

NATIONAL AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE INTRODUCTION OF SPECIAL LEGAL REGIMES IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

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ABSTRACT

This article is theoretical about special economic zones and economic fundamentals are described. The experience of foreign countries (People's Republic of China, Dubai, Ireland) in the development of special economic zones was analyzed and relevant conclusions were drawn. It also draws conclusions and recommendations for further improvement of the system of organizational structures of special economic zones.

Key words: foreign investment, special economic zone, "free zone", Kyoto convention, offshore zones, technoparks, free trade zones, zones of scientific technology.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, foreign investment in the economy of our country creating favorable conditions for their involvement, legal protection introduction of practical mechanisms and investment climate further improvement is one of the most important tasks in the field of economic development. It is currently being conducted all over the world and in our country investment policy shows that in a market economy radical reform and strengthening of foreign economic relations, foreign to attract more investments to the economy of our country, further strengthening the image of our republic in the international arena, economic with foreign investors, entrepreneurs and businessmen special economic zones to increase the effectiveness of integration legal regulation of investments, their attraction, it is important to further improve the granting of benefits and preferences is vital. Today, the liberalization and modernization of the economy, that is to produce products that meet world standards achieving foreign investment is, first and foremost, direct require the creation of favorable conditions for attracting investment reaches, truly, we are to perform such topical tasks special economic zones are important. Establishment of special economic zones in the world in recent years the growing trend of foreign trade and investment in them. Further development of relations, directly to these regions inflow of foreign investment and new high-tech organization of production facilities, as well as, production of competitive and export-oriented products. Significant increase in the volume of development of entrepreneurial activity in these structures and the need for its legal regulation creates. There are now more than 4,300 unique ones worldwide are special economic zones.

Uzbekistan should also apply English law in business we consider. We believe that one of the main solutions to attract foreign investors is the introduction of a special legal system in special economic zones, namely, English law, which is part of the Anglo-Saxon legal system, instead of our national law, which is part of the Romano-Germanic legal system. because our legal system is completely unfamiliar to European investors, so they are afraid to invest in Uzbekistan.

International Arbitration and International Finance in Kazakhstan the experience of Qatar before establishing the center and the English in them we have studied the application of the law. We also have this system as an effective result we think that shows. In particular, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan common goals: to attract investors, internationally business development. That is why Uzbekistan has chosen this path will not be without benefits. According to the analysis, developed countries (USA, China, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, etc.) the introduction of innovations in the activities of economic zones is growing day by day. In this case, to participants in special economic zones further simplification of administrative procedures and permitting rules in order to create more favorable conditions for business activities improving legal regulation, investment attractiveness increase the rights and legitimate interests of investors further improvement of protection mechanisms is of paramount importance earns. In the past short period, by President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev accelerated development of investment activities and a new free economy decrees and resolutions issued for the establishment of zones, in particular, "Foreign to increase the investment attractiveness of the republic reorganized production with investment enterprises for five years in effect on the date of their registration the right to apply existing tax rates and other mandatory payments to be given". President of the Republic of Uzbekistan February 7, 2017

Approved by Decree No. PF-4947 for 2017-2021 Five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan it is stated that in the Action Strategy for "... activities in our country showing free economic zones, technoparks and small industry increase the efficiency of zones, create new ones..." such as based on the tasks operating in our country wider for investment inflows into special economic zones creating opportunities, foreign trade and entrepreneurship in these regions special attention should be paid to the promotion of their activities; Ensuring that our country occupies a worthy place in the world market puts the task. Today, there are 16 special economic zones in the country is running. Navoi, Angren, Jizzakh, Urgut, Gijduvan, Kokand and the total cost of Hazorasp free economic zones is 486 million soums 62 projects worth \$ 4.6 thousand were implemented. "Nukus-farm", "Zomin farm", "Kosonsoy-farm", "Syrdarya-farm", "Boysun-farm", "Bostonliq farm", "Parkent-farm", "Charvak" in the field of tourism, in the specialized pharmaceutical industry, as well as "Syrdarya" consistent work is being done to develop new special economic zones is being done. There are about 100 small industrial zones in the country. To date, the total cost of these areas is 535 billion soums 1021 projects were implemented. In connection with the launch of new enterprises more than 9.6 thousand jobs were created. Free of charge at the initiative of our President implementation of investment projects in economic zones acceleration, purchase of high-tech equipment from abroad. At the expense of the Fund for Reconstruction and Development of Uzbekistan 100 million foreign currency credit line opened.

Based on the requirements of the time, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev on May 15, 2019 President Decree-5719 "Navoi region to innovative, high technologies based, export - oriented and import - substituting developers measures to establish a special economic zone for emissions. It should be noted that the decree "On Paragraph 21 of this decree states that the Ministry of Justice, Investment and Foreign Affairs Ministry of Trade "Directorate of SEZ" Navoi" and other stakeholders involved foreign experts in

collaboration with ministries and agencies in case of business in the territory of "Navoi" Special Economic Zone for a period of two months. English standards, principles and norms using the language relations between the participants of the Navoi Free Economic Zone on the establishment of a separate legal regime providing for regulation suggestions were made. This is the issue before us indicates how relevant it is. As well as further development of our national economy the country's external through the liberalization of foreign economic activity expansion of trade turnover and increase of export potential.

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In the organization of special economic zones and their activities from the experience of foreign countries in their effective conduct and their effective use of methods is one of the important issues of today being one of the national of their positive experiences. Scientific in its application based on our properties conducting analyzes is important. A free trade zone is a special economic zone or FEZ, which is a territory designated for commercial purposes. In the said area, economic trade is exempt from any trade-related fees such as taxes. Any goods produced, stored or processed in such areas shall enjoy various privileges in accordance with customs regulations. Many of these regions around the world offer incentives and freedoms to encourage investment. Why are people interested in free trade zones? After all, they bring a lot of benefits with them. The first benefit is that a free trade zone encourages trade. In addition, it offers more business opportunities, especially when it comes to incentives designed to encourage investment. This article and this special issue discuss the development and spread of special economic zones (SPEs), one of the most prominent institutions of unilateral economic law, and their importance in the international economic system. SEZs are carved from jurisdictions within the general jurisdiction of the state to apply various laws and regulations that are generally more conducive to trade and investment. SEZs are growing at an unprecedented rate. Regions are available along with a simple domestic legal system and international documents such as Free Trade Agreements and Bilateral Investment Agreements (BITs) proposed by IEL to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). SEZs are a competitive strategy between states to encourage attracting foreign trade and foreign investment using domestic legislation. As a result, they often find it difficult to choose a forum to do business with foreign companies. One-sided SEZ creates a complex relationship between domestic law and IEL and this suggests a careful review of the legal status of SEZs in terms of IEL. Specifics of the transition to a market economy in our country taking into account the experience gained in world economic practice

and in our country, established on the basis of international law regulation of the process of attracting investments to economic zones requires further improvement of construction methods. It is also the result of ongoing reforms enterprises with foreign investment in our country increasing the urgency of issues of their legal protection and also in a number of decrees above-mentioned the reason for the privileges and advantages provided, is directly foreign increasing the level of investment attraction from year to year to conduct more in-depth research in this area and thereby a proposal to improve the existing legislation and the need to develop considerations, decrees develop a number of additional proposals to ensure full implementation creates the need. Foreign experience in the creation and operation of special economic zones in Uzbekistan has not been generalized, and there are no serious recommendations for their use in the context of the territories of Uzbekistan. There is a lack of local experience in the operation of special economic zones. There are no scientifically developed concepts that comprehensively cover all aspects of the organization and operation of the SEZ. Their role and place in regional development has not been defined. There are almost no scientific studies that have developed recommendations on the legal, economic, organizational problems of SEZ activities. All these circumstances determine the relevance of choosing the research topic of our graduate work.

THE MATERIALS AND METHODS

The level of development of the problem. Much attention is paid to the establishment and operation of special economic zones in foreign and domestic economics. Works of foreign authors while working on dissertations, monographs and articles A.Bonaev, A.Bykov, JI. Vardomskiy, J.I. Zabrovskaya, I. Ivanov, V. Karpunin, V. Leksin, S. Manejev, V. Morgachev, G. Semenov, N. Smorodinskaya, V. Fedorov, A. Shvetsov, I. Faminskiy, R. Vernon, I. Gruber, S. Linder, A. Oslund, J. Sax, T. Shimazaki, L. Wells and so on. However, the regional aspects of this problem, the role and place of special economic zones in the regional development system, the level of their impact on the level of development of the region have not yet been reflected. Insufficient attention is paid to the role of the state as a factor in regulating regional development processes. Despite the fact that in the economic literature in the works of V.Leksin, V.Semenov, G.Semenov, M.Safiullin, A.Shvetsov and others some attention is paid to the problems of zoning, the issues of interaction between different components are not widely covered and the regional system, the distribution of regional interest groups, the definition of regional development parameters, the impact of regional characteristics on the organization of special economic zones are not sufficiently taken into account.

We now formulate the following conclusions of the study.

1. The main conclusion, which is a direct and fundamental result of research on the chosen topic, is that evidence has been obtained that confirms the scientific hypothesis of my dissertation. The grounds and evidence confirming the validity of the proposed hypothesis make it possible to emphasize that the goal has been achieved. The relationship between a particular type of entrepreneurial activity and the level of development, the degree of maturity and efficiency of entrepreneurial activity is proved. The introduction of preferential customs, tax, licensing, administrative, visa and infrastructure regimes will contribute to the formation of a favorable investment and innovation environment, which (in the best sense of the word) will

contribute to the development of a mutually beneficial environment for all participants in economic activity. zones.give. Business activity. The transition from low (foreign trade) to high (innovation-production) forms of business zoning, as a rule, is due to the fact that entrepreneurship in the zones of the previous level reduces its resources, which leads to the transition. to more options for the next levels of zones. This opens up new horizons for both business activity and elite areas. Of course, the fact that in the "Introduction" all the tasks are solved predetermines the achievement of the goal of the thesis. At the same time, the solution of each of these tasks was a condition for solving other tasks, and the solution of each task was an unconditional step towards achieving the very goal of entrepreneurial activity. The boundaries of business processes and restrictions on the results obtained by residents and non-residents are largely predetermined by the specific conditions of individual types of zones. This statement is explained by the fact that the goals and objectives of the zone, as a rule, are determined by law. If a business goes beyond these limits, there are only two ways: either go beyond the boundaries of the zone (beyond the boundaries of an alternative state), or the state is forced to reconsider the goals and objectives of the zone, of course, with a change in its functions in order to move it to the business zone of another higher type.

3. The dissertation analyzes possible approaches to determining the regularities of the business zone typology. The use of a number of indicators, criteria and indicators made it possible to solve this problem. The proposed privileges, preferences and privileges, which are considered the systemic qualities of this zone, confirmed that the conditions for doing business in a particular zone must comply with the management mechanism determined by its purpose, tasks and type of territory.

One of the criteria for determining the types of territories and introducing the principles of the typology of business zones is joint (international derivative) entrepreneurial activity as the highest form of international business. The study of the world practice of business zoning and the existing Russian experience in creating and using zones led to an analysis of the typology of existing zones. Determination of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of regions, methods and means of their creation, study of the essence and functions of zones, various modes of operation introduced in countries with different levels of economic development, differences in the goals and objectives of economic zoning, as well as. zoning management mechanisms, benefits and privileges provided to agents in the zones, taking into account the territorial aspects of the zones, as well as the specifics of the Chinese experience, made it possible to single out and group the features of individual types of zones. In particular, the Administration should consist of the following bodies: The Supreme Council - a body consisting of high-ranking statesmen headed by the President and created to ensure the political power of the Administration. The administration is a permanent body of the SEZ, consisting mainly of foreign specialists. The highest position in this body is the position of the governor, who is appointed and dismissed by the president as an exception. An independent judiciary is an independent judicial body that considers economic, labor, civil and administrative disputes based on English law, norms and principles. The financial control body is the body that performs the functions of the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank in the SEZ. Center for retraining - a center established at the SEZ, a center for retraining SEZ workers on the basis of English law, norms and principles. Coordination of the activities of permanent bodies - Center for

providing specialists and technical personnel of international level „Directorate of SEZ „Navoi“. Creation of regional infrastructure. In particular, improve the quality of domestic roads, organize direct flights to the SEZ, provide benefits and preferences for long-distance foreign transport, install restaurants, hotels and cultural centers that meet international standards, provide modern Internet access;

Only the rules of origin apply to the processing of SEZ products. To a certain extent, the rules of origin may restrict the access of processed products in the SEZ, as SEZ operators usually have a relatively high import rate and therefore may not meet the requirements of the rules of origin. However, even if the demand for local content is low enough, SEZ operators can also take advantage of duty-free imports (SEZ) and duty-free access to the large market. Even if the country does not currently have financial incentives for SEZ operators, it may be under pressure from potential and existing investors to set it up, especially if most of its neighbors have such incentives. Furthermore, by adapting the most specific and most frequently compared factors (i.e., quantitative financial incentives), member states can lay the groundwork for moving forward to discuss strategic development and integration on fair terms. To remove the most problematic form of export-based financial incentives, states should move incentive programs from export-based programs to programs based on other indicators, such as the amount of investment or employment creation.

In addition, it is advisable to consider the following issues:

First, to work out the issue of attracting foreign specialists as the senior staff of the competent authorities of the Directorate of the Navoi SEZ and conclude contracts with them;

Secondly, the issue of revising the conditions for granting the status of a participant in the Navoi SEZ in accordance with international standards; **Thirdly**, to create the necessary conditions for banking operations in any foreign currency among the participants of the Navoi SEZ, including residents of Uzbekistan; The stage of launching the Navoi Free Economic Zone based on a special legal regime. This stage includes the following activities:

- Organization of the official opening ceremony;
- Demonstration and publicity of information and analytical programs about the SEZ "Navoi" and its activities with the help of local and foreign media;
- Organizing English Law Week as part of the International Legal Forum Tashkent Law Spring;
- Organization of international seminars and meetings to analyze the problems of the implementation of English law in the SEZ "Navoi" and its features;
- Organize conferences to study international experience in creating a financial center and implementing English law.

While India is expected to become the world's third largest economy by 2030, the main policy of the country's Ministry of Trade and Industry is to create special economic zones (SEZs). These zones, part of India's reform agenda, are geographical areas with a more liberal order than the rest of the country. The broad category of SEZs includes several other specific types of zones such as Free Trade Zones (FTZs), Export Processing Zones (EPZs), Free Zones, Industrial Lands, Free Ports, and Urban Enterprise Zones. SEZs were created to attract foreign direct investment, create jobs, develop infrastructure, facilitate technology transfer and access to global markets. However, their main goal is to provide an internationally competitive and

unhindered environment for export promotion. To this end, in 2000, the Government of India announced its SEZ policy, which aims to make existing goods and services tax-free, create an integrated infrastructure for export production, launch rapid and universal approval mechanisms, and offer a range of proposals. . encouraging foreign and domestic investment to stimulate export-led growth.

To encourage participation in SEZs, certain benefits and privileges are provided to companies, such as tax breaks and income tax breaks. In particular, SEZ facilities will be exempt from income tax at a rate of 100% of export earnings for the first five years, 50% for the next five years, and 50% of export earnings for the next five years. In addition, duty-free import/purchase in the domestic market of goods for the development, operation and maintenance of SEZ facilities is among other advantages. Special economic zones (SPEs) have been set up in the country to liberalize economic regulation and promote economic development. The Shenzhen Free Economic Zone in China is a history of success, and a country with several SEZs across the continent has prospered and reduced extreme poverty. The successful implementation of the SEZ depends on a number of factors, including government support, focus on the sector, innovation and long-term prospects. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have existed since the 1950s. For example, Shennon Airport in Ireland, Dubai in the south of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Xiamen in China. However, it is possible to truly feel their importance through pro-globalization work.

THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The solution of this problem has not only a theoretical, but also a practical direction. For example, if the legislation clearly defines the goals and objectives of the zone, the mechanism of its functioning, the rights and obligations of residents, if investment, tax and customs regimes are defined, if territorial criteria are specified, then norms are also established. if the parameters of contractual activity are indicated, then it is not difficult to determine the true type of zone. The national subsystem is a defining link in the overall system of entrepreneurship. At this level, the system of relations "power-business" is formed. It is here that the business investment climate is assessed, risks are assessed, primarily political risks, ratings are assigned and the level of competitiveness is determined. At this level, foreign partners (and potential investors) assess the state and trends in the business environment. For this level, important norms are the import/export of capital, the stimulation of entrepreneurial initiative, the growth of the company's capitalization, the increase in the export of competitive products (services), the need for high technologies and participation in international technology transfer. the ways of state support of business priorities are determined. It is the state that evaluates the effectiveness of the production and economic activities of enterprises with the participation of foreign capital and the prospects for business zoning. The international subsystem is considered as a promising link in the integrated business system. It is formed by the global scale of the world economy and participants in all forms of international business relations. This level determines the conditions, conditions, factors and effectiveness of the integration of national (and regional) entrepreneurship into international business. This subsystem forms the requirements for business culture, business behavior, business position and image of the company, determines the norms, procedures and technologies for doing

business. The impact of international business on national, regional and regional entrepreneurship cannot be overestimated in terms of discipline, commitment, responsibility, transparency and culture. When considering entrepreneurship in an international context, it is important to increase the participation of the inhabitants of the region in the world markets for credit, technology and modern equipment. Not only favorable, but also attractive conditions and necessary conditions should be created in the region for attracting foreign capital and technologies, whose intellectual and industrial property objects and production secrets are reliably protected. It is advisable to foresee the direction and intensity of the impact of international business on regional and regional business activities, in particular, on the regional economy. Development of industrial and technical cooperation, increase in sales on the market, increase in the market value of the company and ensuring their mobility in the creation and effective use of diversified assets are characteristics that characterize the business behavior of regional business participants. Special economic zone programs have created the conditions for constant exchange between the local economy and investors on a zonal basis, as well as the transfer of hard and soft technologies. These include investments by local firms in the regions, back-and-forth connections, business support and a skilled workforce, and the continuous movement of entrepreneurs between zones and the local economy.

CONCLUSIONS

From a political point of view, this suggests a transition from traditional the barrier-wrapped EPZ model is a SEZ model that eliminates forward and backward connections and legal restrictions on local participation. But it also requires the implementation of a much broader policy beyond the scope of any SEZ program, including: developing skills, training and encouraging knowledge sharing; encourage industrial clusters and establish relationships with zonal-based firms at the target cluster level; supporting the integration of regional value chains; support for public-private institutions, both industry-specific and transverse; and ensuring the freedom of labor markets to facilitate the movement of skilled workers across firms.

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