



THE ROLE OF ENGINEERING AND COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FREE ECONOMIC ZONE

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Annotation. In this article, the tasks of organizing free economic zones, foreign experience in organizing free economic zones, the role of free economic zones in increasing the economic potential of our country, the place of transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructure in free economic zones, an export-oriented development strategy is given.

Key words free economic zones, development of export potential, favorable opportunities and benefits, inflow of foreign capital, terrain, infrastructure, new production facilities, engineering and communication, logistics services, export-oriented finished products, economic potential, export volume.

Introduction.

In today's globalized era, it is clear that every country has ambitious goals, but these goals are difficult to achieve without investments. Free economic zones are considered to be the epicenter of these investments. Today, free zones established in more than 150 countries of the world serve the development of countries.

The purpose of establishing free economic zones is to determine the level of production, especially in countries that prefer an export-based development strategy. With the introduction of the Free Economic Zone regime, which is considered one of the most important means of increasing exports, tax benefits are provided to taxpayers. Creation of a favorable environment for development in the establishment of free economic zones, selection of future industries and orientation to their stimulation, i.e. investment, attracting foreign capital and technologies to the country, development of the economy [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9].

Uzbekistan also has almost 10 years of experience. This process definitely requires studying the experience of developed and developing countries for Uzbekistan. At the moment, we are witnessing at every step that great attention is being paid to the field of entrepreneurship in our country. The conditions created for today's businessmen serve for them to make a worthy contribution to the development of the country. In particular, the creation of free economic zones provides favorable opportunities and benefits for entrepreneurs.

Literature analysis.

We would like to analyze the work carried out in zones in some countries with great experience in this regard.

The Chinese experience. The main factor that attracted foreign investors to the Chinese economy is the high level of infrastructure in the country. Infrastructure is a factor that requires the state to make major investments in the creation of zones and, in turn, determines the macroeconomic efficiency of their operation. In this regard, the Chinese are following the slogan of "six laying, leveling" in the formation of infrastructure. Laying of roads, water, gas pipelines, communication,

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heat, power transmission lines, as well as leveling of land plots. It looks better that the construction started almost from scratch [10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17].

The Japanese experience. Japan has its own aspects regarding the policy of economic zones, based on the following criteria:

- effective use of limited resources of regions;
- spending natural resources taking into account their scarcity
- aligning the interests of local and central administration;
- to weaken the excessive concentration of population and industrial production in large cities.
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South Korea. In 1970, the first free economic zone was established in South Korea, which accelerated the flow of foreign capital. To increase the number of enterprises working only for export in the country's economy, to achieve the development of labor-intensive industries in the country's agrarian development. One of the important things to learn from Korea is that enterprises in free economic zones do not require licenses for export-import activities [18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25].

USA. It can be seen from the experience of the USA that it has a high experience in creating and developing research and development zones or technopolises, which are one of the forms of free economic zones . The program for the creation of US technopolises focuses on:

- technical support;
- help with personnel;
- commercial assistance in the form of granting licenses and subsidies for the preparation of construction sites and structures;
- financial support (loans, subsidies and loans for technical training of employees, tax credits for scientific research.¹

Russia. In Russia, free economic zones were established using the experience of China. Russia considers the following as the main factors that attract investment flows:

- large domestic market;
- cheap raw materials and energy resources;
- qualified and relatively cheap labor force and unused scientific potential;
- relative cheapness of scientists and highly qualified specialists;
- the power and modern potential of the military-industrial complex.

Using world experience in the establishment of free economic zones, Uzbekistan focuses on the following main goals.

- building new production facilities,
- development of high-tech production,
- active involvement in mastering the production of modern competitive, import-substituting, export-oriented finished industrial products,
- also the territory established for the purpose of ensuring the development of production, engineering-communication, road transport, social infrastructure and logistics services.

Analysis and results.

Currently, there are 23 free economic zones in the republic. 453 projects with a total value of 2.6 billion dollars have been implemented in free economic zones and about 36 thousand jobs have been created. We will consider the activity of free economic zones on the example of Kokan economic zone established in Fergana region.

to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4931 dated January 12, 2017, a total of 709.3 hectares of land, consisting of A, B, and V areas, were allocated from Uchkoprik district and Koqon city for the establishment of the Koqon free economic zone [26,27,28]. The main directions in the territory of the Kokan free economic zone are the pharmaceutical and chemical industry, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and automotive industry, leather-shoe industry, building materials, deep processing, packaging and storage of fruit and vegetable products and agricultural products, furniture, wood processing and other industries. is to organize a new, modern production.

In 2017-2021, a total of 89.0 mln. dollar foreign investments, of which 68.2 mln. foreign direct investments and 20.5 mln. dollar foreign loans were absorbed. From this:

In 2018, a total of 2.7 mln. dollar foreign direct investment is absorbed.

In 2019, a total of 14.1 mln. dollar foreign direct investment is absorbed.

In 2020, a total of 22.5 mln. dollar foreign investments, of which 18.5 mln. foreign direct investments and 4.0 mln. dollar foreign loans were absorbed.

In 2021, a total of 45.4 mln. dollar foreign investments, of which 28.9 mln. foreign direct investments and 16.5 mln. dollar foreign loans were absorbed.

A total of 2.156 trillion in 2017-2021. 5907 new jobs were created due to the launch of 63 projects worth soums.

Out of this, 123.1 billion with the participation of foreign investments. 18 projects worth 62.8 million soums (\$62.8 million foreign direct investment and 13.7 million dollars foreign loan) were launched and 2795 new jobs were created. In particular:

In 2018, a total of 145.9 billion 747 new jobs were created due to the launch of 11 projects worth soums. Including foreign investments of 5.1 mln. 1 project worth 2.7 million dollars of foreign direct investment was launched and 142 new jobs were created.

In 2019, a total of 454.4 billion 1728 new jobs were created due to the launch of 14 projects worth soums. Including 26.5 million foreign investments. 3 USD (\$14.1 million direct foreign investment) projects were launched and 545 new jobs were created.

In 2020, a total of 578.0 billion 1048 new jobs were created due to the launch of 21 projects worth soums. Including 25.3 million foreign investments. 8 projects worth \$18.5 million (\$18.5 million foreign direct investment and \$4.0 million foreign loan) were launched and 695 new jobs were created.

In 2021, a total of 886.9 billion 2040 new jobs were created due to the launch of 19 projects worth soums. Including 74.3 million foreign investments. 7 projects worth 46.6 million dollars of foreign direct investment and 11.0 million dollars of foreign loans were launched and 1320 new jobs were created [28,30,31,32].

Kokan economic zone is gaining its important place in increasing the economic potential of our country.

Conclusions and suggestions.

Certain obstacles and problems arise in the creation and development of free economic zones in all countries. It would be appropriate to pay more attention to China's experience in the establishment of the Kokan free economic zone. Laying of roads, water, gas pipelines, communication, heat, power transmission lines, as well as leveling of land plots. When establishing the Kokan free economic zone, it would be appropriate to establish infrastructure based on the topography of the land where the SEZ is located. Because the relief of the free economic zone is uneven, drinking water and gas problems arise for individuals and legal entities engaged in business activities .

If the relief of the land is not paid much attention to the establishment of free economic zones, problems will arise in achieving the intended goal.

Application of China's experience in the establishment of free economic zones based on the economic and natural conditions of our country.

It is necessary to organize effective ways of forming and developing the infrastructure of free economic zones.

Kokan Free Economic Zone is located in the Fergana Valley, taking into account the decrease in gas pressure in the winter season, it is appropriate to establish a gas warehouse.

Ensuring their continuity and immutability in the development of regulatory documents related to free economic zones serves as an important factor in attracting local and foreign investors.

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