



FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Abstract

Our country requires the development and management of special economic zones as an integral part of the economy. Of great importance is the development of special economic zones, including free economic zones. The article analyzes the features of the development of special economic zones.

Keywords: Special economic zone, free economic zone, industrial zones, investment project, tax payments, infrastructure, export potential.

Introduction

Today, in the conditions of the market economy, everything in the world is becoming inextricably linked. We will be able to see this, especially in the context of globalization, in the cross-section of the development of the country's economy in several industrial sectors.

For example, modern, high-tech facilities are needed to produce a product with high added value. In order to establish such enterprises, attracting foreign and local investments will have a good effect. They, in turn, show their full potential where favorable conditions are created, wide privileges and incentives are given. In a place where all these aspects are embodied, there is an opportunity to establish a special or free economic zone.

When the definitions given by many scientists are generalized, such areas are specially allocated places and settlements with clearly defined administrative boundaries and a separate legal order, created in order to attract domestic and foreign capital, promising technology and management experience for the rapid socio-economic development of the region.

Their historical roots go back to the middle of the sixteenth century. Researchers cite the Italian city of Livorno, which was declared a "Free Trade City" in 1547, as the first





special economic zone. After the signing of the 1973 Kyoto Convention, which defined such an area as a kind of foreign trade enclave, free economic zones spread to many countries. For example, in the 90s of the last century, the term "thousands" was used to refer to the number of them in various forms, but today there are more than 5,400 economic zones in about 150 countries of the world.

Economists have expressed different opinions about the concept of a special economic zone, including a free economic zone, as a result of their scientific research.

In particular, economists T. Farole and F. Dobrogonov emphasized the practical aspect of these regions and said, "These structures create an opportunity for developing countries to capture additional consumer markets and increase the export potential of the countries. At the same time, these economic structures serve as a means of strengthening the processes of regional economic integration.

Also, special economic zones in China are one of the few local areas where foreign and domestic trade and investment activities are carried out without the permission of the country's central government in Beijing. Special economic zones in China are defined as small geographical areas that allow foreign companies to take advantage of low taxes and create good economic conditions for their businesses. The Special Economic Zones indicate that they were created as a "catalyst" for China's economy to transition from a centrally planned economy to one that incorporates aspects of a centrally planned market economy.

Mature economists of our country approach it differently, paying more attention to the area of preferential order and administrative management in free economic zones. Therefore, according to A. V. Vakhobov, Sh. Kh. Khajibakiev, N. G. Muminov, Free Economic Zones are such geographical areas where a preferential tax payment procedure is introduced compared to the procedure of economic activity adopted in the country. In other words, the state's intervention in economic processes will be reduced in this area, and it will be a part of the national economic space, and a system of certain privileges will be introduced that are not used in other regions of the country.

Currently, there are special economic zones operating in Uzbekistan, and only 3 such zones were established in our country during 2008-2016. By today, the number of industrial free economic zones is 12, the number of pharmaceutical free economic zones is 7, the number of tourist free economic zones is we can see that the number of agricultural free economic zones has reached 2. In the past five years, the total value of free economic zones is 10 trillion. More than 1,000 soum projects have been launched, resulting in 100,000 jobs and an additional 45 trillion soums per year.





production of soum products started. Enterprises in industrial zones export 750 million US dollars and 1 trillion. more than soums of tax revenues were provided. Thus, special economic zones will be established on the basis of vacant and inactive state-owned objects, territories of administrative-territorial structures, as well as on lands not intended for agriculture.

Admittedly, the regions of our country have great potential. Based on this, the decision of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ORQ-604 dated February 17, 2020 "On Special Economic Zones" was adopted, and based on this law, it was determined that the activities of special economic zones and the regulation of relations in the field of their development are regulated.

In addition, on April 30, 2021, the head of state adopted a decision "On measures to further develop the engineering and communication infrastructure of special economic and small industrial zones".

Due to the creation of an environment of free competition in our country, the attractiveness of the amount of incoming investment, and the support and encouragement of industrial enterprises by our state, our economy is developing significantly.

According to him, 566 investment projects were implemented in 12 free economic zones specialized in the field of industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan, of which the amount of direct investments was 1.6 billion US dollars, the value of other types of investments was 4.5 billion US dollars, 7 specialized pharmaceutical networks 46 investment projects in free economic zones, investments amounting to 282 million US dollars, 400 types of medicines were produced and 40 types of specialized medical equipment and medical techniques were imported, in the tourist recreation zones "Chorvoq" in the Tashkent region and "Zomin" in the Jizzakh region. 61 investment projects, 449 mln. Investment in the amount of US dollars, 75 tourist infrastructures were created.

At the same time, 308 investment projects, 652.2 mln. Investment in the amount of US dollars, 1,210 hectares of modern greenhouse farms were established and 9,817 new jobs were created.

We should mention that today it is necessary to create the necessary conditions for the development of special economic industrial zones. First of all, it will be necessary to solve the electricity, water, road and other infrastructure issues in the industrial zones. It is necessary to create a bureaucracy-free system for placing projects in free economic industrial zones. In addition, entrepreneurs who have been operating in small industrial zones for many years and whose rights to land and structures have not yet been decided need to be supported by the state and strengthened by decision.





In conclusion, we can say that it is necessary to comprehensively assess the activities of free economic zones and small industrial zones using a single integrated criterion in order to increase the effectiveness of state regulation of special economic zones and to make management decisions on their operation and development. In the development and management of industrial zones, it will be necessary to eliminate social spheres, which are a problem today, and to remove bureaucratic obstacles. This will lead to an increase in the volume of investment in our country, the provision of employment for the population, and the development of the economy as a primary engine.

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