

Importance of Payment Balance for a Country's Investment

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Abstract:

This article discusses investment, components, payment balance, its impact.

Keywords: Country development, investment processes, payment balance, foreign and international investment, capital trade balance.

Introduction

When it comes to investing, it means that existing executives who have felt the potential in another individual spend their time, knowledge and resources to develop their leadership abilities. Leadership is always a hot topic to discuss. Countless discussions and endless research produce many more traditional and contemporary models. Leadership theories that are effective in nonprofit health organizations strengthen the organization's mission. But recent findings suggest a lack of relationship between the chairman and the follower. Existing leadership theories do not take into account the personal equity process. This article presents the investment as a unique concept of modern leadership. It has been used especially in nonprofit health organizations, but it applies to most healthcare systems.

In the world economy, there is a trend of uncertainty between investment demand and offer. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, we are witnessing an active focus on the economy of developing countries from developing countries. As a result, the share of direct investment in the economies of developing countries is increasing sharply. In turn, the presence of many problems with improving the efficiency of investments remains one of the main factors determining the need to improve the management of investment projects. At the same time, it is important to attract foreign investment in world practice and approve mechanisms for placing them in targeted and high-tech sectors of the economy, develop venture financing practices for investment projects at

a global and regional level, improve the attractiveness of the investment environment, and ensure the harmony of financial management tools for investment activities.

Payment balance is a statistical report that reflects all economic operations carried out by a country (quarter, half a year, a year, etc.) with businesses, individuals and government agencies in other countries. These include, for example, export or import of goods and services, lending or attraction to another country, making loan payments, international money transfers, international transactions on securities, and so on.

When it comes to investing, it means that existing executives who have noticed the potential of another person spend their time, knowledge and resources developing member's leadership skills. All three components contribute to the success of an investment object as a future leader. Indeed, the President emphasized that the unconditied implementation of projects involving foreign direct investment, comprehensive assistance to foreign investors, should be the most important task of the government. Ending the practice of driving the bulk of investments to the last months of the year, it noted the need to increase this in all sectors and regions by at least 35 percent in the first half of the year and 70 percent in nine months. The 2019 Investment Programme included more than 3,000 projects worth \$16.6 billion. This is 16 percent higher than in 2018. In the trial, it is planned to use 140 production capacities worth a total of \$3.2 billion as part of this year's Investment Programme. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. Improving the syndicated lending method of large investment projects by commercial banks requires strengthening the long-term resource base of banks. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. increases their capabilities.

In case of change of control over the Company, the Company will immediately pay the Customer on this Notice the amount equal to the Maximum Payment Amount, including deducting the sum of all payments made by the Company, including payments made in accordance with this section. If payments are not suspended in accordance with Section 2.4, then on the date of Payment the Company is subject to payment to the Customer in the amount equal to the maximum payment amount deducted by the Company in the sum of all payments made by the Customer under this Note, including the sum of payments made by the Customer. Starting in 2018, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan will compile a statistical report on the payment balance in accordance with the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund's Payment Balance and International Investment Position Manual and will submit the expanded information to the public in conjunction with an analytical publication within the established periods in the general system of distribution.

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the trial, it is planned to use 140 production capacities worth a total of \$3.2 billion as part of this year's Investment Programme. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. Improving the syndicated lending method of large investment projects by commercial banks requires strengthening the long-term resource base of banks. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. increases their capabilities. Also, the main purpose of this subject is to understand, focus on, and evaluate the theoretical basis for managing investment projects for future investment professionals.

The concept of "investment project" is interpreted in two different senses:

- as a work, activity, measure that involves implementing a set of actions that ensure the achievement of certain goals (obtaining certain results);

- some kind of action, as a system of organizational, legal, technical, accounting and financial documents necessary to carry out activities. In the first case, the terms "farm event," "work collection," and "project" are close to the content. Implementation of the project takes place in the vicinity of a certain internal dynamic and external environment and has a certain impact on it. At the same time, it is important to identify and take into account all physical, economic, social, financial organizational, etc. factors that may affect the project and its environment, just as it is necessary to identify and calculate all types of statistical and dynamic loads on the construction of the device being built in construction projects, under certain circumstances each of such factors has become dangerous to the project, may cause its disruption. The relationship between the project environment can be considered in the case of a product development project for a company that produces a particular product. A simple, long-term organization serves as the basis for the emergence of demand in conditions of change and renewal. This leads to the appearance of the project as a result. When the project really starts, it begins to develop independently. In the process of implementing the project, its participants will focus on the performance of their tasks. During the implementation of the project, the company's normal life in manufacturing, selling, and management will continue. The same applies to the project's environment. There will also be changes that will affect the project through the company. The project cannot be distinguished from the existing conditions and their progress. Therefore, it changes the project's direct environment (i.e. the company itself) and the environment in advance. A payment balance is a table, a list that reflects the movement of money in the form of payments from one country to another. The balance of payments describes the ratio of the sums of payments that the country has paid abroad for a specified period of time and that has fallen into the country from abroad during the same period. The category of payments includes external debt, its percentage, the fees of goods and services received from abroad, foreign investment, diplomatic work abroad, the cost of maintaining economic relations, the transfer of money from citizens and joint ventures abroad, and so on. Bank Accounts: Bank accounts, certificates of deposit, or individual retirement accounts set up as a trust or made payable on death to an entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country. If there are many foreign payments against foreign payments, the Payment balance is active. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In such a way, the country is more flowing into the currency, its currency fund grows,

otherwise the Payment balance is passive, the currency is withdrawn, and the currency fund is reduced.

The main features of the projects include:

Dimensions are the availability of project activities and the ability to quantitatively express expected results.

1. Time limitations are the limitations of the duration of the project development and implementation.

A clearly defined sequence of events related to activities.

4. Target orientation.

Investment projects are usually carried out on the scale of the enterprise. Accordingly, investments in the implementation of projects on a corporate scale can be divided into the following groups:

1. Investments to improve economic efficiency. The main purpose of such investments is to create conditions for reducing the costs of firms by replacing equipment, improving the skills of employees, and moving production capacity to productive areas.

2. Investments to expand production. The purpose of such investing is to expand the production capacity of goods for pre-formed markets at the expense of existing capacities.

3. Investments to create new productions. Such investments allow you to create types of goods and services that were not previously produced, or to reach new markets with previously produced goods.

4. Investments to comply with the requirements of governmental authorities. For example, investments to comply with the requirements of ecology and product standards. Such classification of investments is based on different levels of risk. Of the foregoing, the risk of risk in first and fourth types of investments is low, and in the other two are high. Investment costs for the production of previously unknown products on the market and the acquisition of new markets require a significant risk. Therefore, third-party investments are the investments with the highest risk of risk. The risk of risk in investments in production expansion is lower than in investments in new production. At the same time, investments in improving efficiency will be much lower than those of the second and third groups of investments, even as they aim to improve the quality of the goods the market has already received, reducing their identification. Similarly, the risk level of risk of investments spent on complying with the requirements of governmental authorities is considered much smaller. It is possible to classify project types and distinguish several features and typical conditions that distinguish projects from each other, in accordance with their divisions. Accordingly, it is necessary to know the following types.

Building houses, reconstruction of organizations, or building foundations – these projects have been identified and defined for them: the purpose of the project (e.g. the size, size and profile of the home area's product): the duration and duration of the agreement; The costs of the project, the required resources of the project and the actual value will depend primarily on the direction of work performance and the progress of each project. The required power should be provided based on the schedule of stages and the duration of preparation for these types of projects and the completion of the project. The amount paid represents the amount of dollars paid for the health service provided in accordance with the terms of the state labor and industry program for insurance policies, health payments plan or covered services, except for additional member fees, insurance,

deductions and other sources of the third part. - party fee. This dollar amount includes incentive payments recorded in the financial sectors in the claims in the WA-APCD data filing manual; such incentive payments, but not limited to them, include deductions, general savings fees, event or episode fees, and performance payouts. The equivalent of payment for one person services must be specified as the amount paid.

The development of new products, research in the construction industry, or the development of new information management systems are characterized by the following characteristics: the main objective of the project is clearly defined, but the objectives should be determined within the framework of private results; the completion and duration of the project is determined in advance, it is necessary to adhere to them as accurately as possible, but they depend on the intermediate results received and the overall shake-up of the project and must also be corrected; the cost plan of the project usually depends on the allocated assignments and the fact that a small amount of the project is actually in progress; Basic limitations are due to limitations in capacity utilization. According to the rules, existing power will determine the costs of the project and its duration of organization. Management of investment projects is characterized by the main organization of financial management. Financial management is such a system in which a follicle aimed at achieving the overall goals of managing a company is carried out. Financial management, on the one hand, is a managed system with certain laws, while on the other hand, it is a management system as part of the overall system of corporate governance. This situation is also reflected in project management. A project manager can be a project initiator or an entity appointed by the founders - a legal or natural person. The main difference between the project developer and the project manager is that the entrepreneur will have a strategic direction on the use of the opportunities opened up, and the project manager will have a strategic direction on the use of existing resources. If an entrepreneur has a revolutionary approach to achieving results quickly in the implementation of the idea, the project manager has an evolutionary approach to the long-term perspective.

Restructuring the enterprise, implementing the concepts of a new management system, forming a new organization, or holding an international forum (such as film companies, exhibitions – technology, industry, agriculture, personal creativity, organizing a meeting of various state and international organizations, organizing a council meeting for the annual report) – is characterized as a project: the goals of the project are determined in advance, but the first project results in quality and quantity it's harder to identify than two situations, because they're related to the system's improvement from the organizational jigsaw puzzle; duration and duration are determined approximately; resources are determined within the framework of the possibility; the costs of the project are clearly defined and put into economic control; but requires correction (correction) on the progress of the project. Reconstruction of the social security system, health care, social protection of low-income population groups, overcoming the consequences of natural and social shifts (saving the island, planting streets and creating gardens (Young People's Garden), cleaning nature of various waste, child well-being programs in summer restrooms, showing love to those in a disabled or children's home, organizing various games, concert programs, circumcision and marriage in disadvantaged families (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) – all of these are social projects with their own contributions: goals should be corrected and intended only in

achieving intermediate results, and their assessment of quantity and quality from the jigsaw puzzle has become much more complex; the duration and duration of the project depends on approximate factors or is determined only and, ultimately, it must be determined; project costs usually depend on budget assignments; resources are allocated within the scope of the requirements. Social projects have a high precision.

Project scope – by project size, number of participants and level of environmental impact: small projects, secondary projects, large projects, very large projects. Such a distribution of projects is highly conditional. Project scales can be seen in a more accurate form. Cooperative, organizational projects in interstate, international, national regions and regions, networks and networks. In terms of the complexity of projects (the level of complexity): simple, complex, very complex. By project type (the nature of the project's field of science): investment, innovative, scientific research, mixed. Investment projects will include projects that usually require investment investments, with the main objective of producing, or updating, major funds. Innovative projects will include projects that ensure the development of systems, with the main objective of developing and implementing new technologies, information and other innovations. The need to manage investment projects is based on:

1. In the face of financial uncertainty, an increase in project investment will increase the risk of reducing its efficiency. This will strengthen the need to manage the project in ensuring its expected effectiveness. The effectiveness of the project is determined by the use of several modern methods of its evaluation. This plays an important role in project management and, depending on its results, will allow the project's leader, founders, investors and other participants to make decisions on making appropriate changes to the project or, piracy, and timely abandonment of it. Each project differs in 4 main aspects:
2. By project scope: (small project, megaloyiha)
3. Within implementation periods (short-term, medium-term and long-term projects).
4. By quality.
5. In terms of resource limitations.

If the same amount of deficit had arisen in the country's balance of goods and services, it would not have threatened macroeconomic stability and economic growth. It is worth noting that this hypothesis only works in the absence of risks that may lead to a decrease in these revenues. However, there are such risks, even risks associated with the export of goods. For example, the price of exported goods on the world market may fall, or the income from exports may decrease as a result of a decrease in the level of revenues in countries importing our goods. This will also cut the volume of our exports. Investing occurs in exchange for attracting empty money (capital in use cannot be used for other investment purposes at the same time, including property guaranteed by a third party). Money resources that are not in motion will continue to lose their value. This loss occurs more in investing, which does not have a specific purpose and the effectiveness has not been analyzed. However, under the influence of various factors, capital value can also be changed or unchanged when investing directed at a well-developed investment project over time. The project director is a legal entity, to which the customer and investor will report on project management, management of the work: planning, supervision and management of all project participants. The functions and responsibilities of the project director are determined by

the contract with the customer. However, before the project director and his team, the task of coordinating public activities and work will usually be assigned during the project's viability cycle until the project achieves certain goals and results in accordance with the established deadlines, budgets and quality. The project team is a special organizational structure, managed by the project director and formed during the implementation of the project. The task of the project team is to implement management tasks of the project in achieving the effectiveness of the goals of the project. The composition and functions of the project team depend on the scope, complexity and other characteristics of the project; however, in any case, the team must ensure that all the obligations entrusted to them are highly professional. A subscriber is engaged in contractual relationships with a higher-level contractor or subscriber. He is responsible for the performance of works and services under the contract. The designer is a legal entity and performs project research under the project under the contract. Enters into contractual relationships with the main contractor or direct customer of the project. The main intermediary is a legal entity whose proposal was accepted by the customer. He is responsible for performing the work on a contractual basis. Enters into and chooses agreements with subcontractors to perform separate activities and services. Construction firms and organizations usually serve as the main intermediary in construction projects. Suppliers are subscribers, they carry out various contractual delivery activities—materials, equipment, vehicles, and so on. Permits are organizations that allow for the right to own, trade, certain types of work and services and hakazo. Government organizations are the satisfaction side of their interests by taxing the participants of the project and are related to the implementation of the project. It meets and supports ecological, social, and other general and government requirements. The owner of the landfill is a legal or natural person and the owner of the land area involved in the project. It gives the right to own or use the land on a contractual basis and enters into contact with the customer. Investment management will be aimed at performing the following tasks:

- to ensure the production potential and economic growth of a business entity;
- investment project, maximizing the profitability of the object;
- minimize the risks of investment activities, projects;
- Analysis, selection and evaluation (once again) taking into account the risk and profitability of the investment object, project. Accordingly, the purpose of investment management is to select investments, investments that bring more profit (income) and risk less. Investment management itself is an art. Its importance demonstrates that because of it, an investor is able to find and choose investment objects, projects that allow them to earn more than other investors and risk relatively little, and achieve their goal and superiority. Project management is considered a practical and synthetic fan. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) The emergence of project management as a separate fan is directly related to the increase in the need to develop and choose the requirements and management methods for managing projects. This, in particular, has greatly influenced the development and widespread use of project management methods, especially in the 1970s, due to the expansion and complexity of their businesses in most of the largest companies in Western countries, and the strengthening of competitive conditions.

Investor(s) – parties that incorporate investors into the project, e.g. through credit. The goal of investors is to make the maximum profit on their investment from the implementation of the

project. If the customer and investor are not one person, then as an investor, banks, investment funds and other organizations usually come out. Investors will get in touch with the customer, control the implementation of contracts and perform calculations with other parties on the implementation of the project. Investors are the equal partner of the project and the owner of its properties and are formed by their investment in accordance with the agreement or loan agreement with the customer, until all means are paid to them. The payment balance consists of three components: current account, capital account and financial account. The current account reflects the country's net income, while the capital account reflects a net change in ownership of national assets. Implementation of the project takes place in the vicinity of a certain internal dynamic and external environment and has a certain impact on it. At the same time, it is important to identify and take into account all physical, economic, social, financial organizational, etc. factors that may affect the project and its environment, just as it is necessary to identify and calculate all types of statistical and dynamic loads on the construction of the device being built in construction projects, under certain circumstances each of such factors has become dangerous to the project, may cause its disruption. The relationship between the project environment can be considered in the case of a product development project for a company that produces a particular product. A simple, long-term organization serves as the basis for the emergence of demand in conditions of change and renewal. This leads to the appearance of the project as a result. When the project really starts, it begins to develop independently. In the process of implementing the project, its participants will focus on the performance of their tasks. During the implementation of the project, the company's normal life in manufacturing, selling, and management will continue. The same applies to the project's environment. There will also be changes that will affect the project through the company. The main functions of the investment manager, which perform the main task in managing investment projects, include:

- ensuring the investment activity of the economic entity;
- define, identify and select investment strategies and tactics;
- drawing up a business plan for the investment project;
- reduce risks and increase the profitability of various deposits;
- assess the financial condition of a business entity in accordance with investment objectives;
- determination of the quantity and quality of investment securities;
- achieve investment portfolio optimization;

ensuring the accuracy of the investment portfolio;

- to evaluate the investment attractiveness of specific loyalties and to predict the acquisition of a selection;
- to evaluate the effectiveness of investment projects;
- to carry out the planning and operational management of a specific investment project;
- ensuring compliance with the investment process.

This, in turn, requires that the investment manager become an experienced, highly qualified, strongly knowledgeable specialist. Accordingly, he should be very familiar with the theory of investment management, accounting, micro and macroeconomics, the principles of technical and fundamental analysis, mathematical modelling, basic legislation and regulatory documents, including taxation legislation. This manager should also have the experience and practice of

finding, collecting, grouping, analyzing information related to the project, and thus creating a business plan.

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