

The Concept of Foreign Investment and Its Theoretical Basics

Karajanova Gulnoza Tolliyevna

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Assistant of the "Investment and Innovations" department

Mahammadiyev Inomjon O'ktamovich

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service,
Student of the Faculty of Banking and Financial Services

Abstract: This article discusses the concept of investment in economic theory, its theoretical foundations. In the Western literature, the first attention is paid to the stock markets and stock exchanges, because in the leading developed countries, investments are mainly made in the form of securities. It is quite difficult to give a single and complete definition of the concept of investment. Below are several definitions of the term "Investment" based on existing literature. Opinions were also expressed about the content of investments in economic sciences and various aspects of practical activity and their specific characteristics.

Keywords: Investment, economic activity, capital, intangible investment.

After achieving the status of an independent state, the Republic of Uzbekistan determined its direction, taking into account various features of the formation and development of the country's economy, and continues its economic development along this path. Currently, the investment activities are developed and improved. In the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investments and Investment Activities" dated December 25, 2019, the concept of "investments" is explained as follows: investments - risks to objects of the social sphere, entrepreneurship, scientific and other types of activities for the purpose of profiting by the investor tangible and intangible assets and rights to them, including rights to intellectual property objects, as well as reinvestments [2].

Thus, "Investment" can be understood as all types of property, financial and intellectual assets that are invested by investors or the state in various sectors of the economy in order to obtain effective results in the future or to achieve social benefits. All these assets are considered important in the formation of investments and have an impact on their general condition. The formation of wealth shows the effect of the economic reforms carried out in the country and serves to further improve their results.

In the process of writing this article, statistical, analytical, comparative, observational, inductive, deductive, logical, monitoring methods of analysis were used. Also, R.H. Karlibayeva "Organization and Financing of Investments", N.M. Makhmudov, Sh.A. Majidov "Organization and Financing of Investments" training manuals were used theoretically.

If we continue to express our opinion, investment is the introduction and direction of financial, property and intellectual wealth in various forms of ownership in order to achieve economic and social efficiency.

In economic theory, investments can be characterized as an economic category as follows:

- attracting, directing and introducing funds to almost all objects of business for capital enrichment;

- it can also be seen as economic relations between the participants of investment activities during the implementation of projects. Investments in the fixed fund can be made mainly in the form of capital investment, and it is the sum of costs for new construction, expansion, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of operating enterprises, equipment, and the purchase of raw materials necessary for the project. In economic sciences and practice, it is often emphasized that the terms "investment" and "capital investment" are not synonymous. It has been proven that investment is a much broader concept than capital investment. When talking about the term investment in Western literature, the first attention is focused on stock markets and exchanges, because in the leading developed countries, investments are made mainly in this form, mainly in the form of securities. It is quite difficult to give a single and complete definition of the concept of investment. In economic sciences and in various aspects of practical activity, the content of investments and their specific characteristics have been found. Investments in the economy consist of expenses for new equipment and technologies in production and service provision, as well as for the increase of material and intangible reserves, and may appear as a part of total expenses.

Investments are a part of the gross domestic product that is not consumed in a specific period and helps to increase capital investments in the economy that will be consumed in the future. In the theory of production and macroeconomics, investments are the process of creating, forming and increasing existing capital. The economic essence of the investment is to spend fixed and working capital on the establishment, reconstruction or technical re-equipment of the enterprise; on financial investment - in order to increase the investor's financial capital, using his instruments, placing funds in shares, bonds, bank deposits and other securities. Investment is carried out in a broad sense, and this investment process is explained by the current state of the evolution of the financial system in the territory, region or country. The word "investment" in developed European countries (USA, Canada, Great Britain, Japan) is more focused on stock markets, and there are concepts that investments are made with the help of securities. In other words, portfolio investing is word-of-mouth.

The rate of inflation also has a serious effect on the volume of investments. If this indicator is high, the future income of the investor will be depreciated and the factors stimulating investments will also decrease. Investments are made in different forms, and it is possible to divide them into directions, taking into account the special features of analysis and planning. First, we will divide the investments into real and financial investments according to the investment object. Real investments are financial funds directed to tangible and intangible assets on the account of the enterprise. Material investment is the purchase of certain parts of the main fund, and participates in investment projects and innovative investments.

Depending on the types of financial resources, investments are in the following forms:

- personal funds, deposits, shares, stocks, bonds and other valuable securities;
- movable (equipment and other material assets) and immovable (buildings, structures, communication and other assets);
- copyrights, know-how and other (intellectual) assets;
- rights to use land, natural resources and other assets (value of intangible assets) [2; -p.6].

As a result of these approaches, summarizing the thoughts and opinions about the concept of investment attraction and management, it should be said that each conceptual approach must serve to improve the country's economy and create a basis for its further development.

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