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## Classification Characteristics Of Financial Investments, Factors And Methods Of Influence On Investment Activity

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**Abstract-** *The article defines the concept of financial investment and provides information on its classification features. At the same time, the factors and methods of influencing investment activity are widely analyzed. It also discusses the characteristics and types of financial investment.*

**Key word** *financial investment, classification marks, legal entities and individuals, foreign investment, money, currency, credit.*

### INTRODUCTION

Financial investment ensures the efficient use of available funds available to legal entities and individuals.

Financial investments are divided into current (short-term) and long-term investments. Current (short-term) investments are securities that are freely traded and held for a period of not more than one year, commonly referred to as marketable (liquid) securities.

In the current economic climate, investment is financed mainly by securities, foreign investment and bank loans. It should be noted that even if bank loans are included in borrowed funds, this source can be included in borrowed funds, as bank loans are attracted from abroad, from credit institutions to finance investment activities.

A variety of tools can be used to invest: money, currency, credit, securities, property (tangible and intangible), various commodities, and so on. Of these, investing in securities is one of the most effective and common ways to meet an investor’s needs.

## II.Literature review

The stock market, on the one hand, is a source of financial security for economic entities, on the other hand, it actively monitors the economy, actively attracting free funds of the population and economic entities. is a redistribution mechanism. In a market economy, the development of new and existing sectors of the economy requires investments of various forms and sizes. In a market economy, the stock market acts as a mechanism for the effective redistribution of funds among the participants in economic relations.

One of the important sources of financing investment activities at the expense of attracted funds is the attraction of foreign direct investment. Allocating available funds to joint stock companies or the state budget will meet the need for additional funding. In such cases, an effective economic mechanism for redistribution of funds is needed. This mechanism will ensure the movement of financial investments and create conditions for economic growth.

## III.Analysis

*Factors and methods of influencing investment activity.*

The effectiveness of investment policy in Uzbekistan is determined by the state of development of investment activity in the country. Therefore, usually the goal of any investment policy is to focus on the development prospects of existing investment activities. This goal includes the regular regulation of investment activities of the state.

Government regulation of investment activities is usually carried out for the following purposes:

- Encouraging investors;
- Attracting foreign investment in the national economy;
- Protection of the rights and interests of investors in the country;
- If necessary, to identify and protect the interests of domestic investors, first of all.

In addition to regulating investment activity, the state is directly involved in it. This is:

- Adoption of public investment programs and their financing from the national budget;
- Provision of centralized investment resources of the republican budget on the basis of solvency, timeliness and repayment to finance major investment projects;
- Provision of state guarantees for loans attracted for the implementation of investment projects;
- Carrying out a comprehensive state examination of investment projects;
- Participates in investment activities, such as providing concessions for local and foreign investors.

Typically, the coordination of investment activities is aimed at creating favorable conditions in its key areas, primarily to meet social needs through social development, technical improvement of production, the introduction of innovations and inventions.

The regulation of investment activity, from a legal point of view, involves the formation of specific, complex, socially necessary economic (investment) relations between different owners regarding the reproduction of tangible and intangible assets. All subjects of the investment process - from foreign investments to state, legal and physical, including foreign individuals (residents and non-residents) -

become participants in this relationship. From a legal point of view, foreign investment is related to the ownership, use and disposal of capital in the territory of another state. From an economic point of view, their territorial, temporal, and spatial forms of movement are likely to face many additional risks in order to benefit.

The essence of investment relations is reflected in the scope and level of participants in this activity. The existence of a separate investment relationship that reflects the objective conditions for the development of investment activities requires that it be an independent subject of regulation. From a legal point of view, the regulation of investment activities includes general legal and private legal regulation. The unity of these norms expresses the nature and essence of social and individual investment relations and becomes a way of regulating them. Regulatory methods consist of ways in which legal norms have a specific effect on the nature of both individual and socially necessary investment relationships.

The importance of the subject of investment activity in the period of building a multi-sectoral economy requires the adoption of laws to regulate this activity.

The state regulation of investment activities in the country is primarily aimed at implementing the economic, scientific, technical and social policy of the state.

State regulation of investment relations is organized through the creation of legal conditions, the provision of guarantees for the conduct of these activities, the implementation of social or state interests through insurance of business entities and other means.

#### IV. Discussion

formation of a diversified economy in the country are: social and private interests; correctly identify the interests of individual countries, corporations, international financial institutions, individual investors; agree on their mutually acceptable ratios; establishing equal legal conditions and guarantees for their implementation.

It is known that investment activity is related to all types of capital, entrepreneurship, finance, innovation, social, consumer and other investments, and is usually a way of using the fiscal (treasury replenishment) and regulatory functions of taxes. is done with.

The following methods are used in the state regulation of investment activities:

- creation, strengthening, improvement of the legal framework for the free operation of investors;
- through monetary policy;
- through foreign exchange policy;
- through the depreciation policy;
- through pricing policy;
- through a system of subsidies;
- fiscal policy, including fiscal policy, the provision of benefits from various taxes, through tax credits;
- through the system of state guarantees;
- by protecting the rights of foreign and domestic investors;
- through the state's control over certain industries, sectors, regions and their facilities, investment, etc.

Each state coordinates investment activities for the following purposes:

- implementation of economic policy of the state in the process of transition to a market economy;
- carrying out the state science and technology policy and on this basis to strengthen the economic strata and access to world markets;
- conducting the social policy of the country.

The management of investment activities by the state is based on the implementation of a number of measures. These measures are implemented in the following ways:

- simplification of the tax system, ie the classification of tax subjects, objects and rates and the provision of tax benefits;
- implementation of depreciation policy, including the application of accelerated depreciation policy and the provision of depreciation benefits;
- Assistance in the development of certain regions, industries through subsidies, subsidies, subventions;
- Development of credit policy, antitrust measures of state norms and standards, privatization of state property and pricing policy;
- Determining the conditions of use of land and other natural resources;
- Examination of investment projects and their inclusion in government programs.
- Development of a mechanism for monitoring and investment projects.
- suspension, restriction or termination of investment activities, if necessary or in accordance with the law.

### V. Conclusion

In general, the state regulation of investment activities is organized in the way of creating legal conditions, providing guarantees for carrying out these activities, the implementation of social or state interests through insurance and other means, as well as state regulation of investment activities. The construction is primarily aimed at implementing the economic, scientific, technical and social policy of the state.

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