

STRUCTURAL ASPECTS OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES

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Abstract

At present, the essence of free economic zones is created in industrialized countries, as well as in developing countries, for various purposes. However, their classification, species and forms remain common. This article improves the classification of free economic zones into types and forms on the basis of modern requirements.

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Introduction. Today's industrialized countries are creating free economic zones in the developing world, with different goals. There are various economic definitions of free economic zones. More than 20 definitions of the United Nations have been described in this study. For the first time, the Free Trade Zones or the "frank zones" were given in 1973 by the Kyoto Convention. Free economic zones can be defined as the part of the state territory for which particular benefits are achieved, including the preferential conditions for economic activity for domestic and foreign entrepreneurs, the special regime of governance and other organizational administrative measures. In addition, free economic zones have the potential to expand the boundaries of other economic sectors, regions and regions, directly and indirectly related to their economic activities. Free economic zones are somewhat limited geographical areas. The definition of free economic zones is widely used in scientific reports and reports, but does not fully reflect the content of this event.

The economic rule used in them is not only a complete set of administrative laws, certain legal and economic regimes, but also simplifies them, and creates incentives for entrepreneurship. The state reduces the scope of its intervention. For emerging economies, special economic zones were more appropriate for their region, with the concentration of production capacity of workers. There are currently over 4,000 free economic zones in the world. They have different tasks, summarized different goals.

For example, attraction of foreign capital and advanced technologies by means of special privileges, simplification of stable legal base and organizational procedures; - use of benefits sharing to expand exports of finished goods; - Increase of currency earnings to the budget of the country and region; - creation of new workplaces; - Improving labor force through the study and introduction of world experience in the field of organization, management and financing.

Free economic zones - foreign investors, which provide functioning, have a number of advantages: preferential taxes, access to the national market, low-cost costs, including overhead, reduced funding rates, land ownership rights, etc.

Free economic zones serve as a "trap" for global capital migration. In addition to attracting foreign capital to the national economy, the creation of free industrial economic zones is linked to three main objectives:

1. Encouraging industrial exports and gaining currency funds;
2. Increasing the level of knowledge;
3. Use of test space as a polygon for introduction of new methods of farming.

Another advantage of free economic zones is that the country does not want to fully exploit its economy for foreign capital or to fully utilize a particular investment climate, as a private zone as part of a local openness.

Depending on their specific goals in different countries, the objectives of the creation of free economic zones can be different: in the depressed regions of the United States, the UK, Germany, and Japan, regional policies for the revitalization of small and medium-sized businesses, and entrepreneurs are given greater financial freedom than other regions. The goal of free economic zones in emerging economies was to transform the economically disadvantaged districts into developing regions, but focus is on attracting foreign capital.

The organizational and functional structure of free economic zones is different.

No	Sales oriented	Industrial production oriented	Designed for technical zones	Service oriented
1.	Free Customs	Imports replacing	Technopolis	Offshore
2.	Bond Reserves	Export and Technology	Technopark	Financial Centers
3.	Free Port	Industrial Parks	New and High-Tech Zones	Banking Services
4.	Free Travel Zone	Makiladoras		Touristic Services
5.				parking lot

Table 1. Types of free economic zones

There are two conceptual approaches to building free economic zones: territorial and functional. In the regional approach, all resident enterprises in the zone use business customers. In the case of a vulnerable approach, the zone is provided with a preferential regime and conditions, regardless of the type of economic entity, industry, or enterprise. 1 type includes export zones in China, Brazil's Manaus and the developing country. There are 2 types of offshore zones, "Dupyuti Fri" shops.

Over time, industrial zones have changed. In their territory, not only goods but also rarely get started, they also started manufacturing. As a result industrial production zones emerged.

Since the first free trade zones were the means of promoting international trade, they were widely spread in the vicinity of the international traffic routes.

Industrial production zones are created in the territory of manufacture of export-oriented or import-substituting products with a special customs regime. These regions provide significant tax and financial benefits to the development of the most prominent industries in the industry. Baozan's finished products are produced from domestic raw materials using imported equipment and technology.

Scientific technology zones are the 3rd generation zones. In modern literature, technoparks (USA) are called technopolis (Japan). In their region, large scientific research centers combine scientific and production technological activities in the form of firms requiring a wide range of divisions within the University. These zones were created to mobilize all material and labor resources for rapid deployment of technology into industry. The most famous technopark is silicon well. It is close to the state of California, USA, and supplies up to 20% of the spare parts required for computing. There are about 20,000 workers in this area and over 80 in the United States. In Japan there are more than 20 new and high technologies in technology in China.

IV generation offshore zones: registered enterprises are engaged in mediation, not engaged in production activity. The highest level of secrecy in banking and trading.

Nowadays there are more than 300 offshore centers in the world. The countries with offshore zones are as follows.

Liechtenstein, Panama, Normandy, Isle of Man, Antilles and Modena Islands, Liberia. Switzerland, Gibraltar, Malpta and Mauritius.

The general characteristic of free economic zones is that they have access to favorable customs and investment preferences and advantages over the general regime applied to entrepreneurs in that country.

These benefits are divided into 4 categories:

Financial incentives:

➤ Granting subsidies and preferential loans;

- Providing cheap utility services;
- Leased land rental and lease from their land.

Tax incentives:

- Exemption from income tax up to 20 years;
- Non-taxation of re-investor profits;
- Exemption of foreign employees from income tax;
- Tax offenses;
- Regular depreciation.

Kinds of privileges:

- Infrastructure of investors;
- Leasing with favorable conditions;
- Simplify Registration and Customs Procedures;
- Facilitating the arrival of foreign citizens.

Foreign Trade Discounts:

- Reduction or cancellation of export-import duties;
- Exemption of export of goods from free economic zones from quotas and licenses;
- Simplification of foreign trade operations.

Analysis. Free economic zones need to be used in different countries. China's experience in creating free economic zones across the world can be developed by many developed countries. China's Shengeng zone (near Hong Kong) is 320 square km, with population from 50,000 to 700,000. In the 80 years of ruins there were 4-47 houses with 5-47 houses in rural areas. In 1980, there were 3700 joint ventures with total capital of \$ 2.8 billion. Here, the area of initial development was the capital construction industry and 100,000 people were employed at the job site. About 200 million people would be able to come to the expanse. Chevanp and Shenodu airports were built.

The most common form of foreign investment was 50/50. SANYO and RERSI are the largest firms in overseas companies. Hong Kong's Luks company produces about 100,000 television sets a day. The Schengeng Free Economic Zone forms areas such as Hainag, Pudun, Shenpengeng, Chjhahehai. The Chinese government's share in their appearance is very high, and the government has invested \$ 4,5-5 billion in each one billion dollars.

But creation of free economic zones was not successful at all. In Sri Lanka, Guatemala, Liberia and Senegal, free economic zones have been created for economic and political reasons.

The first priority direction of our country's development strategy is further liberalization of political, economic, public and social construction of the country. Many laws have been adopted in our country. The Law on Free Economic Zones adopted in April 1996 sets economic freedom to accelerate integration of economic liberalization into a comprehensive legal system, which is the cornerstone of the effective transition period.

The first way to revive social and economic development is the "comprehensive study of world experience, and the widespread use of all tangible work accumulated in the global experience of conducting economic reforms".

A number of agreements, legal frameworks, and trade-economic cooperation have been created to ensure that the economy of Uzbekistan is open to the world community. As we study the global economic activity, we need to emphasize the importance of the creation and functioning of free economic zones. The international experience of free economic zones shows that such territorial aiclavas have a great economic impact on the country of the zone and play an important role in resolving many regional problems. The history of development of free economic zones dates back to the distant past, which in the late 19th and early 19th centuries was in the form of free trade ports of Western Europe, Great Britain, Germany, open cities, free zones, favoring the development of trade-economic relations on the basis of privileged discrimination .

Free economic zones currently have about 25 functional models that operate in countries with different levels of economic development.

Free economic zones are found not only in developing countries, but also in industrialized countries, in new industrialized countries, and in countries with economies in transition, with the best use of their rich experience meeting modern requirements. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Free Economic Zones", there are three models of such zones on the territory of the Republic: 1) free trade zones; 2) industrial zones; 3) development of technological zones. All conditions for free economic cooperation are created in our country. For foreign investors, international legal norms and norms, which are based on the priority of human rights and freedoms, have been created.

Our country has created and developed more than three models of free economic zones with its huge economic potential, favorable natural climatic conditions, high level of qualified human resources and solid legal basis.

Establishing optimal models of free economic zones in cooperation with foreign investors, on the one hand, positively and efficiently affects the country's sustainable socioeconomic development, and on the other hand, it promotes the role of international labor division on the other. This cooperation is based on the fundamental feature of the world economy, ie the process of internationalization. The formation of these relations is the main criterion for globalization of global economic processes.

Formation and development of strong sustainable, productive, and commercial economic relations among different countries is one of the key elements of the market economy. Therefore, the implementation of the adopted laws and the development of technical and economic development programs and projects for the creation of free economic zones require research from the academic staff.

Theoretically, it is possible to produce a concept for development of different functional SEZs for Uzbekistan. Free Trade Zones are created within the borders of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and Free Industrial Zones are designed to promote free export-oriented industrial production zones through scientific parks, scientific research institutes, project design bureaus, and research institutes in areas with natural, underground, establishing centers is high, both economic and social.

The key issue in the production of such projects and concepts is the absence of the same key (criteria) indicators for the creation of free economic zones while struggling for investment in the global investment world. The objective of the Free Economic Zone Development and Development Goals can be summarized in three groups.

This is a 1) economic, 2) social; 3) Scientific and technical goals. In view of these goals, it is necessary to develop a model of development of EIMs aimed at achieving different objectives in the territories of separate oblasts of the republic.

An analysis of the economic potential of the Fergana valley, Jizzakh and Navoi provinces showed that these regions are favorable for the establishment of export-oriented production zones of Free Economic Zone, Free Trade Zone and Free Trade Zones on the territory of both agricultural and industrial production. Each zone differs from its territory by its level of development or its presence. This factor is crucial for the choice of the model of the free economic zones, the development strategy and the development of the infrastructure.

Conclusions. The development of optimal models of free economic zones in our Republic, the use of available world-wide experience in economically efficient ways, and the liberalization of the economy and deepening of processes of integration into the global economic system, following the principles of open market economy. As a result, the economic, social and scientific-technical goals set in the creation of a free economic zone will be achieved.

In any region, the initial requirement is that such processes as political stability, adequate electricity supply, and availability of transport communications are a determining factor for investors' political stability.

I believe it is necessary to implement the following tasks for the development of free economic zones in Uzbekistan:

- Production of special programs for the regulation of all economic legal issues of the activities of free economic zones;
- development of transport communications

- necessary infrastructure: water supply, electricity supply, social conditions and others;
- commercial infrastructure: banking, consulting, legal services;
- market access program;
- program for increasing labor productivity and productivity;
- existing industrial base;
- It is necessary to create an effective structure of administrative management of free economic zones.

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