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Economic Characteristics of the Organization and Management of the Activity of Small Industrial Zones

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Abstract: The scientific article analyzes the economic characteristics of the organization of small industrial zones in Uzbekistan and their results, the laws of the organization of small industrial zones in the development of industrial sectors, the activities of industrial parks, technopolises and other functional forms of industrial zones as an important factor of economic growth.

Keywords: 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. Economic changes in our country have been proving that increasing regional trade, creating more favorable conditions for exporting local products to regional and foreign markets, and establishing high-tech industrial production enterprises are one of the important factors of economic development. It should be noted that the activity of these small industrial zones is of great importance in fulfilling economic tasks and increasing their efficiency in the development of new complete production, trade services and service infrastructure in our regions. In the world, in recent years, the importance of studying modern trends in the organization and management of such special economic zones, the further increase of foreign relations and capital relations in them, direct foreign investment in these industries and regions the increase in the attractiveness of the capital share and the establishment of new production enterprises based on high technology, as well as the significant increase in the volume of production of high-quality, competitive and exportable products increase the need to ensure the development of entrepreneurship in these areas and to regulate it legally. Based on this necessity, it is necessary to pay attention to the following issues:

- special features of researching trends in the organization and management of small industrial zones within special economic zones will be highlighted;
- a comparative statement of the activity of industrial parks, technopolises and other functional forms of industrial zones as an important factor of economic growth as a rule of development of small industrial zones in the world;
- Trends in the organization and management of small industrial zones in the Republic of Uzbekistan will be highlighted.

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At present, the directions of effective management of the activities of small industrial zones are very necessary in the development of economy and industry. On the basis of the decision of the President of June 21, 2019 No. PQ-4363 [1] "On measures to further improve the coordination and management of the activities of small industrial zones" [1], to improve the conditions of their activities in terms of quality and to assist in the sale of products, the main goal is to increase the volume of investments, create new permanent jobs and increase the income of the population. In this regard, the important tasks are to accelerate the activities of small industrial zones and free economic zones, to further increase opportunities and privileges for entrepreneurs, to increase the volume of production several times, and to open a wide path for export.

According to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 9, 2020 No. 134 "On approval of the regulation on small industrial zones" [2], important criteria for effective management of KSZ activities in accordance with the new requirements of the state economic policy in our country and priorities were determined.

According to the experts of the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of KSZs established on vacant plots of land and production sites in our country has reached 298, with a total value of 4.08 trillion. More than 1,375 soum projects are being implemented.[3] More than twenty-nine thousand new jobs were created. These projects are mainly for the production of textile, chemical, electrical engineering products, food, furniture, construction materials and other finished goods.

In recent years, the establishment of small industrial and free economic zones in our country, as well as the formation of a strong legal framework regulating their activities, and the creation of customs relief and tax incentives that allow attracting foreign and local capital to the development of free economic and small industrial zones have been aimed at a specific goal. many directed works have been carried out.

One of the main methodological tasks at the moment is the development of a new approach related to the complex of knowledge and the activity of small industrial zones. Undoubtedly, it is not an easy task to propose a universal terminology, as well as to prove its consistency, which, in turn, predicts serious debates in scientific circles, and then among the general public.

Before looking directly at the institutional infrastructure of KSZ, it is necessary to pay attention to its multi-level structure. Thus, based on the purpose of the research, it is proposed to distinguish the following five levels:

1) a natural person as a unit of human capital used in the territory of KSZ;

2) a resident company of economic zones as the main subject of economic zones;

3) study of development trends of KSZ - the main object of research, trajectory and dynamics of its development;

4) as the main initiator and driving force of the development and implementation of the state KSZ project;

5) The economy of the country, region and industry as a whole, the space where the KSZ phenomenon manifests itself in various forms.

This classification allows the first two levels to be directed to the microeconomic department, and the remaining three, in most cases, to the macroeconomic plane. Nevertheless, depending on the specific goals and objectives of the research, as well as for the analysis of KSZ in a certain region or industry, it is appropriate to distinguish different mesolevels.

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Analysis of literature on the topic. In modern literature, various expressions are used to explain the events related to small industrial zones.

In many countries, effective forms of regional organization of industrial production and widely used definitions of "industrial complex", "industrial zone", "industrial park", "industrial zone" and other concepts learning is very important.

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 "small industrial zone investment potential" as a quantitative category[4], while others emphasize that it should be clarified not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively"[5].

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

1) belonging to the state and direct connection with it;

2) isolation - strict separation of the object from the rest of the country, clearly defined by the state;

3) 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;

4) 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);

5) Regulation of relations between institutions and economic entities operating within the framework of KSZ, as well as foreign economic relations from the point of view of the goals and conditions of KSZ activity.

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.[6] 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 Trafferd Park in Manchester, England, and it was considered a planned engineering transport communication industrial zone.[7]

One of the main methodological tasks at the moment is the development of a new approach related to the complex of knowledge and the activity of small industrial zones. Undoubtedly, it is not an easy task to propose a universal terminology, as well as to prove its consistency, which, in turn, predicts serious debates in scientific circles, and then among the general public. Therefore, justifying the correctness of the entered terms should not be considered as the main goal in itself.

Research methodology. In the article, comparative comparison of the reforms carried out in the field of organization and management of small industrial zones, statistical data study and economic comparison and analysis, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods are widely used.

Analysis and results. It is necessary to fill in the description of the research subject and pay attention to its inseparability and organic complementation with the research method. The methodology, on the one hand, based on the advantages and disadvantages of existing concepts, on the other hand, should be innovative and meet the following criteria.

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Firstly, the systematic approach is an approach that involves the use of elements and methods of knowledge from various disciplines to see the essence of the mechanisms of special economic zones in the most complete and comprehensive way. We are mainly talking about micro and macroeconomics, international, private and public law, theory of international relations, theory of integration, public-private partnership and other fields.

Secondly, eclecticism, referring to various sources, dwells in detail on some aspects of the existence of special economic zones. As mentioned above, one of the reasons for the incomparability of the results of existing scientific works is the difference in the determination of relevant priorities. Some authors pay attention to the specific characteristics of individual forms of KSZ, while others pay more attention to the goals and results of their activity.

Thirdly, the functionality (activity approach), which means that decisions about the essence of a certain object of KSZs, as well as their group and type should be mainly based on its business activities, that is, performance characteristics means Since the terminology of KSZ varies over time and space, formal criteria such as name, classification by government authorities or other experts, etc., are intended to play only a secondary role in the proposed approach.

Fourth, the situational feature aimed at covering the objects of the studied subject area as much as possible. Practice shows that the approach of creating general templates by specifying formal criteria that KSZ must comply with leads to underestimation of individual structures, which should be considered as such based on other characteristics. This was particularly typical of the offshore example, as discussed below by some international organizations (in particular, the World Bank) in their analysis approaches.

Fifth, flexibility is seen as one of the main features of the proposed approach to modern KSZ research, which shows its comparative advantage over other existing concepts. Taking into account the objective reasons for the development of the world economy, all its elements (objects and subjects) are subject to a continuous process of change. As for KSZs directly, it should be said that many of the problems they faced a few years ago have lost their significance.

In any case, only static analysis of complex objects such as KSZs in such conditions is not correct and does not ensure the completeness of the research. The most important practical task is to adapt to the development of the world community, as well as to the situation in the location of the KSZ, that is, to choose an optimal system of operation in accordance with the economic and political changes in the area where the zone is located.

In the framework of the proposed author's approach, it is appropriate to conclude the review of the topic and method of studying KSZ and visually describe it as follows (Table 1).

Table 1. An innovative approach to the organization and management of activities of small industrial zones (KSZ).

№	Description state	content
1	Description of operating conditions:	- belonging to the state and direct connection with it
		- territorial (territorial) separateness
		- having institutional infrastructure
		- special legal and administrative plan
		- regulation of internal and external economic relations
2	Description of quality of approach	systematic approach
		eclecticism
		functional approach

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		situational approach
		durability and flexibility
3	Interested party	resident firm
		KSZ
		industrial development
		economy of the area
		national economy
		world economy

Such a moving coordinate system is called to be the central link of the dynamic analysis of KSZs. The key to its proper construction is flexibility, and not constant updating of statistical data or regulatory news, but a conceptual view of the essence of KSZ.

The creation of technological parks is one of the important directions in introducing the latest scientific and technical achievements into production, starting the production of innovative and innovative products in KSZs. The concept of "technopark" is defined differently in the sources, but the definition given by the Science Parks Association of England is accepted by many.

Technopark is an organization that owns land and real estate, which:

1. Has official working relationship with higher and educational institutions.

2. Its main task is to support education and ensure the development of high-tech companies and enterprises with high knowledge.

3. Acts as a manager, actively participates in technology transfer and business knowledge transfer to residents of the technology park. Technopark is an area with high conditions for construction. Some authors comment on the industrial technopark and equate it with an industrial zone.

According to the concept of the technopark, the development of new technologies and their introduction into production is determined, which requires the presence of an element of scientific research in the territory of the technopark.

In general, the differences of industrial park, technopark and KSZ are presented in Table 2 below. KSZs differ from industrial parks and technological parks in terms of land area and its composition, conducting scientific research, source of financing, residents, tax and customs benefits.

Table 2. Analysis of differentiation criteria of industrial park, technopark and KSZ.[5]

Criteria	Industrial park	Technopark	KSZ
Connection with the institution of higher education	It can be	Must be	No
Scientific research is conducted	Not available	It will be taken away	Not available
Economic geographical situation	Close to major traffic and market	Close to a science center or higher education institution	Not necessarily
Land area (area)	It can be located on land owned by the state, municipality, or private property. In most cases, 100 ha. around	There is no minimum area requirement, it can be located in any building	The area of land owned by the state may be less than or more than 10 hectares

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The existence of production of a large-scale product	Not necessarily	The main task	Not necessarily
Favorable economic conditions	Tax incentives, transport and land tax concession. Property tax will be exempted, profit tax rate will be reduced	There are tax benefits: property tax is exempt, profit tax rate is reduced	Tax relief; customs privilege, credit privilege, lease privilege
Main residents	Any type of enterprise (small, medium, large)	Small knowledge enterprises	Small enterprises, micro-enterprises
Construction of infrastructure	At the expense of state funds, private investors, public-private sector partnerships	At the expense of public funds or a private investor	From the state budget
Legal basis	Decision of the local authority	Local authority decision	Presidential decrees and orders
Management	Management company	Head of the enterprise	Directorate or single directorate general

While technological parks create opportunities for the development, introduction and commercialization of technologies, KSZs provide residents with infrastructure and create conditions for them to engage in production activities.

The common features of industrial parks, technoparks and KSZs are the existence and establishment of tax benefits. Based on the above, it can be said that we can study KSZ as an independent economic category.

The above-mentioned structures are completely different from the KSZs established in our republic due to their unique features in their organization. However, if the experience of state support for the establishment of these structures in developed foreign countries, the experience of public and private sector partnership is used in the development of regional industrial production in our republic and the establishment and development of KSZs, the economic efficiency of enterprises in the zone will improve.

The concept of industrial parks appeared relatively recently in the business practices of investors of our country. In this case, industrial parks should be understood as buildings, storage warehouses, land areas and complexes located in the territory of the park.

Industrial parks are industrial sites where independent enterprises of the same or different industries operate.

There are public and private industrial parks in Russia. Private industrial parks in the Russian Federation, as a rule, provide more flexible conditions for their residents, designed mainly for medium-sized companies. Residents of industrial parks are entities that usually place production buildings, business projects, and enterprises on the territory of industrial parks.

There are two approaches to project placement and implementation when creating industrial parks: **greenfield** and **brownfield**.[8]

Greenfield - a new industrial plot of land for the construction of a turnkey industrial park located in an "open field". But in the construction of industrial parks such as green fields, such a method requires a large investment.

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A brownfield - is land that has previously been used for industrial purposes, such as an old factory site. It is necessary to build according to the principle of brown field for managers who often do not have a large budget, but strive for innovation in the economy and attract investments to their territories.

Thus, industrial parks are industrial zones provided with all communication and technical conditions for locating enterprises and productions.

The administrative management system is implemented by the service enterprise, which controls the industrial park from the outside. This refers to the state of facilities, equipment, buildings and information communications. Large industrial parks, of course, have their own round-the-clock security service with video surveillance.

The Management Company (MC) is responsible for maintaining the necessary information and telecommunication infrastructure.

The comfortable living of the population in the area of industrial parks depends on the effective operation of the management company.

We study the strengths and weaknesses of KSZs with greenfield and brownfield types of industrial parks (Table 3).

Table 3. Advantages and disadvantages of the functional form of small industrial zones [5]

types	Гринфилд	Браунфилд	КСЗ
The side of the column	The land area on which to design in accordance with its production and build buildings and structures according to this project.	The project start-up period will be reduced, the financing of the costs of designing, building and bringing communications to the zone will be reduced.	Project start-up time will be reduced. The costs of designing, building and bringing communications will be reduced.
Disadvantage	Design, construction, delivery of communications will result in additional financial costs and prolongation of the project launch period. The problem of providing specialized personnel is social infrastructure.	Demolition of objects unsuitable for production, excessive financial costs related to reconstruction, cleaning of the area.	The emergence of costs of partial adaptation to production.

The main obstacle to the establishment of industrial parks: the lack of financial resources of the participants. Based on this, in order to solve this problem, there is a need for the district, city and regional authorities to give advice to enterprises located in the park, to help them find financial resources and to use them in every way. In this case, government agencies and business agencies should work together effectively.

The active innovation-investment reforms implemented in the economy of our country reflect the urgent importance of the problem of systematically organizing the process of purposeful use of the market opportunities of the regions in ensuring the socio-economic development of the regions. The process of effective use of regional potential is organized on the basis of specific laws of development and placement of production forces. Among them, comprehensive development of regions, implementation of rational division of labor and equalization of socio-economic development of regions, provision of proportional development and rational specialization of

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economic sectors and industries in the region are required. This creates the need to ensure full and appropriate development of the regions, rational use of existing production, natural resources and labor potential, convenient placement of production forces, and the formation of opportunities to effectively influence the quality of food, recreation and living standards of the population. The main aspects of a number of priorities in this regard are clearly manifested in the activity of small industrial zones.

Summary. In our country, small industrial zones are achieved by implementing the following tasks in order to improve the well-being of the regions:

- not sparing legal and all relevant support from higher organizations attached to small industrial zones;
- assessment of the role of small industrial zones in regional development;
- introduction of an information exchange system based on investment, innovation, commercial and technical-technological processes in industrial zones in real time;
- expanding the directions of cooperation based on the public-private partnership system in small industrial zones;
- introduction of multimodal cargo transportation services in order to develop activities in logistics and trade sectors, etc.

Scientific justification of modern trends in the organization and management of activities of small industrial zones requires taking into account the specific features of some countries in relation to this or that event, positive mastering of its problems and measures to solve them. In this regard, the next paragraph of our research is devoted to the study of foreign experiences related to the effective management of small industrial zones.

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