

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT BODIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES

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***Annotation.** This article is devoted to the issues of increasing the efficiency of free economic zones. Effective functioning of the FEZ management bodies Conclusions are drawn on improving the specialization of the FEZ in the country.*

***Key words:** free economic zones, free economic zone governing bodies, free economic zone board, free economic zone management directorate, efficient construction, single window for small business and private entrepreneurship, provision with modern infrastructure facilities, large transport communications.*

Introduction

The rapid development of the world economy leads countries to form an environment of economic competition in the international market. In order for countries to take their place in the international market, it is important to develop their national economy, localize production, establish export enterprises, and attract local and foreign capital to industry.

Effective measures were taken to develop the national economy, liberalize foreign trade, tax and financial policy, support entrepreneurship and guarantee the inviolability of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products, and ensure rapid development of regions.

To localize production in the country by reprocessing existing raw materials and exporting them to the level of finished products, increasing the number of exporting enterprises. One of the issues that should be solved is the expansion of local and foreign capital flow to regions with low social and economic development.

Countries pay special attention to the development of free economic zones as the main factor in solving these tasks. The establishment of free economic zones is the main factor in solving the problems of unemployment in the country, economic and social development of regions, saturation of international and national markets with goods, along with the development of the country's economy.

A separate international status is introduced in free economic zones. But regardless of where it is located, it is an integral part of this country, all practices (allocation of land, establishment of firms and companies, import and export of goods and goods from the border, benefits in customs payments, tax payments, which currency or currency means of payment , territory management procedure, etc.) will be executed quickly based on the adopted rules. The purpose of establishing free economic zones is to create a developed economic space by attracting many new technologies and investments, and in this way to rapidly develop the country's economy.

Literature analysis.

Economists expressed different opinions about the concept of 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.

According to the research of the South Korean scientist Kim, "Free economic zones are specially organized areas for foreign countries, enterprises and firms, where their enterprises and workers can earn income due to the benefits given by the government, in turn, subject to existing laws and regulations. are zones. The goal of creating free economic zones is that such zones have a more transparent economic environment than in other countries, and through this, the investment flow and the formation of competitive industrial and trade characteristics [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10].

Some researchers, taking into account modern integration processes, do not give a separate definition to SEZs. In particular, we see in the research works of V.I. Baronov and G.M. Kostyunina. In their work, the legal status of SEZs in the specific region or country where SEZs are located, and their economic situation are analyzed.¹

Mature economists of our country approach differently, focusing more attention on preferential procedure and administrative management in SEZs. Therefore, in the opinion of A. V. Vakhobov, Sh. Kh. Khajibakiev, N. G. Muminov, Free Economic Zones are a geographical area in which 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 applicable in other regions of the country.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. O'RQ-604 of April 17, 2020, the Free Economic Zone is the establishment of new production facilities, the development of high-tech production, the active involvement in the development of the production of modern competitive, import-substituting, export-oriented finished industrial products, as well as the development It is classified as an area organized for the purpose of ensuring the development of production, engineering-communication, road transport, social infrastructure and logistics services.

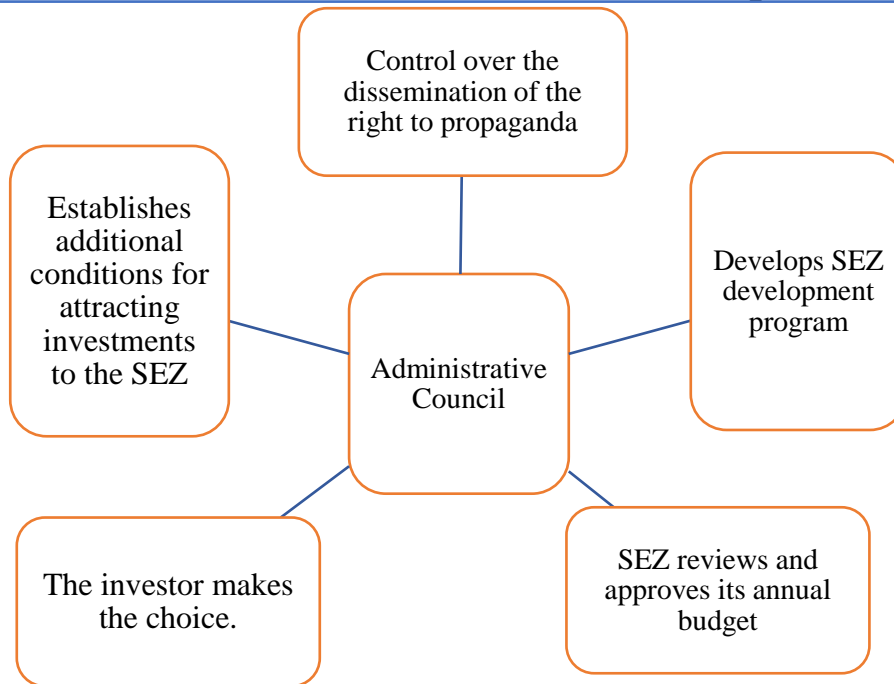
Analysis results

In terms of reforming the national economy, effective measures have been taken to liberalize foreign trade, tax and financial policy, support entrepreneurship and guarantee the inviolability of private property, organize deep processing of agricultural products, and ensure rapid development of regions. Organization of Free Economic Zones and its management is one of the important activities in the development of the national economy.

The governing bodies of free economic zones of Uzbekistan are the Administrative Council and the Directorate of Free Economic Zones [11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19].

The management function of the administrative council is understood as a set of tasks aimed at solving specific tasks related to the management of free economic zones. In this case, the administrative council is responsible for administrative management, coordination and state regulation of the activities of free economic zones, as well as monitoring compliance with separate legal regulations, making decisions on the selection of investment projects and their placement for implementation in the territory of free economic zones, free economic zones. implements the tasks of organizing the effective activity of the zones, implementing complex measures on the formation of directorates, and developing medium-term and long-term programs of SEZ development. If the boundaries of the free economic zone coincide with the boundaries of the administrative-territorial unit of the Republic of Uzbekistan (district, city, district within the city), the duties of the chairman of the Administrative Council are entrusted to the relevant governor.

Powers of the Administrative Council



1-Figure. Compiled by the author as a result of his research.

Free economic zone is a commercial organization established in the form of a state unitary enterprise on the basis of state-owned property assigned to it for operational management. implements the right of ownership, use and disposal in accordance with the tasks of the state body-founder appointed as responsible.

The Directorate of Free Economic Zones performs the tasks of ensuring the implementation of a separate legal procedure, monitoring the proper fulfillment of the obligations of investors selected by the Administrative Council, ensuring the implementation of the Free Economic Zones Development Program, and registering participants in economic activities in the territory of the Free Economic Zones [20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27].

As a result of the effective operation of the management bodies of the free economic zones in Uzbekistan , 128 projects with a total value of 487.4 million dollars were implemented in the SEZ territories operating by the end of 2020. Of this, 162.1 million dollars are foreign direct investments. Projects include construction of modern greenhouses (62 projects worth \$204.7 million), production of building materials (18 projects worth \$140 million), chemical and petrochemical industry (13 projects worth \$50.6 million), food industry (10 projects worth \$15.9 million), textile industry (8 projects worth \$20.1 million), machine building (2 projects worth \$6 million), leather and footwear industry (5 projects worth \$14.9 million), electrical engineering industry (3 projects worth \$13.7 million), pharmaceutical industry (6 projects worth \$56.3 million), furniture and paper production (1 project worth \$1.1 million). In the past period, enterprises participating in the free economic zone produced 538 types of industrial products worth 11.9 trillion soums and exported products worth 257.6 million dollars, which increased by 145% compared to the figure of 2019, despite the negative economic consequences of the pandemic. Also, 186 new enterprises received the status of free economic zone participants [28,29,30,31,32].

Providing SEZs with the necessary infrastructure is the main factor for their effective operation and attracting new investors and entrepreneurs to implement projects in their territories. In this regard, in 2021, it is planned to allocate 890 billion soums to connect the existing SEZ to engineering and communication networks.

Conclusions and suggestions.

In order to increase the efficiency of state regulation of free economic zones and make management decisions on changing the conditions of their operation, it is necessary to comprehensively evaluate the activity of free economic zones using a single integrated criterion. In order to improve the efficiency of free economic zones, it is important to accelerate the expansion of the main activities of residents operating in the SEZ.

In the management of free economic zones, it would be appropriate to give additional benefits to entrepreneurs operating in the zone for environmentally friendly production.

Ensuring transparency in the activity of SEZ governing bodies in allocating territories so that entrepreneurs who want to do business in SEZs in the country can engage in business activities is considered one of the necessary factors in the development of the country's economy.

It is proposed to obtain energy sources necessary for the operation of free economic zones from renewable energy sources as much as possible.

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