

ERKIN IQTISODIY ZONA MAXSUS IQTISODIY ZONANING BIR TURI SIFATIDA

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarning nazariy-uslubiy asoslari o'rganilgan bo'lib, Erkin iqtisodiy hamda maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarning farqli jihatlari keltirilgan. Maqolaning maqsadi- amaliy asoslari keng rivojlangan maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarning nazariy asoslarini tadqiq etib, mualliflik ta'rifini keltirishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi xulosa va takliflar shakllantirilgan: Erkin iqtisodiy zonalar ham maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarning bir turi bo'lsa, Erkin zonalar Erkin portlar faoliyatini tavsiflaydi; xorijiy mamlakatlar amaliyotida maxsus iqtisodiy zonalarning Erkin savdo zonalari, Erkin ishlab chiqarish hududlari, Erkin iqtisodiy hududlar, texnologik-innovatsion parklar va boshqa turlari keng qo'llaniladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Erkin iqtisodiy zona, maxsus iqtisodiy zona, Erkin port, Erkin eksport hududi, Erkin zona, "Bojxona tartib-tamoyillarini soddalashtirish va uyg'unlashtirish to'g'risida"gi Xalqaro konvensiya.

СВОБОДНАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЗОНА КАК ВИД ОСОБОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ЗОНЫ

Аннотация: В статье исследуются теоретико-методологические основы создания особых экономических зон, различия между свободными экономическими зонами и особыми экономическими зонами. Цель статьи - изучить теоретические основы особых экономических зон, практическая база которых получила широкое развитие, и дать авторское определение.

В результате исследования были сформулированы следующие выводы и рекомендации: если свободные экономические зоны также являются разновидностью особых экономических зон, то свободные зоны описывают деятельность свободных портов; Зоны свободной торговли, свободные индустриальные зоны, свободные экономические зоны, технико-



инновационные парки и другие типы особых экономических зон широко используются в практике зарубежных стран.

Ключевые слова: свободная экономическая зона, особая экономическая зона, свободный порт, зона свободного экспорта, свободная зона, Международная конвенция об упрощении и гармонизации таможенных процедур.

FREE ECONOMIC ZONE AS A TYPE OF A SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

Abstract: The article examines the theoretical and methodological foundations for the creation of special economic zones, the differences between free economic zones and special economic zones. The purpose of the article is to study the theoretical foundations of special economic zones, the practical basis of which has been widely developed, and to give the author's definition.

As a result of the study, the following conclusions and recommendations were formed: if free economic zones are also a kind of special economic zones, then free zones describe the activities of free ports; Free trade zones, free industrial zones, free economic zones, technology and innovation parks and other types of special economic zones are widely used in the practice of foreign countries.

Keywords: free economic zone, special economic zone, free port, free export zone, free zone, International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures.

INTRODUCTION

XXI to the century come and international economic integration and internationalAs a result of the development of regional relations, there is an increasing need for free or special economic zones, a territorially separated part of the country with a separate tax, customs and preferential regime. Such regions are of great importance in increasing the employment of the population in the country where they are established, in the development of production or service sectors and industries depending on the type, in increasing the export potential of the country, and in attracting foreign investments to the region.



If we look at the early history of the establishment of these regions, one of the oldest of them is the German port of Hamburg. Although this port officially began its operations in the 12th century, the development of its role in regional trade dates back to the 9th century. Today, this port can receive more than 7,000 large, medium and small ships from all over the world in a year.

Apostate the establishment of the first official free economic zone in India Related to the name Kandla Special Economic Zone. Employing 27,725 people, the export volume in 2018–2019 was 7,380.78 Indian rupees [1] the area was established as a seaport in the 1950s.

Later, offshore, trade, free production, and technopark areas began to form in the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Japan, and the CIS countries.

According to the research of the UN Development Program, in 2018, more than 4,500 free economic zones operated in more than 140 countries of the world [2]. 550 of them operate in the Americas, 991 in the Asia-Pacific region, 443 in Europe and Central Asia. Despite the fact that such regions with widely developed practical foundations are of great importance in the system of international political and economic relations, there is no single stop regarding the naming of such regions. In some legal literature, they are defined as "free economic zones", and in some economic sources as "special economic zones".

The main goal of this scientific research is to research the theoretical foundations of such regions, which have widely developed practical foundations, and to provide an author's definition.



LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE SUBJECT

The first definition of such areas was adopted on May 18, 1973 "Customs principles of procedure sdedication and reflected in the International Convention on Harmonization, according to which a free zone is an area agreed upon by the parties, and any goods entering it are considered outside the customs territory [3].

There are three different views that describe a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). The first idea is that in a developing country, there are many who enjoy tax incentives vicious corporations (TMK) by moonlit, can describe an industrial estate blocked by workers working in poor conditions in steel mills. On the contrary, the second opinion can tell about the "Miracle of Shenzhen", in 30 years, a fishing village has become a megalopolis of 14 million people, with a per capita domestic

product (GDP) growth of 100%. , might be about places like Dubai or Singapore, whose ports are the basis for a wide range of trade and logistics-oriented activities. Along safe trade routes such as Gibraltar, Hamburg and Singapore entrepots and city-wide free zones guaranteeing free storage and exchange have been operating for centuries. The first modern free industrial zone was established in 1959 in Shannon, Ireland. Until the 1970s, most zones were concentrated in industrialized countries. But since the 1970s, such zones have been established in East Asia and Latin America to attract TNCs. These zones became the basis of trade and investment policies in countries that abandoned import substitution policies and aimed to join world markets through export-led growth policies [4].

Special Economic Zones can be defined as a geographically delimited area that is regulated and administered differently from the country in which it is located, in order to attract foreign direct investment to economic activity. Over the years, SEZs have evolved from a relatively simple proposal designed to achieve specific development goals to increasingly diverse proposals [5].

L.A. Kravchenko, according to scientific research of MV Goryachikh, a special economic zone is a part in which a special regime of business activities operates in the territory [6].

In a broad sense, the definition of the concept of special economic zones was given by scientists TP Danko and EM Okrut: "Free economic zones are the sovereign territory of the state, which is an integral part of the country's economic complex, where the production and distribution of social goods is the whole It is carried out using special mechanisms that regulate socio-economic relations of production and distribution to achieve a unified, corporate goal throughout the country, is capable of diffusion expansion" [7].

According to Sirazetdinov RM, Salaxieva LR, the main goal of state investments in the special economic zone is to develop the innovative economy, industry, and the scientific-investment sector. This is done by:
attraction of foreign investors (capital); ensuring (increasing) the number of jobs; creation, development, increase of export products; import substitution;



application of new models of management on the basis of experience, work;
support of start-up entrepreneurs, small businesses;

Acts as an impetus for the development of a certain region, as well as a certain field of activity [8].

According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a special economic zone is an area with defined boundaries and a special legal regime, specially allocated for the purpose of attracting foreign investments and local investments, high technologies and management experience for the rapid socio-economic development of the respective area [9].

Among the CIS countries, the legal definition in the legislation of the Russian Federation is that "a special economic zone is a part of the territory of the Russian Federation defined by the government of the Russian Federation, where a special regime applies for the implementation of business activities and where the customs procedures of the free customs zone are applied" [10] given.

Research methodology

During the analysis and study of free economic zones, which are a type of special economic zones, methods of analysis, synthesis and comparative analysis were used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As we have seen above, the majority of foreign scientists call the territories considered part of the country's territory, which have a separate tax and customs regime, as special economic zones.

But what is the free economic zone cited by some scholars?

Kyotoa According to the international convention, some areas referred to as free zones or free economic zones are special economic zones in the experience of the CIS countries. Europe and South America momlakats in practice kare the most commonly used free ports.



Table 1 Free or free economic zones in the experience of foreign countries

Free economic zones	Free ports
in Belarus 1. Brest FEZ 2. FEZ 3. Vitebsk PHAS 4. Minsk FEZ 5. Gomel FEZ	in Egypt 1. Port Said Public Free Zone 2. Alexandria Public Free Zone 3. Nasr City Public Free Zone 4. Suez Public Free Zone 5. Ismailia Public Free Zone
6. Grjust FEZ 7. 8. 9. 10.	Damietta Public Free Zone Media Public Free Zone Shebin El-Kom Public Free Zone Qeft Public Free Zone
in Ireland [12] in Iran Shannon Free Zone Kin the Republic of Oreya 11. Corean Free Economic Zones 12. Thissan-Jinhae Free Economic Zone 13. Daegu-hm Free Zone 14. Gwangyang Bay Area Free Economic Maku Free Zone Zowhat 15. InCheon Free Economic Zone 16. YellowSea Free Economic Zone 17. Saemanguem-Gunsan Free Economic Zone 18. East Coast Free Economic	20. Thatsh 21. Aras Free Zone 22. Anzali Free Zone 23. Arvand Free Zone

In the experience of European and CIS countries, the majority of the so-called free economic zones were established in the 1990s, and there is a similar trend in their naming. The concept of free zone, which is used in the practice of some countries of the Persian Gulf, North Africa and Europe, is more often applied to the activities of free ports, which are a type of special economic zones. Types of special economic zones, such as free trade zones (free ports, duty-free shops), free production zones, free economic zones, technological-innovation parks, cross-border zones, service zones, agricultural zones, free enterprise zones used in the practice of foreign countries.

According to Table 2, both free trade zones, free export zones and free ports are typical of the experience of developed countries and occupy an important place in the development of exports, re-exports and imports. Free zones are typical of the experience of the USA and Great Britain, and are used in areas where the standard



of living and quality of the population is low compared to other regions of the country, and through various privileges and preferences, small and medium-sized businesses are developed in the region and, through this, the standard of living of the population it creates an opportunity for people to live even in small towns.

Uzbekistan of the Republic "Special According to the Law on Economic Zones, special economic zones are divided into such types as free economic zones, special scientific and technological zones, touristic and recreational zones, free trade zones, and special industrial zones.

According to the law:

Free economic zone - establishment of new production facilities, development of high-tech production, active involvement in the development of production of modern competitive, import-substituting, export-oriented ready-made industrial products, as well as production, engineering and communication, the territory established for the purpose of ensuring the development of road transport, social infrastructure and logistics services.

A special scientific and technological zone is an area where scientific organizations and other organizations in the field of scientific activity (technological parks, technology distribution (technology transfer) centers, innovation clusters, venture funds, business incubators, etc.) are gathered for the purpose of developing innovation infrastructure.

Tourist-recreational zone - it includes modern touristic infrastructure facilities (hotel complexes, cultural and health facilities, trade-entertainment and other touristic facilities), special activity and seasonal recreational recreation zones serving tourists. The territory to be established for the implementation of investment projects for the purpose of providing the necessary conditions.

Free trade zones include consignment warehouses, areas with special customs and tax regimes, as well as areas for processing, packaging, sorting, and storage of goods. A special industrial zone is an area where a special regime of management, economic and financial activity is introduced. Special industrial zones include service and production zones formed by allocating land plots for the construction of the necessary administrative, scientific-technological, production, engineering-communication, road transport and social infrastructure [15].

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS



As a result of the research, the following conclusions and suggestions were formed by the author:

Special economic zones are also a type of special economic zones, while free zones describe the activities of free ports. In the experience of European and CIS countries, the majority of the so-called free economic zones were established in the 1990s, and there is a similar trend in their naming. The concept of free zone, which is used in the practice of some countries of the Persian Gulf, North Africa and Europe, is more often applied to the activities of free ports, which are a type of special economic zones.

Free trade zones of special economic zones (free ports, duty-free shops), free production zones, free economic zones, technological-innovation parks, cross-border zones, service zones, agriculture, free entrepreneurship regions are widely used, according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan free economic zones, special scientific and technological zones, touristic and recreational zones, free trade zones, special industrial zones are the types of special economic zones that can be established in the country.

Special economic zones, no matter what they are called in any part of the world, they are all areas of the country that serve to develop exports and re-exports, where a special tax and customs regime is applied.

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