

S.Bozarov,

Senior lecturer of "International commercial (private) law" department, TSUL

# FREE ECONOMIC ZONES – PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

**Annotation:** in this article it is explained the legal aspects of free economic zones, conducted comparative analyses of activity of free zones, reviewed the legal bases of business activity in the free economic zones and given the proposals on creation of new kinds of free economic zones.

**Key words:** free economic zones, legal bases of activity of free economic zones, legal regime of business activity, residents of free economic zones.

**Аннотация:** мазкур мақолада эркин иқтисодий зоналарнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари, эркин иқтисодий зоналар фаолиятининг ҳуқуқий асослари ҳуқуқий жиҳатдан таҳлил этилган, эркин иқтисодий зоналарда тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг ҳуқуқий асослари кўриб чиқилган ҳамда янги турдаги эркин иқтисодий зоналарни яратиш юзасидан таклифлар илгари сурилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** эркин иқтисодий зоналар, эркин иқтисодий зоналар фаолиятининг ҳуқуқий асослари, тадбиркорлик фаолиятининг ҳуқуқий режими, эркин иқтисодий зоналарнинг резиденти

**Аннотация:** в данной статье освещаются правовые аспекты свободных экономических зон, проведён правовой анализ деятельности свободных экономических зон, рассмотрены правовые основы предпринимательской деятельности в свободных экономических зонах, выдвинуты предложения по созданию свободных экономических зон разного типа.

**Ключевые слова:** свободные экономические зоны, правовые основы деятельности свободных экономических зон, правовой режим предпринимательской деятельности, резиденты свободных экономических зон.

It is obvious that in the term of modernization of economy, attracting foreign direct investment, the development of entrepreneurship, introduction of modern innovative and high-performance technologies to the industry free economic zones have great importance.

The purpose of establishment of free economic zone in Uzbekistan is attracting domestic and foreign capitals, advanced technology and management experience for the prompting of socio-economic development of the area.

Today Uzbekistan has sufficient experience in the creation of free economic zones of various types. In other words, today in the Republic of Uzbekistan several free economic zones are functioning successfully.

One of these free economic areas is Free economic zone "Navoi". The Free Economic Zone "Navoi" (hereinafter "Navoi" FEZ) has been established according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №UP-4059 dated December 2, 2008. "Navoi" FEZ offers foreign investors a wide range of opportunities for doing business and endows them with great competitive advantages.

Covering an area of 564 hectares "Navoi" FEZ is located adjacent to the one of the most industrial cities of Uzbekistan as Navoi city and 100-175 km from large cities and industrial centers as Bukhara and Samarkand [1].

The aim of establishing of "Navoi" FEZ is the creation of favorable conditions to attract foreign investment, especially direct, for organization of modern high-tech industries, providing outputs that meet international standards and in demand on world markets, as well as the development of industrial potential, transport, transit and social infrastructure of Navoi region.

The main directions of activity of economic entities on the territory of the "Navoi" FEZ is the production of a wide range of high-tech, competitive products to the world markets through the introduction of modern foreign high-efficiency equipment and technology, technological lines and modules, innovative technologies.

We all know that favorable conditions are one of the significant clues of prosperity of special industrial zones. Today with the aim of creating the most favorable conditions, the investors and entities in the territory "Navoi" FEZ are provided with various kinds of high-level infrastructure.

The enterprises in "Navoi" FEZ are provisioned with appropriate transport infrastructure. In other words "Navoi" FEZ is in the center of logistics. International Airport "Navoi", international freight terminal "Cargo", Railway station "Karmana", international highway E-40 near the free zone provide foreign investors with large possibilities and huge competitive privileges in creation of industrial complexes with full production cycle in all sphere of industry. In addition, convenient engineering communication, system of safety work and vital activity of staff are in this economic area [2].

Free economic zone "Angren" (hereinafter "Angren" FEZ) is second industrial zone that is the significantly contributing the integration of Uzbekistan to the world economy. "Angren" FEZ has been established according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № UP-4436 dated April 13, 2012.

The total area of "Angren" FEZ is 14,5 thousand ha, that includes the territories of Angren and Ahangaran cities of Tashkent region, and part of territory located between them [3]. Establishment of "Angren" FEZ is aimed to form favorable conditions for attracting foreign and local investments to create up-to-date high-tech industrial capacities, which promote manufacture of high value-added competitive products, complex and efficient use of productive and resource capacity of Tashkent region, creation new jobs and increase of people's income.

## The main task and direction of "Angren" FEZ are:

formation of favorable condition to attract investments, above all the direct investment for creation and effective activity of modern high-tech industries to produce competitive goods with high value-added products in domestic and world markets;

provision of comprehensive and effective using of industrial and resource potential of the region that is included in the special industrial zone, establishment of new manufacture on more advanced processing of raw-mineral resources;

deepening the process of localization of industry of high-tech outputs on the basis of local raw materials on the foundation of establishing close cooperative relations and the development of industrial cooperation between enterprises of the special industrial zone and the whole country;

provision of advanced developing and effective using of transport, engineering-communication and social infrastructure, further development and wide using of potential of logistics center "Angren" that was created in the system of automobile and container transportation of goods.

The next Free economic zone is "Jizzakh" (hereinafter "Jizzakh" FEZ). It has been established according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № UP-4516 dated March 18, 2013. The main task and directions of free economic zone "Jizzakh" are attraction of direct investments for the creation and efficient operation of modern high-tech and innovative industries to produce competitive in domestic and foreign markets with high value-added prices;

provision of comprehensive and effective use of production and resource potential of the regions included in the special industrial zone, the establishment of new manufactures for deep processing of mineral-raw resources and raw agriculture;

deepening the process of localization of production of high-tech products based on local raw materials by establishing close cooperative ties and the development of industrial cooperation between enterprises of the special industrial zone and the whole of the republic;

provision of advanced development and efficient use of transport, engineering-communications and social infrastructure in the territory of FEZ "Jizzakh".

Uzbekistan has solid legal basis on establishing and successful operating of special industrial zones. And on the basis of these legal acts in special industrial zones it is functioning the special legal regime as a tax, currency and customs regimes that include unprecedented facilities and preferences, a simplified procedure for entry, staying and departure as well as obtaining the permission to carry out labor activity by non-residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. And this tendency is essential factor of attraction foreign investment and developing business activity.

Thank for these facilities today many foreign investors invest to special industrial zones. In other words in the free economic zone "Navoi" there were accomplished 22 projects. About 100 kinds of productions have been manufactured in the new enterprises. Last year, it was made the production in the amount of 184,4 billion sums and the production more than 5 million US dollars were exported. This means that the production volume has reached 32 percent, export volume exceeded threefold compared with export volume of last year [4].

It is very pleasant to indicate that the support by South Korea's government and business circles for the free economic zone and transcontinental logistics center in Navoi is highly appreciated in Uzbekistan. Obviously, that the first production in FEZ "Navoi" was launched just in cooperation with Korean partners carries a profound symbolic sense.

The activities of Korean Air that manages transcontinental inter-modal hub at Navoi airport deserve high accolade. In addition to the existing twenty-four flight destinations a week to major cities like Seoul, Milan, Brussels, Frankfurt-am-Mein, Bangkok, Mumbai, Istanbul, Dubai, cargo transportation is intended to be launched to Hanoi, Riga, Shanghai and other destinations.

In the free economic zone "Angren" there are operating 11 enterprises. The administration of free economic zone has approved 23 projects in the amount of 458 million US dollars.

In the free economic zone "Jizzakh" there are being carried out 13 projects in the amount of 51 million US dol-

lars. This year it is planned to increase another 11 projects in the amount of 156 million US dollars. Among our foreign partners the South Korean partners are also successfully participating in these investment projects.

Uzbekistan and South Korea has bilateral large-scale close relations. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and South Korea is based on mutual trust and respect, friendship and strategic partnership. Relations between two countries have been developing successively on the basis of Joint Declaration about strategic partnership, signed in 2006 and Joint Declaration about further development and deepening of strategic partnership adopted in 2014 [5].

State visit of the President of Republic of Korea Park Geun-hye to the Republic of Uzbekistan in June 2014 and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to the Republic of Korea in May 2015 gave a powerful impetus to the expansion of mutually beneficial partnership. This is evidenced by their results - signed over 100 bilateral documents, including an agreement in the field of trade and economic, investment and financial cooperation totaling more than 9,5 billion US dollars.

The visit of Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea Hwang Kyo-Ahn to the Republic of Uzbekistan on 20 May of 2016 provides a consistent development. The President of Uzbekistan noted that this visit is a logical continuation of intensive and fruitful dialog at a summit will expand further bilateral trade-economic, investment, financial, cultural-humanitarian cooperation [6].

South Korea is key investment technological partner. Such leading South Korean companies "Hyundai", "Samsung", "LG", "GM Korea", "Korea Gas Corporation", "Lotte Chemical", "GS", "Posco-Daewoo", "Korean Air", "Shingdong", "Colon", are traditional long-term partners of Uzbekistan on the implementation of joint investment projects. The volume of direct investments of South Korea in the Uzbek economy has exceeded 7 billion of US dollars.

In our country 449 enterprises are accomplishing their activity with the participation of South Korean investments. There have been accredited representative offices of 79 companies.

Completion of construction and start of activity of Usturt Gas Chemical Complex on basis of Surgil, the project that costs 4 billion US dollars, implemented jointly with the consortium of leading South Korean companies in the compound of the Korean Gas Corporation and the company "Lotte Chemical", involving "Samsung Engineering", "Hyundai Engineering" and "GS" is a real symbol of Uzbek and South Korean investment cooperation.

South Korea is one of the main trade partners of Uzbekistan. At the end of 2015 the trade turnover exceeded 1,7 billion US dollars. Uzbekistan is also a major trading partner of South Korea among Central Asian countries, in our country accounts more than half of commodity turnover of the Republic of Korea with the states of the region.

And we sure that these large-scale mutual relations and cooperation will serve for further development of new long-term investment projects in oil and gas sector, in the areas of transport infrastructure, information and communication technologies in our country and in the special economic zones of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the end it should be noted that today the Republic of Korea has huge and advantageous experiences on establishing and successful regulation of activity of free economic zones. By now Free Economic Zones as "Incheon", "Busan-Jinhae", "Gwangyang Bay Area", "Yellow Sea", "Daegu-Gyeongbuk", "Saemangeum-Gunsan", "East Coast" and "Chungbuk" are successfully functioning in

South Korea [7]. By researching economic and legal aspects of activity of these economic zones as well as the tendency of bilateral trade-economic, investment, financial cooperation of two countries we will develop and enlarge our abilities and experiences that serve as the considerable clue to form new ideas for further development of mutual large-scale cooperation of two countries and successful operation of free economic zones of Uzbekistan.

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**Б.Мусаев,**

ТДЮУ катта ўқитувчиси

### ХАЛҚАРО ТАШКИЛОТЛАРДА МЕҲНАТ МУНОСАБАТЛАРИНИ ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОСЛИГИ (БМТ МИСОЛИДА)

**Аннотация:** мазкур мақолада муаллиф томонидан Бирлашган миллатлар ташкилоти мисолида халқаро ташкилотларда меҳнат муносабатларини ҳуқуқий тартибга солишнинг ўзига хослиги, ходимлар меҳнатини ташкил қилишнинг ҳуқуқий асослари, меҳнат шартномасини тузиш ҳамда бекор қилиш тартиби каби масалалар атрофлича ўрганилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** халқаро ташкилот, халқаро ташкилотнинг ички ҳуқуқи, Маъмурий трибунал, кадрлар сиёсати, профессионал фаолият, махсус таътил.

**Аннотация:** в данной статье, подробно анализировано вопросы присущей характеристики правового регулирования трудовых отношений, правовые основы организации труда сотрудников на примере Организации Объединенных Наций, а также составление и прекращение трудового контракта

**Ключевые слова:** международная организация, внутренне право международных организации, административный трибунал, кадровая политика, профессиональная деятельность, специальный каникул.

**Annotation:** in this article, it has been widely analysed the issues inherent characteristics of legal regulation of labor relations, the legal basis for the organization of work of employees on the example of the United Nations Organization, as well as the drawing-up and termination of the employment contract.

**Key words:** international organization, the internal law of international organizations, administrative tribunal, staff policy, professional activity, a special vacation.

Мазкур мақола предметини тўлиқ тушуниш ва тўғри тавсифлаш учун дастлаб халқаро ташкилот тушунчасига берилган айрим олимларнинг таърифлари билан танишиш лозим. Халқаро ҳуқуқ бўйича италиялик профессор Д.Анцилотти халқаро ташкилотни "жамоавий орган" [1, 457-бет] деб атайдиган, америкалик профессор Г.Кельзен эса халқаро ташкилот тушунчасига қуйидагича таъриф беради: "Халқаро ташкилотлар фаолияти халқаро шартномалар асосида ташкил қилинади ва у ўз олдига қўйган мақсад ва вазифаларини бажариш учун махсус органларни ташкил қилади" [2, 432-453-бетлар]. Мазкур таърифда муаллиф халқаро ташкилот фаолиятини ўз мақсад ва вазифаларини тўлиқ бажариши учун халқаро ҳуқуқий базага ва тегишли махсус органларни ташкил қилиш заруриятини эътироф этади.

Е.А.Шибеевнинг қуйидаги таърифи эътиборга лойиқ: "Халқаро ташкилот бу — халқаро ҳуқуқ нормаларига мувофиқ ташкил қилинган халқаро ҳуқуқнинг мустақил субъекти саналган, доимий фаолият кўрсатувчи махсус органларига эга бўлган маълум бир мақсадларни бажариш учун халқаро шартномалар асосида ташкил қилинган давлатлар бирлашмасидир" [3, 17-18-бетлар].