturing (processing) industry (in January-March 2019 - 7.5%.

In January-March 2018 - 3.6%) due to the growth of after a significant increase over the past two years, the value added of the mining industry and the open pit mining industry decreased by 11.9% in comparable prices (5.3% in January-March 2019). ha, an increase of 25.8% in January 2018).

In the regions of the country there is a development of industries and an increase in the production of competitive industrial products. As a result of projects implemented in the regions for the production of competitive industrial products in 2017 in Andijan, Khorezm, Namangan regions, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Tashkent in 2016 a significant increase in production was achieved.

The city of Tashkent (19.6% of the total), Tashkent (14.6%), Andijan (9.2%) and Kashkadarya (7.5%) regions account for the share of industrial production in the republic. The lowest share in the structure of industrial production is in Surkhandarya, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Namangan and Khorezm regions.

The volume of industrial production per capita is much higher in Navoi, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city than in other regions. In 2017, 10.2 thousand industrial enterprises were established in the country. Of these, 2.6 thousand enterprises are in Tashkent, 1144 in Fergana region, 1057 in Tashkent region and other regions. In short, as a result of the ongoing reforms and programs in our country, industrial sectors are developing in the national economy.

The development of industries will increase the volume of production and exports of industrial products in the country, their role in employment and, ultimately, increase the living standards and quality of life.

The increase in financial stability of enterprises was due to the measures taken to modernize, technical and technological re-equipment of economic sectors, improve fiscal policy, as well as the introduction of a new Tax Code, which came into force on January 1, 2008.

The positive growth in the volume of foreign direct investment in the structure of funding sources was due to the newly adopted regulations. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further deepen the privatization process and actively attract foreign investment in 2015-2019" has accelerated their growth.

In the first quarter of this year, foreign direct investment and loans accounted for 11.4% of total capital investment, an increase of 1.4 percentage points compared to the first quarter of 2019.

In January-March this year, the bulk of investment was directed to the development of basic sectors of the economy (industry, transport, communications), which led to an increase in investment in manufacturing to 72.6%. In the same period last year, the figure was 61.0%.

The development of these industries will ensure the economic independence and security of the country, as well as accelerate the formation of production infrastructure.



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