



Foreign Experiences of Organizing the Activity of Small Industrial Zones

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Abstract: In the scientific article, foreign experiences of organizing activities of small industrial zones were studied. The history of the formation and spread of free economic zones in economically developed countries has been studied scientifically. Various approaches have been studied to determine the economic content of the concept of the investment potential of a small industrial zone. Industrial zones and projects located in them were divided into "promoted" project, "promoted" zone and "important to be encouraged" project, "important to be encouraged" zone, and the mechanisms of their state support were studied.

Key words: small industrial zone, composition of economic zones, industrial parks, technopolises, tax incentives, industrial complex, industrial zone, industrial park, industrial zone, natural resources, labor resources.

Introduction. Any country should encourage economic growth in its territories and ensure the development of small businesses by finding and effectively using its unused new opportunities, the means of economic growth in industries and the organization of activities of small industrial zones within the current modern methods. and seeks to manage effectively. Undoubtedly, the importance, tasks and factors of small industrial zones in launching existing and new opportunities in regions and industries, and especially in industry, and achieving their better use, are always an important issue in the state economic platform. Therefore, in this paragraph of our research, we found it necessary to follow a certain sequence: first, the epistemological foundations of the organization and management of the activities of special economic zones in the countries of the world will be covered, then a comparative analysis of the effective measures of the organization and management of the activities of small industrial zones of any foreign country will be carried out. will be increased and the prospects of using foreign experiences related to effective management of small industrial zones in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be substantiated.

The history of the formation and spread of the first free economic zones in the world goes back several centuries. The first free zones were created to promote port trade as zones located on international trade routes.

It should be noted that special economic zones in different regions of the world are at different stages of development, and they are not equal. They differ in legal, economic and political aspects, which requires the use of different criteria for their geographical grouping and typological analysis.

There are untapped resources and opportunities in regions and sectors of the economy, and especially in industry. In order to achieve good use of these elements, there is no acceptable form of one or another decision that is unique to any country in the world regarding the organization and management of small industrial zones. the introduction of methodology or procedure is directly related to the social, economic and political situation in that country. But despite this, it is possible to use the effective tools and measures that are characteristic of some models of the development of

small industrial zones and are widely used in a trial-and-trial manner, and it is possible to recommend using the optimal ones in practice.

Technopolises, industrial parks, and industrial zones are one of the important foundations for providing employment to the population, qualitative development of the industrial sector, and the development of entrepreneurship even in an economically developed country. Currently, there are 400 industrial parks in the USA and China, 200 in Germany, 262 in Turkey, and about 200 in Vietnam.[1] These zones serve as a basis for applying innovative technologies to the production sector, creating a high technological base in production, and providing science-based service and production of high-quality products.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Medieval history testifies that free cities (Vatican), Hanseatic port cities on the North and West Seas: Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, Konigsberg (1241), free ports, for example, the Greek port of Delos, the port of Leyorn (the first free port in the world is a port), Venice, Marseille (1228).

Later, trade zones and free trade zones were established in their place. In the 18th century they appeared in Gibraltar (1704), and in the 19th century in Singapore (1819), Hong Kong (1848), Hamburg (1888) and Copenhagen (1891).

The active development of special economic zones in the world dates back to the period after the end of the Second World War, and priority was first given to production-export zones, and then to technological-innovation free economic zones.

Ireland, with its famous Shannon (1959) special economic zone, is the first creator of modern special economic zones.[2]

The 1973 International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention) established the basis for the creation of free trade zones based on the principle of customs extraterritoriality, which means "the status of natural or legal persons, institutions" . or objects excluded from local legislation or subject to the laws of the state of which they are citizens in whole or in part".

There is no uniformity in the approaches to determining the economic content of the concept of the investment potential of a small industrial zone. Some economists consider "investment potential of small industrial zone" as a quantitative category[3], while others emphasize that it should be clarified not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively"[4].

Based on our definition of small industrial zones, the main characteristics of K SZ are as follows:

- ✓ belonging to the state and direct connection with it;
- ✓ isolation - strict separation of the object from the rest of the country, clearly defined by the state;
- ✓ the presence of institutional infrastructure, because their absence may indicate the random (spontaneous, stochastic) nature of the differences between the object and the rest of the economic complex;
- ✓ a special legal and administrative regime that differs from the general regime in force in a certain country, but is not completely excluded (of a specific type);
- ✓ Regulation of relations between institutions and business entities operating within the framework of K SZ, as well as foreign economic relations from the point of view of the goals and conditions of activity of K SZ.

Today, technopolises, industrial parks and industrial zones are one of the important bases for providing employment to the population, qualitative development of the industrial sector, and the development of entrepreneurship in any developed country. Currently, there are 400 industrial parks in the USA and China, 200 in Germany, 262 in Turkey, and about 200 in Vietnam.[5] These zones serve as a basis for applying innovative technologies to the production sector, creating a high technological base in production, and providing science-based service and production of high-quality products.

The history of the development of industrial parks began in 1896 with the establishment of Traffer Park in Manchester, England, and it was considered a planned engineering transport communication industrial zone.[6]

The Kyoto Convention served as the basis for the emergence of the following concepts: "free zone" (a free trade area in a certain area of the country, where the circulation of products is exempt from customs duties and import taxes); "Free customs zone" (oriented to production using export technologies and foreign components and raw materials) and others.

Research methodology. In the article, foreign experiences of organizing and managing small industrial zones are widely used, comparative comparison, statistical data study and economic comparison and analysis, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods.

Analysis and results. In the context of regional development, the influence of trade relations on economic development with the participation of free zones was first used in Europe, then in Asia and Africa (XIX century), then in America (in the 1930s) and in Oceania (in the 1980s).

Trade zones are more developed in Europe, export and production zones - in Asia, technology - innovation zones - in the USA. The spread of free economic zones spread from developed countries to developing countries and then to socialist countries.

In this case, the role of the state has always been "to provide conditions for the functioning of the market and free competition. It is the desire to implement this principle that has led to the emergence of SEZs around the world. In this case, SEZs are a catalyst for the development of competition. At the same time, neoliberal, neoconservative and neo-Keynesian tendencies are well combined in the economic policy of different countries. This is evidenced by the fact that most of the modern SEZs are in countries with economies in transition or developing economies - It can be confirmed that it is located in 2.3 thousand out of 3.5 thousand. [7]

It cannot be denied that the special economic zones created by the initiative of the states and managed by them cannot fully implement the principles of competition. Quantitative descriptions of SEZ with state participation are given in the economic literature (Table 1).

Table 1. Special economic zones in countries with economies in transition or emerging markets [8]

Territory	Private zones	State zones	Total
America	46	394	540
Asia-Pacific region	35	556	991
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	65	114
Middle East and North Africa	173	40	213
Central, Eastern Europe, Central Asia	69	374	443
Total	72	1429	2301

M.R. Pinskaya conducted scientific research on the period of development of special economic zones and the fiscal direction abroad. He explained the characteristics and stages of development of special economic zones and free economic zones, which are presented in Table 2 according to development periods.

Table 2. Periodization of the development of special economic zones [9]

Developmental periods (stages)	General description of the stages
1. The period when free ports were established (XVI-XVIII centuries).	The stage is associated with the development of capitalism in Europe. One of the oldest free ports is considered to be the ancient Roman port on the island of Delos (814 BC). The abolition of duties was used as a mechanism to regulate free ports to encourage trade with neighboring countries. Later, special tax benefits began to be applied.

2. The period of modification and complexity of special economic zones (XIX century - early XX century)	Free ports are no longer limited to simple trade of goods, development of new goods production and provision of services. The change consisted in transforming the SEZ's organizational and functional forms into more complex ones. Entire cities were declared free ports. In the late 1980s, a free trade zone was established in Hamburg, which became the first export-processing zone (FTE).
3. Post-war period (second half of the 20th century)	Free economic zones (free ports) in the post-war period (after the Second World War) served as an incentive zone for the development of trade. Also, special economic zones specializing in the processing and production of export-oriented goods were established in the countries of Asia-Pacific and in Ireland.
4. Modern period (late 20th century - present)	Continuation of the process of evolution of special economic zones: creation of scientific and industrial parks, innopolises, foreign trade zones, developed areas, clusters, etc.

In different countries and different regions, the types of MIZ, their specialization and the orderliness and systematicity of their organization are related to setting goals. K. N. Nilov stated that, theoretically, goal setting can be considered from the point of view of similarities and differences between the goals of creation and development of various types of MIZs.[10]

The history of the development of industrial parks began in 1896 with the establishment of Trafford Park in Manchester, England, and it was considered a planned engineering transport communication industrial zone.[6]

In 1992-1993, the concept of Eco-industrial park appeared in the USA. It is a combination of manufacturing and service companies that aim to achieve simultaneous production and environmental efficiency in cooperation.

Currently, Eco-industrial parks are widely distributed in Canada, India, Indonesia, China, USA and Japan. Currently, more than 20,000 industrial parks are operating in more than 90 countries.

In industrially developed countries, methods of setting up industry by territory are well established. The use of this experience makes it possible to theoretically and practically raise the establishment and development of KSZs to a higher level in Uzbekistan.

Industrial zones began to develop in Russia after 2005. According to the research carried out in the Russian Federation, if the park is provided with infrastructure, enterprises save up to 20% of the costs of infrastructure facilities. This will significantly reduce the start-up costs of entrepreneurs and will make the business start-up a little faster.

Currently, the importance of zones in increasing the volume of production, increasing efficiency in production, using innovative technologies and increasing competitive products in industry is increasing recently, especially in leading countries. Industrial production is widespread in the Russian Federation as industrial parks and industrial zones, in the countries of the European Union and the United States as industrial parks, in Italy as clusters, and in the People's Republic of China as industrial regions and zones.

In most cases, if the zone is not provided with infrastructure, investors can go to the region where other infrastructure facilities are built. Such a situation encourages the regional authorities to take active action in providing the zone area with the necessary devices.

V.G. Varnavsky proposed the form of contract and concession of PPP. In the form of the contract, it is envisaged to involve private business in the implementation of socially important projects, in which responsibility rests with state bodies.

In the form of a concession, an agreement is concluded between the state and a private company, and the right to build an enterprise or land area, as well as buildings and structures, is granted for use according to the agreed conditions. The legal basis of the PPP is a specially developed state law. The legal basis of PPP in the Russian Federation is the Law "On the Basics of Public-Private Partnership

in the Russian Federation".

The types of services provided to **industrial park** residents in **Vietnam** include: quality infrastructure service; logistics service; finished industrial buildings; customs post in zone areas. In addition, the zone has clear priorities and is specialized.

In the Law on Investment in Vietnam (Law on Investment No. 59/2005/QH11, 01.07.06.), the "promotion important" and "promoted" investment sections include: infrastructure facilities (motorways, railways, port towns); agricultural products; forestry products; filtering water resources; renewable and affordable energy; information and communication systems; production of new products and services; placement of infrastructure facilities in industrial parks; product manufactured on the basis of innovative technologies; production of products based on biotechnology; production of information technology products; export production (Table 3).

Table 3. Preferential tax rates for enterprises investing in Vietnam [11]

Indicators	Percent	Term	Term	Corporate FS 50% time
"Encouraged" new projects	20	10 years	For 2 years from the year of receipt	3 years after the tax holiday
Projects in "promoted" zones	20	10 years	For 2 years from the year of receipt	6 years
A new "promoted" project in "promoted" zones	15	12 years	For 3 years from the year of receipt	7 years
New "Important to Promote" projects in "Important to Promote" zones	10	15 years	For 4 years from the year of profit	9 years

In Vietnam, industrial zones with "Important Promotion" and projects with "Important Promotion" are allocated with the help of experts and given benefits. The advantage of such benefits is that they build infrastructure facilities that do not require business investment, and allow the development of production of exportable products.

Industrial park is not only a collection of production buildings, but also a real conceptual object. The industrial park concept provides tenants with production areas of the size and shape suitable for production, and at the same time, a specialized zone area designed for the production of a specific industry product.

Milton Park (England) has established the following infrastructure services in its territory: cafe-restaurants, mini-supermarket, rhythmic gymnastics service, swimming pool, sauna, beauty salon, car service, tram and access roads to the main highway, kindergarten, post office, dry cleaning, storage room service, 24/7 free internet access service (Wi-Fi).

Mid America Industrial Park has the following on its territory: educational centers, a health clinic, a shopping center, an emergency service, two gas companies for residents, an exhibition hall, a business incubator, a regional airport.

The Mid-America Industrial Park of the USA will be exempted from the usual tax incentives, a reduction in the profit tax rate, accelerated depreciation, a targeted tax credit (specifically important production, employment of the population), residents will be exempted from the tax on sales in the park area, and the utility tariff will be reduced.

The price of 1 hectare of land in the Huntsville industrial park of the USA is from 62,500 USD to 300,000 USD (and from 6.25 USD to 30.0 USD for 1 sq.m.).

In Japan, Mutsu-Ogawara Industrial Park (Aomori prefecture), the purchase price of 1 hectare of land is 18 million rubles or 1 square meter. 5000 yen. If we look at the rental price of industrial plots, the rental price of 1 hectare of land in the Tokyo region is – 10,000 dollars, 1 hectare in the vicinity of the city of Osaka is – 9,000 dollars, in Haros - 5,500 US dollars.

In France, a number of benefits have been established for the state support of newly established small businesses.

Benefits for newly established small enterprises in the field of industry and trade: full exemption from profit tax for 2 years, 75% exemption in the third year, 50% exemption in the fourth year, 25% exemption in the fifth year; it is allowed to carry forward the damage for 3 years and 5 years; the high rate of rapid depreciation is 30% of the book value of machinery and equipment; 25% of the investment in land, buildings and equipment is subsidized; tax deduction benefit and preferential lending (common benefits).

Benefits provided by local authorities: sale or lease of land at a low price; free staff training; full or partial exemption from qualification tax for 5 years. In addition, if the investments are made in the following directions, wide and high benefits are defined: if they increase employment, maintain employment and lead to improvement of working conditions; increases exports; increases the efficiency of the processing industry.

Banks, investment funds, and state-owned companies are studied as institutions of PPP. The following can be included in the instruments of PPP: concession agreement, investment agreement on the use of the budget. The PPP concession form is used more and more in the implementation of infrastructure projects. For example, in the social, communal, transport and energy sectors.

Concession leads to a decrease in the budget by attracting private funds to the project, and on the other hand, by introducing modern, advanced, expensive technology into the project, it enables the production of a competitive product.

Summary. According to the experience of foreign countries, it can be observed that there is competition between industrial parks to attract residents.

If we study state support of regional industrial production structures at the level of countries, they differ from each other in terms of composition and amount.

According to the above comparative analysis, the weaknesses of KSZs being established in Uzbekistan can be explained as follows:

- they have a low level of technological and innovative development.
- There is no differential, scientifically based approach to placement of KSZs in urban, suburban and district areas.
- The formation and support of KSZs according to the technological level of product production and the level of use of innovations has not been established.
- Non-establishment of cooperative relationship between KSZs with research institutes and universities, non-establishment and development of technology park, business incubators.

We believe that using the experience of public-private sector partnership in supporting industrial parks in the Russian Federation in the establishment, management and development of KSZs in the conditions of Uzbekistan will have a good effect.

The Vietnamese experience of dividing industrial zones and projects located in them into "promoted" project, "promoted" zone and "important to be encouraged" project, "important to be encouraged" zone and their state support. We think it's very interesting. Small business support The use of a number of points of the French experience in the development of KSZs and small businesses in our republic can lead to effective results. In particular, the gradual reduction of taxes after exemption from profit tax for small businesses for 2 years, preferential lending, accelerated depreciation, introduction of new technology, energy saving, import substitution, creation of incentives for investments leading to increase in exports, KSZs it would be possible to achieve sustainable, high-tech development.

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