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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА ЭРКИН ИҚТИСОДИЙ ХУДУДЛАР  
ВА УЛАРГА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРНИ ЖАЛБ ЭТИШ ЙЎЛЛАРИ**

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**Аннотация.** Мазкур мақолада республиканинг эркин иқтисодий зоналари (ЭИЗ) таҳлил қилинди ва бир қанча изланишлар олиб борилган ҳолда ушбу соҳадаги инвестицияларнинг роли ўрганилди. Шунингдек, соҳада инвестиция муҳитини яхшилаш орқали инвестиция оқимларини жалб этиш, эркин иқтисодий ҳудудларнинг ривожланишида технологияларнинг ўрни ҳамда давлат томонидан бу соҳага берилаётган имтиёзлар ва энгилликлар таҳлил қилинди. Бундан ташқари мамлакатимизда эркин иқтисодий ҳудудлар фаолиятини янада ривожлантириш бўйича қатор таклифлар билдирилди.

**Калит сўзлар:** эркин иқтисодий ҳудудлар, иқтисодиёт, инвестиция, технология, инвестиция лойиҳаси, инвестор, тармоқ.

**СВОБОДНЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ЗОНЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН  
И ПУТИ ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ В НИХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ**

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье проводится анализ свободных экономических зон (СЭЗ) республики и проводится углубленное изучение роли инвестиций в этой сфере посредством ряда исследований. Также проанализирована роль технологий в привлечении инвестиционных потоков за счет улучшения инвестиционного климата в секторе, роль технологий в дальнейшем процветании свободных экономических зон, а также льготы и привилегии, предоставляемые государством этому сектору. Кроме того, прозвучал ряд предложений по дальнейшему развитию деятельности свободных экономических зон в стране.

**Ключевые слова:** свободные экономические зоны, экономика, инвестиции, технологии, инвестиционный проект, инвестор, сектор.

FREE ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS  
TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT IN THEM

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**Abstract.** *This article analyzes the free economic zones (FEZs) of the Republic and conducts an in-depth study of the role of investment in this area through a number of studies. It also analyzed the role of technology in attracting investment flows by improving the investment climate in the sector, the role of technology in the further prosperity of free economic zones, as well as the benefits and privileges provided by the state to this sector. In addition, a number of proposals were made to further develop the activities of free economic zones in the country.*

**Keywords:** *free economic zones, economy, investment, technology, investment project, investor, network.*

**Introduction:** The existence and further increase of the number of free economic zones is important in stabilizing the economy and ensuring the development of all sectors in the country. As a result of the policy pursued by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, understanding the significant role of the FEZs in the national economy, many easements and possibilities have been created in this area. Following decrees and resolutions can be the proof of above given statements: Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-4931 of January 12, 2017 "On the establishment of free economic zones" Urgut ", " Gijduvan ", " Kokand "and" Hazarasp "; On May 3, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a decree "On Nukus-farm", "Zomin-farm", "Kosonsoy-farm", "Syrdarya-farm", "Boysun-farm", "Bostanliq-farm" and Decree PD-5032 "On the establishment of free economic zones" Parkent-farm; Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 25, 2017 No PP-3356 "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of free economic zones and small industrial zones"; Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2017 No PP-3422 "On measures to improve the transport infrastructure and diversify foreign trade routes in 2018-2021"; Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 5, 2017 "On the establishment of a free tourist zone" Charvak "[1].

**Literature review.** According to D.Y. Khujamkulov [2] since the second half of the twentieth century, the free economic zone (FEZ) has been an integral part of the international economy. In world economic relations, the free economic zone is considered as a factor that accelerates economic growth due to the intensification of international trade, investment mobilization, and employment growth.

According to Kim Y.[3] FEZs are generally defined as geographically designated areas of a country that are set aside for specially targeted economic activities, and supported through special

arrangements and systems that are often different from those that apply to the rest of the country. He states that special economic zones are geographically designated trade areas that are used to attract foreign investors and boost industrialization. While physical infrastructure and modern facilities at FEZs can contribute to the modernization of industrial processes in the country, soft infrastructure is as important when it comes to attracting investors. They generally have trade laws that differ from the rest of the country and companies are offered tax incentives to set up operations.

Nyakabawo W. [4] refers FEZs as a business initiative that creates favorable conditions for the export industry. The common between the free economic zones around the world is the desire to attract international trade through: tax exemptions or a sharp reduction in their level within the territory; duty-free import of goods and services used to produce export goods; facilitated control of currency trade within the zone; perfect banking, warehouse and other services; facilitated access to the area (communication infrastructure), etc. For the purposes of this article, we will use the terms "free economic zones" and "special economic zones" as synonyms. Special economic zones (SEZ) have been mushrooming over the past decades. UNCTAD estimates that there are over 4800 SEZs worldwide. Free Zones are geographic areas in which a governmental authority offers incentives, different from the host country's regular policies, to companies operating in the region. Given the nature of these incentives, designated zones are often said to function as "growth poles" for the region, or even beyond.

Based on the scientific work of Kliment Naydenov [5] it can be said that the development of modern free economic zones passes mainly through 3 stages: initial development gets the so- Classical free zones - (storage and transfer areas). They allow companies to store, inspect, pack, label, and transfer goods with goods that are exempt from customs duties and other government taxes and fees. There

are now over 200 small free zones of this type in the world. The second stage in the development of free economic zones is related to the emergence of Free Industrial Zones or the so- export processing areas. The first free zone of this type was created in Shannon, Northern Ireland in 1959 and now employs over 8,000 people and accounts for 20% of the country's exports. Today over 145 similar areas operate in over 40 countries around the world. Most companies import semifinished components for production, assembly and packaging in these areas, and then export ready-made products mainly for Western European countries and the United States. The third stage relates to the emerging "Complex Free Zones" - (free ports, special economic zones and information processing areas).

As early as 1955, the Government of the Bahamas allowed a duty-free regime, tax relief, and immigration flexibility to support private sector development on 138,888 acres of land on the island of Goliam Bahama. The funding was aimed at building an international airport, a deep-sea port, an industrial park with manufacturing plants, intensive tourism and housing. These integrated industrial and financial areas are an example of success in the free economic zones. The complex free zones also refer to the so-called Special Economic Zones (as early as 1978, China created four such areas) that are being built to attract foreign investment, stimulate and attract highly qualified specialists, and enhance the transfer of technology. By the early 1990s, these areas in China had attracted over \$ 9 billion.

Moreover, V.Ignatov and V.Butov argued [6]: "Free econo-thermal zones (SEZ) - limited thermal territories, sea and air ports, which special preferential conditions apply for national and foreign

enterprises recipients contributing to the solution of external trade, general economic, social, scientific and technical and scientific and technological tasks".

According to Sutyryn [7] special economic zones are usually similar, but their functions are quite varied. Wherein variety of interpretations of the SEZ (SEZ) is connected, first of all, with a certain range of performance the tasks they take on. In the scientific literature, it is divided into 30 varieties of SEZ. In most cases, distribution in the world and in our country received industrial export zones, free trade zones, offshore zones and tax havens, free technological zones (technoparks and technopolises), free complex zones.

It can be stated that there is a growing interest in the organization and development of FEZs around the world. In particular, at present, in 12 out of 14 regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 21 FEZs have been established and their legal framework has been developed. World experience shows that FEZs, along with attracting national and foreign investment, introduce new, energy-efficient, modern high technologies into production, use advanced foreign management and marketing practices, and replace the domestic market with imports in exchange for new products and encourages the replenishment of the country's export potential, development of foreign trade, creation of new jobs in the regions, increase in foreign exchange earnings, increase in gold and foreign exchange reserves, economic growth, national currency strengthening the stability of the economy, increasing state budget revenues and, ultimately, the integration of the national economy into the world economy and the further strengthening of international competitiveness.

Table 1

Definitions of the concept of FEZ by several scholars

P. Vladimir[8]	In the traditional sense, FEZs are the sovereign territory of a state where foreign goods can be stored, sold or purchased without any duties of customs	Free trade zones were emphasized
S.A.Ribakov N.A.Orlova[9]	FEZs are those parts of a country that are considered outside of the customs territory and are exempt from customs duties and taxes.	Free trade zones emphasized
A.V.Vakhabov[10]	FEZ is a specially allocated part of the country with preferential customs, currency, tax, and visa and labor regimes.	Privileges emphasized
N.V.Igoshin[11]	FEZs are such a part of the national economic system that they enjoy special privileges and incentives that do not apply in other parts of the country, and their essence is reflected in the preferential customs and tax systems.	Privileges were emphasized
T.P.Danko va Z.M.Okrut[12]	The FEZ is a separate organization of the economy that is artificially organized by the state and is part of the national economy, while being radically different economically.	Legal privileges were emphasized

**Methodology of the Research.** Several practical methods have been used in the studies. These include economic statistics, induction, deduction, and graphical research. Statistical dates have been made based on the official websites of the Republic and the world.

**Analysis and discussion of the results (main part).** To gain a deeper understanding of the nature of the FEZ and its economic role, several studies have been conducted and appropriate ways to attract investment in this area have been considered.

Based on the research, it can be said that the establishment of the FEZ can help to industrialize one or another region of the country, alleviate the crisis on a national scale, and open a wide range of

investment opportunities. The specific appearance and features of the FEZ location in the country can be illustrated by Figure 1:

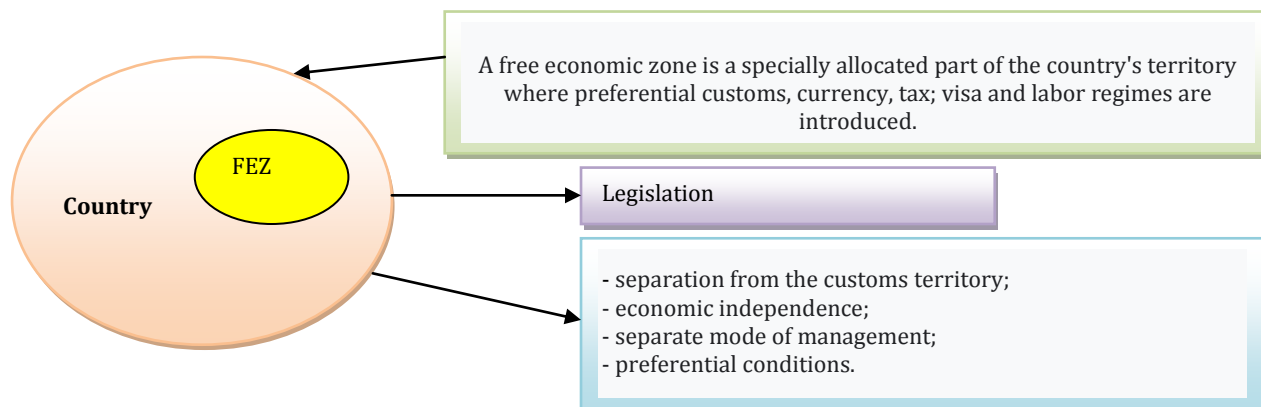


Figure 1. Views of FEZs in the country [13]

In addition, a comprehensive analysis of the FEZs located in the country and their existing leading sectors were identified. It should be noted that a large-scale work is being carried out to attract foreign investment in the FEZ of the Repub-

lic, especially in order to increase its efficiency, to attract investment in existing and developing sectors in the regions. The above points can be clearly seen in the following table:

Table 2

Leading sectors of the Republic's economic potential and priority areas for foreign investment [14]

Regions	Existing leading and advanced networks	Priority sectors for foreign investment
Andijan	Agriculture, automobile industry, machinery, textiles, tourism	Textile, silk, chemistry, horticulture
Bukhara	Oil and gas, textiles, construction materials, tourism	Textile, construction materials, animal husbandry
Fergana	Agriculture, oil and gas, chemistry (petro chemistry), textile, machinery, food industry, construction materials, tourism	Textile, silk, food industry, gardening
Jizzakh	Agriculture, chemistry, mechanical engineering	Construction materials, food industry, chemicals, horticulture, fisheries
Republic of Karakalpakstan	Power engineering, petro chemistry, chemistry, mining and metallurgy	Textile, fishery
Khorezm	Agriculture, light industry, food industry, construction materials, machinery, tourism	Textile, fishery
Namangan	Agriculture, light industry, textiles, machinery	Textile, silk, construction materials, food industry
Navoi	Mining and metallurgy, chemistry, construction materials, machinery, textiles	Chemistry, construction materials, energy, textiles
Samarkand	Agriculture, national consumption production of goods, textiles, machinery, building materials, chemicals, electrical engineering, tourism	Textiles, food industry, chemistry, gardening
Syrdarya	Agriculture, food industry, textile, light industry, tourism	Textiles, furniture, pharmaceuticals, power engineering
Surkhandarya	Agriculture, oil and gas, construction materials, light industry, food, machinery, tourism	Textiles, food industry, Mining industry
Tashkent city	Textiles, light industry, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, construction materials, tourism, food, machinery	Electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, textiles, construction materials, chemistry, pharmaceuticals
Tashkent region	Light industry, non-ferrous metals, construction materials, chemicals, fuel and energy	Food industry, chemistry, metallurgy, mining, power engineering, pharmaceuticals
Kashkadarya	Agriculture, textiles, oil and gas, construction materials, machinery, light industry, food industry	Textiles, food industry, Mining, poultry farming

It should be noted that [16] the development of investment activity in the national economy, the scale, direction and effectiveness of attracting domestic and foreign investment, directly depends on the investment climate. For this reason, mutual scientific discussions continue through the views and unique approaches of various economists and experts to study, elucidate and substantiate the essence of this economic term, which, in turn, attracts the attention of those who are interested in this field.

The investment climate should be defined in a general and unified context, regardless of whether it is organized and implemented in the FEZ or in a particular region of the country, as well as in a separate sector or at the macro level. There are various interpretations of the content of the investment climate in the economic literature. This shows that there is no single definition. For this reason, the study of its content and significance is still relevant today.

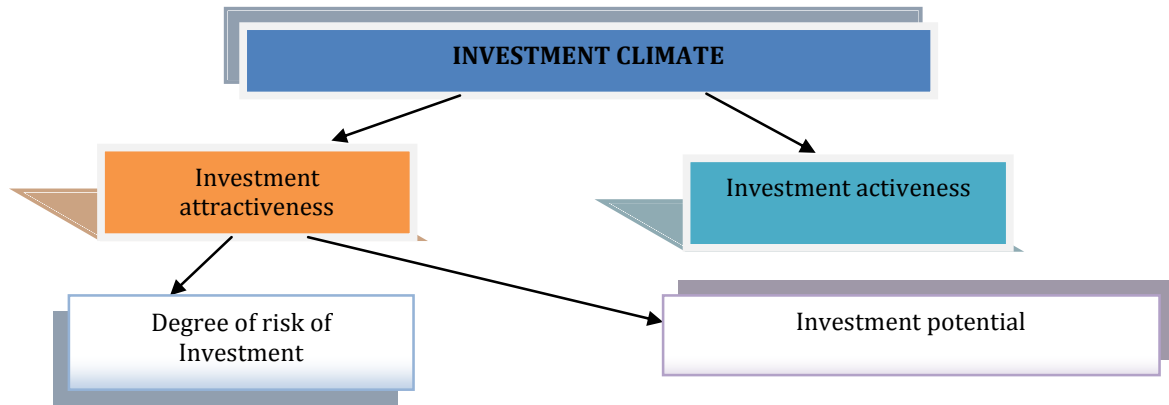


Figure 2. Structure of the investment climate [15]

Accordingly, in order to shed light on the economic meaning of this term, the investment environment can be defined as follows based on the study of definitions given by some economists: economic, social, political, legal, environmental, a set of conditions aimed at ensuring security. Simply put, the investment climate is a reality that embodies a set of opportunities and conveniences that can be realized in an investment relationship. The state of the investment climate requires a legal framework and its foundations, a quality structure of legislation and compliance with them. At the

same time, the investment climate, which reflects the conditions for investment activities, is as follows[5,17]:

- investment activity;
- investment attractiveness (investment potential and level of investment risk).

The structure of the investment climate is shown in Figure 2 below. Investment attractiveness is the evaluation of investments in a country, industry or a particular enterprise in terms of profitability, development prospects and level of investment risk.

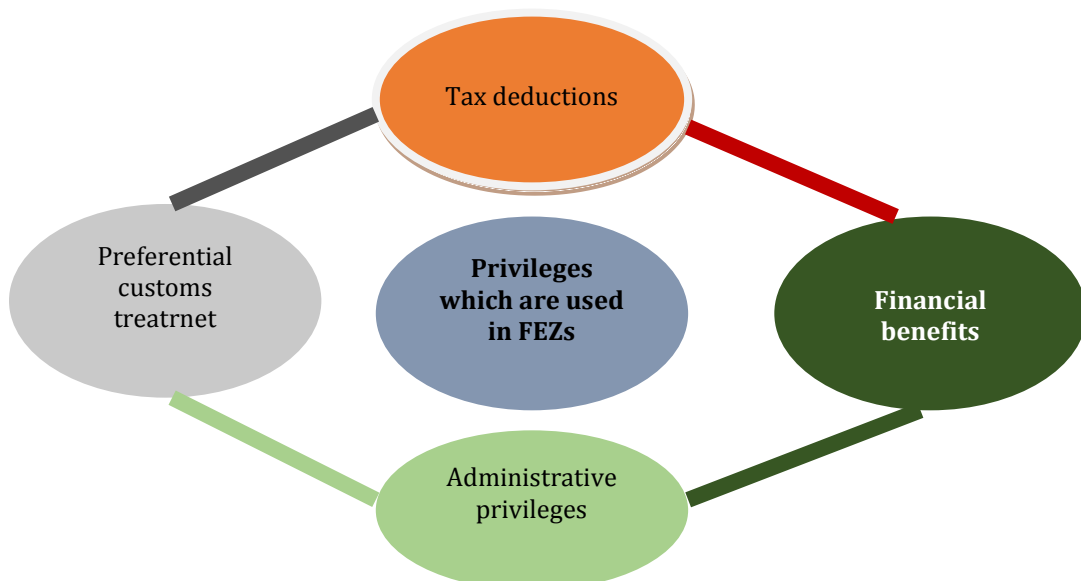


Figure 3. Types of privileges used in free economic zones [2]



1. Preferential customs treatment includes the introduction of a special customs regime (reduction or abolition of export and import duties) in the FEZ area and the application of a simplified procedure for foreign trade operations.

2. Tax deductions include the norms of tax incentives related to the activities of entrepreneurs in a certain direction and clearly defined types of production. These benefits include tax holidays (five to twenty years), VAT exemption, local tax exemptions, profits, real estate, property taxes, income taxes on foreign workers, and the transfer of profits full or partial exemption from taxes on transfers.

In some cases, there are other benefits for foreign investors, such as investment loans and investment subsidies. Investment loans consist of additional income tax deductions (10-50%) for fixed assets and are applied after the end of the grace period. Investment subsidies are monetary subsidies provided to new investors on a non-refundable basis. These subsidies depend on the

amount of capital investment and are usually given to low-profit enterprises with limited financial resources.

3. Financial benefits include various forms of subsidies. For example, lower tariffs for utilities, discounts on rent for the use of land and production facilities, soft loans, etc. In addition, in countries where many FEZs are successful, not only preferential lease of land, but also free sale to foreigners is used. It is perceived by foreigners as an example of serious interest on the part of the host country. This is seen as an important benefit for foreign investors

4. Administrative privileges are provided by the territorial administration for the purpose of registration of the enterprises, simplification of the procedure of entry and exit of foreign citizens and rendering of various services to the enterprises. In most countries where MIHs are established, investors have been provided with "one-stop-shop" or "24-hour" services, which allow for quick issuance of permits and licenses.

Table 2

Different aspects of FEZs established in developed and developing countries [13]

Indicators	Developed countries	Developing countries
To be established core types of FEZs	Free trade zones, Technoparks	Export production zones
Objectives	Strengthening foreign economic relations	Attracting foreign capital
Capital structure of FEZs	More national private capital	More foreign private capital

As can be seen from the above given table that the establishment of FEZs in developed countries is more comprehensive than in developing countries, and therefore they can have a significant impact on economic development.

**Conclusion and suggestions.** Today, the establishment and development of free economic zones in the world economy is growing. This has led to an increase in the scale and variety of FEZs across the globe. In this regard, in recent years in Uzbekistan, special attention has been paid to the organization and development of the national economy, its sectors and territories. On top of that, the recent reforms are significant, as they are causing further improvements in the economy. In particular, due to the high importance of investment in the organization and development of FEZs, including foreign investment, today there is a need for qualified, modern, competitive personnel to promote the integration of the national economy with the FEZs and the world economy through foreign investment.

Summing up, the FEZ is one of the important factors in the development of the country's economy and ensuring economic stability, and the attention to this area in our country is growing from year to year. It should also be noted that the following proposals are made for the further development of the FEZ and the attraction of investments to further increase the share of this sector in the national economy:

- improving the economic efficiency of existing free economic zones;
- ensuring the creation of projects to further increase the investment attractiveness of free economic zones and further improve the tax policy applied in them;
- ensuring the implementation of investment projects by government that encourage further development and economic stability of the Republic, and on this basis to create new jobs and increase incomes.

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МАШИНА ВА УСКУНАЛАРДАН ТАШҚАРИ ТАЙЁР МЕТАЛЛ БУЮМЛАР  
ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШ ТАРМОҒИДА ИНВЕСТИЦИОН САМАРАДОРЛИК  
ВА УНИ БАҲОЛАШ УСУЛЛАРИ

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университети мустақил изланувчиси

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада машина ва ускуналардан ташқари тайёр металл буюмлар ишлаб чиқариш тармоғида инвестициялардан фойдаланиш самарадорлигига эришиш йўллари ва усуллари кенг баён қилинган. Шунингдек, тармоқда инвестициялардан фойдаланиш самарадорлигини баҳолаш усуллари ўрганилган ва муаллифлик ёндашувлари таклиф этилган. Инвестиция маблағининг самарадорлигини ифодаловчи асосий қўрсаткичлар таҳлил қилинган. Инвестицион жараёнларни самарали амалга ошириш ва ишлаб чиқиш тамойиллари ҳамда инвестицион сиёсат самарадорлиги индикаторлари келтирилган, шунингдек, уларнинг риск даражалари таҳлил қилинган. Бундан ташқари Ўзбекистон саноатининг машина ва ускуналардан ташқари тайёр металл буюмлар ишлаб чиқариш тармоғи бўйича инвестициялардан фойдаланиш самарадорлиги индекси (ICOR) ва тармоқда тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестицияларни жалб қилишда иқтисодий салоҳиятдан фойдаланиш индекси ҳисоблаб чиқилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** машина, ускуна, самарадорлик, индекс, саноат, тармоқ, металл, буюм, инвестиция, инвестиция самарадорлиги.

ИНВЕСТИЦИОННАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ И МЕТОДЫ ЕЕ ОЦЕНКИ ПРИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ  
ГОТОВОЙ МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ КРОМЕ МАШИН И ОБОРУДОВАНИЯ

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье подробно описаны пути и средства достижения эффективности инвестиций в производство готовых металлических изделий помимо машин и оборудования. Также изучены методы оценки эффективности использования инвестиций в сети и предложены авторские подходы. Проанализированы основные показатели, отражающие эффективность инвестиционных фондов. Представлены принципы эффективной реализации и развития инвестиционных процессов, а также показатели эффективности инвестиционной политики, а также проанализированы их уровни риска. Кроме того, рассчитан индекс эффективности инвестиций в производство готовых металлических изделий, кроме машин и оборудования Узбекистана (ICOR) и индекс использования экономического потенциала по привлечению прямых иностранных инвестиций в отрасль.

**Ключевые слова:** техника, оборудование, эффективность, индекс, промышленность, сеть, металл, изделие, инвестиции, эффективность инвестиций.