



Free scientific and technical zones

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ABSTRACT

The zone of dynamic development of applied science and industry is a technology park that creates the most favorable conditions for business and provides an opportunity to use research, design and application of new digital technologies. The main goal of creating innovation centers is to create favorable conditions for the formation and development of digital technologies. This is based on the effective use of information and communication technologies, scientific and educational integration and industrial integration.

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Калит сўзлар:

Инновацион рақамли
иқтисодиёт
Эркин илмий-техник
зоналар
Махсус солиқ ва молиявий
имтиёзлар
Технология парклари
инновацион
Технологиялар.

Амалий илм-фан ва саноатнинг динамик ривожланиш зонаси бизнес учун энг қулай шарт-шароитларни яратадиган ва янги рақамли технологияларни тадқиқ қилиш, лойиҳалаш ва қўллаш имконини берадиган технология парки ҳисобланади. Инновация марказларини яратишдан асосий мақсад рақамли технологияларни шакллантириш ва ривожлантириш учун қулай шарт-шароитлар яратишдан иборат. Бу ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари, илмий-маърифий интеграция ва саноат интеграциясидан самарали фойдаланишга асосланган.

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Свободные научно-технические зоны

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

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Свободные научно-технические зоны
Специальные налоговые и финансовые льготы
Технопарки
инновационные технологии.

Зона динамичного развития прикладной науки и промышленности – это технопарк, который создает наиболее благоприятные условия для ведения бизнеса и предоставляет возможность использовать исследования, разработки и применение новых цифровых технологий. Основной целью создания инновационных центров является создание благоприятных условий для формирования и развития цифровых технологий. Это основано на эффективном использовании информационно-коммуникационных технологий, научно-образовательной интеграции и промышленной интеграции

The development of the innovative digital economy is associated with the formation of new free scientific and technical zones. These zones were first established in the United States and at the expense of state-funded research centers (Japan, China). They focus on the activities of domestic and foreign research, design, and scientific and industrial enterprises. They are entitled to special tax and financial benefits. The creation of technology parks is characterized by geographical, economic, scientific and social factors. Such technology parks will help to increase the state's competitiveness in the world market and develop the national digital economy based on high-tech production. The use of digital technologies in the techno park, in turn, is an important means of attracting investment.

Article 10 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On special economic zones" defines free scientific and technological zones as one of the most important types of free economic zones. [1] In accordance with this article, free scientific and technological zones include separate regions where research and production centers are concentrated, and a special legal framework for scientific, scientific and industrial development has been created. Free scientific and technological zones are created in the form of technoparks, regional innovation centers-with the use of high technologies.

The development of the high-tech sector in the national digital economy, in turn, provides the basis for the production of competitive products of economic entities operating in techno parks. Funds allocated to public sector risk management projects are spent on research to create new types of digital technology products. Enterprises engaged in the production of digital technologies are centralized in the techno park and have more favorable conditions and opportunities than manufacturers in other industrial regions of the country. There are objective conditions for the introduction of digital technology products in parks that specialize in the production of technology parks, and the introduction of innovative scientific achievements in production. The methods of organizing and managing techno parks vary, depending on the common ownership of the University, local authorities, and business entities.

Technoparks can be financed from various sources. These sources are funds created by the University, founding organizations, funds allocated by local authorities, state authorities, industrial enterprises and their own funds. Despite the use of various forms of management and financing of technoparks, their characteristics are such that

favorable conditions are observed for venture companies. Inventors and scientists who participate in the production of new products and digital technologies gain advantages. Such preferential assistance may be related to the rental of industrial premises, assistance in the purchase of laboratory equipment, consulting services, promotion of technological inventions and the allocation of appropriate loan amounts. More importantly, greater use of public-private partnerships in the operation of digital technology parks is an important prerequisite for their effectiveness.

In addition, specialization in the production of new products and technologies, especially in the field of foreign investment, will ensure the effective functioning of digital technology parks. Providing preferential implementation of joint projects with the participation of scientists and specialists of technoparks will help to meet the state's goals for rapid development in the field of innovation strategy.

Attracting investment to special economic zones has an advantage.

Technopark is a zone of dynamic development of applied science and industry, which creates the most favorable conditions for business and provides an opportunity to use research, design and application of new digital technologies. These zones use state-of-the-art digital technologies and produce competitive products. In addition, service areas (tourism, insurance, etc.) have been rapidly developing in recent years. Microzones are becoming a new type of economic zone. The main goal of their organization is the development of city districts or large enterprises of the city, and the creation of micro-ranges is of great importance in foreign countries (in France). The main goal of creating innovation centers is to create favorable conditions for the formation and development of digital technologies. This is based on the effective use of information and communication technologies, scientific and educational integration, and industrial integration.

It is necessary to develop additional guarantees to create the export potential of free economic zones, study the needs of new special economic zones, increase the attractiveness of the digital investment environment in free economic zones, create industrial and digital innovative technologies, and develop regional cooperation of special economic zones.

An important step in the Republic of Uzbekistan to increase the attractiveness of the investment environment in free economic zones is the great importance that the country attaches to the creation of joint medical technology parks together with foreign countries. Currently building the necessary infrastructure for the production of forming substations contributes to the creation of this platform for industrial development of the state, delivery of import-substituting medicines to consumers at affordable prices and increase the number of export products. For example, the Uzbek-Chinese medical technology Park that deals with drug synthesis was established in the free industrial economic zone «Navoi» and attracts direct investment to expand the opportunities of digital technologies in this area.

Complex free economic zones are created on the territory of individual administrative structures with the establishment of a special preferential regime for economic activity. Some of the integrated free economic zones are new, while others are export-oriented industrial products based on specialized zones with high institutional indicators. Compared to other types of complex free economic zones, firstly, it is a large territory, and secondly, production is centralized at the highest rate, and thirdly, it operates on a large scale. Compared to other types of complex free economic zones,

firstly, it is a large territory, and secondly, production is centralized at the highest rate, and thirdly, it operates on a large scale. The main function of such zones is created in a single or complete way. That is? they have an advantage in the development of international trade, import-substituting products, the financial market, and communications.

The rich experience of the Irish state in creating free economic zones is remarkable. First of all, free economic zones have a number of different types. Secondly, it makes a worthy contribution to the development of the country's economy. Third, the free economic zone has increased the investment attractiveness of the Irish economy through the introduction of an innovative management system. Another noteworthy aspect is that in the Shannon free economic zone, multinational corporations (such as Intel) have specialized electronic and information technology industries. This makes it possible to turn Ireland into a technologically advanced developing country. In addition, the creation of export-oriented multinational corporations in the free economic zones of the Cyprus state contributes to the attractiveness of foreign investment. The analysis shows that it is necessary to develop additional guarantees for creating the export potential of free economic zones, study the needs of new special economic zones, increase the attractiveness of the digital investment environment in free economic zones, create industrial and digital innovative technologies, and develop regional cooperation of special economic zones. In addition, the organizational and legal mechanisms of broad attraction of foreign investment in special economic zones, their effectiveness in the use of digital systems in their administrative management, as well as the improvement of scientific, methodological and organizational and legal mechanisms of their activities.

Innovation and investment attractiveness of free economic zones is an important mechanism for regional development. Traditional approaches to a Free economic zone, where the state uses special privileges and incentives, now include innovation and investment incentives for such areas. The development of free economic zones affects factors related to the processes of globalization, active investment enterprises and the use of digital technologies.

The combination of innovation and investment based on digital technologies in the free economic zone requires not only improving the efficiency of the economic system, but also improving the mechanisms for regulating public relations. The current need for free economic zones is directly related to innovation, investment, public-private partnerships, and clustering. The new generation of free economic zones also includes the development of scientific, technical and innovative infrastructure, the creation and production of nano technologies in the region, the development of innovative and investment-social entrepreneurship, the production of competitive and export-oriented products, insurance of business risks, and legal mechanisms. In addition, the modernization of free economic zones in the field of innovation, industrial, production and technical implementation using advanced digital technologies, legal support for increasing the innovation and investment attractiveness of special economic zones with a real threat to the environment and the environment and the rational use of pastures. This is an important task. Taking into account the population's need for food, increasing the innovation and investment attractiveness of specialized economic zones of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and horticulture of the cluster type will help to solve many strategically important program tasks. The effective functioning of logistics centers

and the development of its legal framework for innovative and investment-free economic zones in this model are key factors in the development of the digital economy. The development of a new type of innovative and investment-free economic zone, including investment, investment process, production environment, Internet space, and logistics center, in turn, will serve to apply organizational and legal mechanisms for organizing their activities based on modern requirements.

As a result of the analysis of current trends in the development of free economic zones and their legal security, the following conclusions can be drawn.

First, it is necessary to take into account objective factors of regional development when organizing free (private) economic zones. And most importantly, it is necessary to ensure the level of socio-economic development of the regions and accelerate the process of urbanization, depending on the growing needs of the population.

Secondly, when developing free (private) economic zones, it is necessary to develop and implement a long-term Concept for its development and relevant regulatory documents, taking into account the specifics of legal regulation. Taking into account the experience of foreign countries, it is desirable to develop a Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On a special legal regime for business activities" [2].

Third, the classification of free (special) economic zones by purpose, in turn, requires a number of principles of state regulation. Increasing the role of administrative management among such principles; applying the most rational organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in the functioning of a free economic zone (clustering, public-private partnership, etc.); introduction of digital technologies and nano-technologies in free economic zones; transparency of the use of funds in free economic zones; expediency and limitation of tax and customs benefits; implementation of a phased system of its development based on the application of the free economic zone management programming methodology; analysis of monitoring the activities of the free economic zone.

Fourth, in order to introduce economic and legal mechanisms for stimulating certain types of free (private) economic zones, the law should create a special Fund for free economic zones and its legal regime. The creation of such funds will expand opportunities for large-scale cluster projects and projects based on digital technologies in free economic zones. And most importantly, there are conditions for investing in its territory, rational use of the Fund's funds in the implementation of research and marketing activities. Taking precautionary measures using funds allocated for the creation of future free economic zones in areas where geographical impracticability, lack of production capacity and lack of appropriate infrastructure are an important prerequisite for the balanced development of regions. In addition, it is advisable to establish a special incentive regime for national and foreign investors in free economic zones.

Thus, the improvement of industry legislation, taking into account current trends in the legal protection of innovative investment activities of types of free economic zones and operating entities, is the most important guarantee for the further development of the strategic importance of economic reforms.

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