

**OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SECTORS OF
THE ECONOMY, INVESTMENT AND EXPORT POTENTIAL**

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ABSTRACT

This article presents opinions and comments on the opportunities to increase the competitiveness of the economy, investment and export potential.

Keywords: modernization, investment, competitive, modern techniques and technologies, scientific research.

The logic of achieving the long-term strategic goal of economic development of our country requires the continuation of the policy of rapid development of modern industries and industries based on structural changes and high technologies aimed at increasing the competitiveness and strengthening of Uzbekistan's position in the world market.

It is important to attract investment to boost the economy, build new enterprises equipped with modern equipment and technologies, or reconstruct existing ones. This, in turn, will solve the most important social problems, such as economic development, employment, wages and incomes.

Without attracting investment, especially in expanding investment in key sectors, it is impossible to carry out structural changes and modernization of the economy, re-equip enterprises with modern equipment and launch the production of competitive products. Attracting investments into the country's economy will accelerate the expansion of its economic potential, ensure the economic power of the state through the use of domestic opportunities and reserves in all areas, the development of new equipment and technology, export-oriented goods, their production.

Since investment is one of the factors influencing the development of the economy and investment processes are the main basis for the restructuring of the economy, scientific research and development is being conducted to develop and improve this sector. When conducting research on investment, first of all, it is necessary to know the concept of "investment". In this sense, it is appropriate to cite the definitions of the concept of "investment" by a number of economists.

Economists have also defined the concept of investment in attracting foreign investment to the economy of Uzbekistan and its role in the economy, one of which states that "Investment is the sum of all types of property and intellectual wealth as long-term investments in the economy" [7].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investment Activity" adopted on December 24, 1998 defines the term investment as follows: investments are tangible and intangible benefits and rights to economic and other objects of activity.

Having studied and analyzed the above-mentioned scholars' scientific views on foreign investment in depth and in detail, U.Sharp's definition of investment provides for future profits if the current value is waived, but it does not provide for various economic and financial guarantees. The definition of investment by K.R. McConnell and S.L. Brewer has taken a relatively perfect look, but is described in a classical view, and today there are also investments in intangible resources that are not included in the definition. DJ Rosenberg only recognized the investment as a monetary expenditure. In the definition of E.V.Mikhaylova and L.D.Gitman, M.D.Jonk, investment is defined only as an increasing resource, but the risk is ignored. With this in mind, in our

opinion, "Investment is a capital investment that constitutes the total amount of tangible or intangible funds that exceed the needs of business and other activities for a certain period of time in order to obtain economic benefits on a risk basis."

The classification approaches studied in this paper and their underlying characteristics, as well as their participation in the process, profitability, grouping by maturity, allow to solve a number of tasks in investment management, positive investment activities and a systematic approach

According to the description of investment participation, it is divided into direct, indirect, portfolio, real and financial types. Direct-looking ones are preferred over other types.

Foreign direct investment is an international investment made by foreign investors to businesses and other activities in the national economy without financial or intangible benefits and rights, which reflect the purpose of profit and long-term benefits.

In indirect investments, investors' capital investments are made through other persons (financial intermediaries).

Portfolio investment refers to the purchase of a certain portion of an entity's securities. Based on these 2 different views apply, they are financial instruments; deals with organized and unorganized financial markets.

Real investment is an investment in the assets of a business entity in solving its socio-economic problems. These also follow basically 2 different views, they are engaged in activities that consist of the mobilization of financial property intellectual and other wealth as well as direct production.

Financial investments are capital of various financial types, mainly capital investment in securities or other assets of the enterprise. They are issued securities and deposits in banks for a certain period of time.

The expected level of net income of high-yield investments is invested in investment projects and financial instruments that are significantly higher than the average rate of return in the investment market.

Capital investments are investment projects and investments in financial instruments, where the expected level of net investment income is approximately equal to the average rate of return formed in the investment market, is called medium-income.

When the expected level of net investment return is significantly lower than the average rate of return on that return, it is called a low-return investment.

The investor does not choose the investment objects within the non-profit investment group in order to obtain investment income. Such investments usually involve the achievement of social, environmental and other non-economic benefits.

Objects (instruments) of a highly liquid type of investment include those that can be quickly converted into cash without significant loss of current market value. Its main type is financial investment.

Objects that can be converted into cash over a period of one to six months without significant loss of current market value are called medium-liquidity investments.

Low-liquid investments are objects that can be converted into cash in the long run (six months or more) without losing current market value. The main types of low-liquidity investments include unfinished obsolete technology investment projects, shares of lesser-known enterprises that are not traded in the stock markets.

Investments that cannot be made independently are called illiquid investments. They can be sold in investment markets as part of an entire property complex.

Private investment is characterized by capital investments of individuals and legal entities in the form of non-state ownership.

Public investment is characterized by state-owned enterprises, various levels of the state budget and state extra-budgetary funds.

In mixed investments, both private and public capital are included in the investment objects.

It should be noted that whatever the form of investment, it is aimed at developing a competitive environment, accelerating the production of competitive products or directly bringing and diversifying new modern innovative, advanced techniques and technologies, accelerating the production of high quality products or existing ones. a substitute product is produced. In addition, the creation of a favorable investment climate in the country is one of the important foundations for the development and implementation of investment activities.

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