

DEVELOPMENT OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES

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Abstract

The world experience of organizing free economic zones allows us to draw certain conclusions about their general achievements, general characteristics and specific aspects of their development. Free economic zones in industrialized countries depend on good planning and flexible management.

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A free economic zone (FEZ) is a certain territory of a sovereign country with a clearly defined border and a special legal regime (system), making the conditions for doing business and other economic activities more favorable than usual. FEZ is a separate regulation of taxation, currency, customs, and the like in order to create favorable conditions for investments in the development of the economy of individual regions and countries, the introduction of more progressive technologies that process resources with little waste and without waste, and influence international communication and cooperation. is a set of legal norms that establish procedures and conditions FEZ is a relatively new form of organization of economic activity that appeared in world practice in the early 50s and late 60s. They are being actively created and implemented, especially in China, Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, and Poland.

The establishment of FEZs aims to solve the following issues:¹

providing favorable conditions for investments, development of individual regions (regions) and the economy of the country;

introduction of more progressive technologies that save resources with little or no output; establishment of international integration and cooperation. We can see that the main purpose of establishing FEZs is to stimulate the development of a certain region or to ensure the rapid growth of certain sectors of the economy. FEZs have different orientations, but the most widespread are scientific and technological areas (technological parks, technopolises,

¹ Abirgulov Q. Economic geography. T., 2004; Alaev E.B. Socio-economic geography. Ponyatiynoterminological dictionary. - M.: Mysl, 1983; Asanov G.R. Socio-economic geography: an explanatory dictionary of terms and concepts. - T.: Teacher, 1990; Asanov G.R., Nabikhanov M., Safarov I. Economic and social geography of Uzbekistan. -T.: Teacher, 1994; Akhmedov E.A. Cities of Uzbekistan in the years of independence. - T., 2002; Akhmedov E.A., Boltayev M.J. Economic and social geography of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Text of lectures. Tashkent, 2000.

scientific parks, technological centers, etc.). It is organized in order to create high-level new jobs in order to accelerate the creation and introduction of technologies. They are designed to provide the host countries with new goods, and local enterprises with modern technologies. warehouse areas - foreign goods can be stored, sold and bought without paying customs duties. Such regions may have the following characteristics: their organization to serve the world market; the absence of many tax norms and customs restrictions applicable in the rest of the country; the spread of state regulation in foreign economic relations.

- export production areas - industrial enterprises produce export products by using imported raw materials, materials, semi-finished products or using local raw materials, using foreign technology, equipment and other production factors.

According to the form of activity, we can see the following types of FEZs:²

- insurance
- bank
- tourism

At the same time, it should be mentioned that single-function zones are rarely encountered in practice. In practice, areas combining several functions (trade, customs, production, research) are widely distributed. They are called complex regions. Since 2008, Navoi Free Economic Zone has been established in Uzbekistan. Currently, there are 2 free economic zones in our neighbors Tajikistan and 10 in Turkmenistan. Currently, it is important to create favorable conditions for attracting foreign investments, primarily direct investments, for the production of products that meet world standards and are in demand in world markets. Free economic zones are important in the implementation of these tasks. Because such free economic zones create an opportunity to organize modern market infrastructures along with the development of its industrial potential, production, transport, transit and social sphere by attracting domestic and foreign capital for socio-economic development of the region. Currently, there are more than 30 types of free economic zones in international economic activity. The establishment of free economic zones in our country and relations regarding their activities are regulated on the basis of a number of legal documents. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Free Economic Zones, adopted on April 25, 1996, on Foreign Investments, Guarantees of the Rights of Foreign Investors and Measures for Their Protection, adopted on April 30, 1998, and regulated by a number of other documents. According to Article 1 of the Law on SEZ, the Free Economic Zone is a clearly defined and defined purpose of attracting domestic and foreign capital, promising technology and management experience for rapid socio-economic development of the region. It is a separate special zone with municipal boundaries and a separate legal system. In the territory of the free economic zone, legal entities and citizens

² Akhmedov E.A. and etc. Independent Uzbekistan. T., 2001; Akhmedov E.A., Saidaminova Z. Republic of Uzbekistan. A brief reference. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1995.

(individuals) are allowed to engage in any type of economic, financial and other financial activities. The types of activities prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan are excluded. According to Article 9 of the Law on Foreign Investments, the state guarantees and protects all the rights of foreign investors during their investment activities in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Foreign investors and foreign investments are provided with a fair and equal regime, full and permanent protection and security. What is a free industrial-economic zone, the purpose of its establishment and how it will benefit our country? It is natural that questions arise. First of all, the very fact that the economic zone is called industrial indicates its industrialization. It is through the creation of such zones that each country can attract foreign investments in the form of advanced technology, foreign currency inflows, create modern infrastructure, saturate the domestic consumer market, rapidly develop backward regions, and provide additional workers to its economy. They will have the opportunity to create new skills, as well as form advanced international experience in the field of economic management and modern international entrepreneurship. The fact is that in the free industrial-economic zone, producers can independently choose their partners, determine the type, size and prices of products based on strong competition, market demands, and decide on their own the issues of hiring and firing employees, engineers and technicians. They have the right to pay them wages in national and foreign currency.³

The common feature of free economic zones is that they have favorable customs investment financial privileges and advantages compared to the general regime applied to entrepreneurs in this country.

Most importantly, the access to the global cargo system of cargoes of national importance sent from Asia to Europe, from Europe to Asia, and in the future to other continents will be decided in the same free zone. Free industrial - economic zone is an important factor of attracting foreign investments to the economy of our country, stability of the country's economy.

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³ Akhmedov E.A., Saidaminova Z. Republic of Uzbekistan. A brief reference. Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1995; Baratov P. Natural geography of Uzbekistan. - T.: Teacher, 1996; Vahobov H. Tillaboyeva M. Basics of economic geography. - T.: Teacher, 2001; Roziyev A.R., Abirkulov Q.N. Economic geography of Uzbekistan. - T.: "Sharq", 2002; www.ZiYa.net; www.stat.en.

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