

**USING THE EXPERIENCES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN DEVELOPING THE
INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF SMALL ENTERPRISES****Xonto'rayev Obbosxon Kamolxonovich**

Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology

Assistant of the Department of Accounting and Auditing

Ergasheva Nigora Abdigapparovna

Davlatobod District, Namangan Region

Chief accountant of the 1st city hospital

Abstract: This article provides information on using the experiences of foreign countries in the development of innovative activities of small enterprises. Also, in the experiences of developed foreign countries, the working principles of the economic conjuncture of small and medium-sized enterprises were discussed.

Keywords: investment program, innovation firms, investment funds, economic conjuncture, economic entities, foreign investments, economic interests.

The investment program of the republic will be formed with qualitatively new approaches. This program is planned to be developed over three years, it will take into account the process from design and research to the commissioning of the facility, and it will create an opportunity to more fully connect the construction with its real sources of financing, which will help to increase the efficiency of implementation of investment projects. New processes and products determine the coherence of innovations that depend on proper production and development progress. New markets determine the process of product realization, and in some cases, the technologies that are in the process of opening new markets allow to change lives. As mentioned above, organizational innovation is as important as production innovation. According to the experience of economically developed countries, new organizational firms (innovation firms, technology parks, innovation incubators, investment funds, etc.) allow them to obtain significant benefits compared to the usual conditions of economic organization. In addition, these organizational innovations are also necessary for the realization of a specific technological innovation. As for the length of the process of obtaining entrepreneurial benefits, it is inextricably linked to the length of the process required for the routinization of the new process, when the process is completed, the effort spent on innovation is no longer needed. The length of the last process is related to the nature of the process of news diffusion in one or another sector

of the economy. Thus, the studied profit is a temporary state that represents the investment made by the factor of production in the cost of the new product.

The practice of developed foreign countries has shown that small and medium-sized businesses are economic subjects that can quickly adapt to changes in the economic situation, constantly require new techniques and technologies, and have high labor productivity. Attracting and absorbing foreign investments helps to develop the economy and serves as a strong incentive for socio-economic reforms. That is why a wide system of incentives was created in the republic to attract foreign investments, and a preferential tax system was introduced for foreign investors. However, it is necessary to constantly improve existing legal norms, that is, to expand guarantees and incentives, to create a favorable environment for investment activities, and to strengthen incentives for attracting foreign investments.

Economic interest is the driving force of society's development. Interests can be economic, social, and political. In its system, economic interests are primary, determining, and priority. This economic benefit, in turn, manifests itself in certain social forms - private, collective, and society (general public). In conclusion, the scientific generalization can be expressed as follows:

- the harmony of collective and personal interests of the whole nation, the achievement of the commonality of the activities of all production participants means the enrichment of each interest;
- the least analyzed in the multifaceted view of business relations is their efficiency assessment and material support relationship, and studying the problems of its impact on production in the market economy is an urgent issue;
- economic interests envisage achieving a single goal - economic interests by each legal entity and individual, the harmony of community and society, and owner and state interests.

In today's environment of globalization of the world economy, reduction of barriers to trade, and erosion of tax laws and regulations, inflows of foreign investment are growing rapidly. The total volume of foreign direct investments in the world increased more than 14 times compared to 1980, reaching 7 trillion in 2002. reached USD. Currently, there are 64,000 international companies in the world, which control the activities of 870,000 foreign subsidiaries. The volume of products sold by these enterprises is approximately 18 trillion. Is USD. This is more than twice the volume of world exports. During the last 10-15 years, the world economic system has undergone great qualitative and quantitative changes. As it breaks up, new terms such as the G7 countries, the G20 developed countries, and other new terms emerge. In the mass

media, you will no longer find the phrase "world economic crisis", this term will be replaced by the concept of "global economic decline". In the conditions of a unipolar world, the world economy is a single connected system, within this system flows of goods and services, financial and investment flows, scientific personnel, and labor force move. The world economic system includes about 200 countries, 146 of which are members of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The structure of the system can be conventionally described as follows; in the center is the USA, the world's largest economic country. Its gross domestic product (GDP) is 10 trillion. More than a dollar. After that, there are two economic regions: Japan and other developed countries, which are closer to the USA, and developing countries and countries that are transitioning to a market economy are a little further away.

It should be noted that there are certain conflicts between developed countries and developing countries within the system. These groups have directly opposite interests and pursue different goals. Developed countries are trying to gain access to cheap sources of raw materials and large markets of developing countries. Developing countries, in turn, need financial and technical support from industrialized countries. The tension between the developed countries and the developing countries was particularly evident during the meeting of the foreign ministers of the WTO member countries in Konkunda in September 2003. For the first time in the history of this organization, developed countries could not pass decisions useful to them, and no working documents were adopted at the end of the meeting. The developing countries were united in the meeting and did not give in to the pressure of the developed countries. Despite the complex processes taking place in the world economic system, the world economy, in general, is developing quite successfully, according to the IMF, the world GDP will increase by 4.1% in 2004. The largest growth will occur in developing countries, and they are expected to reach 5.6% in 2004. In developing countries, this indicator is 2.9%, and in countries transitioning to a market economy, it is 4.7%. World trade will grow by 5.5% in 2004. The state of the world economy affects the volume of foreign investments and the direction of investment flows. Developed countries are the main investing "donors" and they are deploying huge surpluses at their disposal in an extremely profitable way. By investing in developing countries, they are changing investment flows within developed countries.

In conclusion, it should be noted that at present, in the developed countries of the world society, the process of rapid transition from the development of traditional scientific technology to innovative, scientific and technological order is taking place. The difference from the beginning of the innovative order is that there is a transition from the formation of science and

the system of state financing to state stimulation of all types of technological and scientific innovations. Currently, in the USA and, in particular, in Western Europe, first of all, in France and Germany, science and technology policy is turning into innovation policy. Its main task is to create the most favorable conditions for scientific and technological innovations, first of all, for small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as for quick diversification in the field of medium and short-term programs. The USA is one of the world leaders in science funding. In many developed countries, the role of the state in financing ITIM T is very active, and it is not only implemented by state organizations. Currently, the share of the federal government (as a source of funding) in the USA is 50% of the weight of all expenses. 51 This indicator is around 40% in Great Britain, Sweden, and Germany, 57% in France, and 28% in Japan. A lot of strengthening of the ITIM T sector by the state with such attention is legal and is explained by several arguments.

REFERENCES:

1. R. I. Gimush , F. M. Matmurodov. Innovatsion menejment: Iqtisodiyot oliy o‘quv yurtlari uchun o‘quv qo‘l. T.: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2008. — 144 b.
2. Abdullaev B. Innovatsiya jarayonida xorij tajribasi imkoniyatlari. O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy axborotnomasi. № 4—5 2001-y. 55—56-b.
3. ИНАМОВ, А. ХОДИМЛАРНИ РАЎБАТЛАНТИРИШ КОРХОНА САМАРАДОРЛИГИ ВА ИШ САМАРАДОРЛИГИНИ ТАЪМИНЛАШДАГИ ЎРНИ.
4. Muxamadovich, I. A., Abdusalomovich, I. S., & Abdusalom ogli, I. H. (2024). IQTISODIYOTDA LIZING MUNOSABATLAR VA ULARNING XUSUSIYATLARI. International journal of scientific researchers (IJSR) INDEXING, 5(2), 273-278.
5. Abdusalom, I. (2023). ASOSIY VOSITALARNI AUDIT QILISH MANBALARI VA VAZIFALARI. ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA FAN VA INNOVATSION TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 1(2), 117-121.
6. Abdusalom, I. (2023). THE IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE LABOR COMPENSATION SYSTEM. International journal of advanced research in education, technology and management, 2(11).
7. Xolmirzayev, A., & Inamov, A. (2022). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A FACTOR OF POVERTY REDUCTION. Евразийский журнал права, финансов и прикладных наук, 2(13), 120-124.
8. Инамов, А. (2022). Акциядорлик жамиятларида ички аудитнинг ахамияти. Science and Education, 3(12), 1007-1012.

9. Abdusalomovich, I. S. (2023). KICHIK BIZNES SUBEKTLARI VA ULARDA LIZING MUNOSABATLARI. SCIENCE AND INNOVATION IDEAS IN MODERN EDUCATION, 1(10), 27-31.
10. Abdusalomovich, I. S. (2023). KICHIK BIZNES SUBEKTLARI VA ULARNI TURLARI. SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 1(10), 101-104.
11. Abdusalomovich, I. S. (2023). LEASING RELATIONS IN SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES. Multidisciplinary and Multidimensional Journal, 2(4), 275-278.
12. Abdusalomovich, I. S. (2023). COST OF IMPROVING THE LEASING RELATIONSHIP. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 19(6), 31-33.
13. qizi Sobirjonova, N. R. (2023). KORXONALARNING MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASHDA ICHKI AUDIT TESHIRUVI VA TAHLILINI SAMARALI TASHKIL ETISH ISTIQBOLLARI. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 2(2), 318-324.
14. Akbarov, G., & Sobirjonova, N. (2024). The Monetary Policy in the Development of Public-Private Partnership. American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157), 2(3), 106-114.
15. Abdigapparovna, E. N. (2024). FUNDAMENTALS OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH OUTPUT, 3(1), 109-112.
16. Otabek, S., & Azizbek, A. (2024). Factors Affecting Product Production Cost n Economic Subjects. International Journal of Formal Education, 3(3), 336-339.
17. Sobirov O. O., & Odilov H. M. (2023). Costs Included in Product Production and Factors Affecting Them. American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157), 1(7), 125–127.
18. Sobirov O. O. (2023). Product Development Cost Factors Affecting Reduction. American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157), 1(7), 13–14.
19. Собиров, О. (2022). Кичик бизнес ва хусусий тадбиркорликда бухгалтерия ҳисоби ва ҳисоботларини халқаро стандартлар асосида такомиллаштириш. Монография. Наманган.
20. Неъматджонович, А. Ғ., & Сайитбаев, Ш. Д. (2024). ДАВЛАТ-ХУСУСИЙ ШЕРИКЛИК ЛОЙИҲАЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ. Ustozlar uchun, 1(4), 431-437.
21. Gayratjon, A. (2024). Monetary Policy of the Country. American Journal of Current Tendency and Innovation, 1(1), 50-56.
22. Неъматджонович, А. Ғ. (2022). Давлат-хусусий шериклик: жаҳон мамлакатлари ва Ўзбекистон тажрибаси. Barqarorlik va yetakchi tadqiqotlar onlayn ilmiy jurnali, 2(12),

215-219. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10682028>

23. Akbarov , G. N. (2024). THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN UZBEKISTAN. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 3(4 SPECIAL), 374–378. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10674709>
24. Otabek, S., & Uzokboyev, R. (2024). Important Issues in the Organization of Work in Enterprises. Excellencia: International Multi-disciplinary Journal of Education (2994-9521), 2(5), 1018-1020.

