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GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FREE ECONOMIC ZONES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article analyzes the free economic zones established in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their territorial location, as well as their role in the country's economy. The world experience of the development of free economic zones has been studied, and attention has been paid to the need to increase them on the basis of existing regional economic opportunities.

Key word: industry, industrial center, industrial node, region, geographical location, regional production complexes, free economic zone, cluster, technopark.

Territorial organization of productive forces based on modern features plays an important role in the development of the country's economy. One of the geographical theories that serve the socio-economic development of regions is regional production complexes (HICHM). Economic geographer A.S Soliev in his book "Economic Geography: Theory, Methodology and Practice" describes the regional industrial complexes as follows: "HICHM is a form of territorial organization of production that achieves economic efficiency through the correct selection and placement of enterprises in a particular geographical point or region, its natural and economic conditions, transport and economic geographical location." The basis of regional production complexes is industry. An industrial point is a place where there is an industrial enterprise in the form of a factory or mill.

If there are several industrial enterprises in one place, then an industrial center will be created. The location of industrial outlets around major industrial centers forms an industrial node. According to Professor A.S Soliev, industrial nodes are the most mature form of industrial production complexes. Based on these scientific considerations, it is appropriate to highlight free economic zones, small industrial zones, technoparks and clusters as a new stage in the regional organization of production in the regions of the country. The establishment of modern free economic zones, which are an effective form of attracting foreign investment, is of particular importance in the socio-economic development of the region. Free economic zones are certain areas where preferential tax, financial and legal conditions are introduced for economic and foreign economic activity in accordance with intergovernmental agreements or special laws. It will be organized to attract foreign and local entrepreneurs and build the necessary production and office infrastructure. Free economic zones are often established in interstate areas (borders of several countries), international airports, port cities or areas where roads are connected.

The purpose of the establishment of free economic zones is to create a developed economic space by attracting many new technologies, investments, and thus the rapid development of the country's economy. The history of free economic zones dates back to the beginning of BC. The ancient Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans ensured the free access of foreign merchant ships to their ports and their security in order to promote trade. In the 16th and 17th centuries, a number of European cities declared themselves "cities of free trade." During the reign of Amir Temur, Samarkand was such a free trade center. There are different types of free economic zones, which are called technoparks in the United States and technopolises in Japan. The idea of free economic zones in Uzbekistan has been positively assessed for the development of the national economy. Therefore, on April 25, 1996, the Parliament of the country adopted the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Free Economic Zones". This law has created a legal framework for the creation of favorable conditions for foreign investment, development of trade and industry, improving employment. trade zone, more research and production parks, more than 300 export-production parks, 100 special zones). Significant growth can be observed in the world experience of free economic zones. According to statistics, in recent years, the Chinese economy has ranked second in the world in terms of growth rates, thanks to the fact that it was able to quickly change business relations in the world. Today, Chinese goods can be seen in all parts of the world, and by the 21st century, China has become a “world factory,” accounting for 50 percent of the world’s cameras, 30 percent of air conditioners, 25 percent of washing machines and nearly 20 percent of refrigerators.

The role and significance of free economic zones in the development of China at such a high level is great. The free economic zone, small industrial zone, according to the data on the activities of technoparks and cotton-textile clusters, in January-March 2020 there were a total of 16 free economic zones (FEZ), 70 small industrial zones (KSZ), 3 technoparks and 97 cotton-textile clusters. The number of enterprises in the FEZ is 416, There were 1,355 in KSZs, 55 in technoparks and 97 in clusters.

The activity of free economic zones in Uzbekistan has a certain impact on the regional development of economic sectors. There are proposals to accelerate the implementation of investment projects in the free economic zones of the country, the purchase of high-tech equipment from abroad, promising projects, and there are economic benefits for these regions. In January-March 2020, the volume of industrial production by zones in the largest clusters amounted to 2569.6 billion. soums, in free economic zones - 2300.1 bln. soums, 523.8 bln. soums in KSZ. soums, 50.1 bln. soums in technoparks. soums. The similarities between the existing free economic zones are the formation of customs, financial, tax incentives and a favorable investment climate for entrepreneurs. The establishment of these regions is very

socio-economically beneficial and plays an important role in creating many jobs, reviving international trade, improving foreign trade relations, increasing research and production capacity.

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