



EXPERIENCE OF PLACEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND WAYS OF ITS USE

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Abstract

The article shows the economic consequences of regulating industrial planning in the regions of foreign countries. In the regions, forms of industrial development and accommodation promotion are recognized, as well as programs aimed at their placement are covered.

Keywords: region, production forces, industrial deployment, economic mechanism, industrial enterprises.

Introduction

Foreign countries have accumulated a wealth of experience in regional development, methods and forms of placement of production forces, their application in practice. An analysis of the opinions and opinions of existing literature, scientists and experts indicates that regional policy is changing and the process of improvement is still ongoing.

Methods and measures aimed at the rational allocation of production forces have a different appearance and are related to the socio-economic policy pursued by each state, the main directions of the integrated development of the regions[1]. Regional policy based on the use of mechanisms was formed primarily in European countries in the 70-90s of the XX century. At the beginning of the XXI century, the role of the state in regional politics was played. The main reason for this is that when deploying production forces that meet the interests of private entrepreneurs, companies and society, market forces and competition do not solve the problem by themselves.

In European countries, the state distributes one third of its gross domestic product through the monetary system. The state directly and indirectly through the credit system and the investment market influences the integrated development of regions and the placement of industry. The main goal of regional policy is to ensure that the State strives for the integrated deployment of its main production forces. In carrying out this process, the following levers are used. First, control the placement of private investments. Secondly, to create favorable conditions for private capital. Thirdly, the optimal placement of state-owned enterprises. The main directions of regional policy and the deployment of production in European countries are:

- Development of depressive old industrial regions (Tours and Saarland in Germany, Alsace France, Valgonia in Belgium, Wales in the UK);
- promote relatively undeveloped regions (southern Italy, northern regions of Canada, Alaska in the USA, etc.);
- Regulation of the development of megacities and agglomerates (Moscow, London, Paris, Milan, etc.).



The deployment of production forces has legal, legal, organizational and economic consequences. The State exercises its economic influence on the development and deployment of industry mainly in the following areas: firstly, to limit the construction of new industrial facilities in the regions; secondly, to encourage the creation of new production forces in depressed and underdeveloped regions. In practice, the economic factors that stimulate the placement of enterprises in relation to restrictions have shown their effectiveness. The following table 1 shows the main economic consequences of regulating industrial positioning in foreign countries, with direct economic mechanisms and visible incentives. Assistance in the creation of a common direct industrial enterprise in the specified region includes: preferential loans and taxes, investment bonuses, assistance in personnel training, assistance in acquiring land and industrial zone, subsidies for the provision of infrastructure facilities, etc.

Table 1 Economic consequences of regulating industrial positioning in the regions of foreign countries
[2]

Benefits and conveniences	Germany	Australia	Austria	Canada	Denmark	Spain	USA	Italy	Japan	France	Turkey
Investment awards (machinery, equipment, construction)	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
Assistance in the acquisition of land plots and areas for industry	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
Allocation of preferential loans	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Preferential taxes	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
Assistance in staff training	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
Allocation of subsidies for the provision of infrastructure facilities	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Assistance in moving businesses	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-

In the case of industrial enterprises located in developed European countries, financial assistance through direct lending and subsidies is of particular importance. Various forms of preferences were used in lending (relatively small interest, long-term, non-payment of interest for a certain period of time, etc.).

Despite the fact that the use of tax benefits has decreased to some extent in recent years, this tax has become widespread. In particular, tax incentives were used to encourage the placement of some industrial enterprises in undeveloped regions. Preferential taxes have retained their status in countries such as France, Italy, Germany, and Turkey.

In addition to financial assistance in foreign countries, it also uses mechanisms that have an indirect impact on the deployment of production forces. Among them, in regions that have not developed on the basis of special state programs, the organization of infrastructure facilities at public expense



(especially highways); the placement of state-owned enterprises; the issuance of state orders to enterprises in certain regions, etc.

A special place is occupied by funds created in European countries with the aim of ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of regions, financing measures aimed at solving existing problems (unemployment, imbalances in industrial development, stratification of the population by standard of living, etc.). Regional development funds are formed on the territories of the country (within the Eurozone), individual countries (France, Italy, Germany, etc.), in the regions of the countries (state, province, municipality, prefecture), and their funds are widely used in the rational placement of enterprises.

The analysis of the experience of foreign countries, including European countries, in the deployment of regional policy and production forces showed that the measures taken, the measures used are based on in-depth scientific research, diagnostic analysis, expert opinions.

The following is an analysis of the specific characteristics of incentive schemes (restrictions) of industrial positioning in some foreign countries.

France. Among European countries, France stands out for the use of regional management software, indicative planning, and production positioning systems. The main objectives of the region management software are the following:

- Decentralization of the country, that is, reducing the accumulation of industry and population at a high level in the capital Paris;
- Diversification of industry in old industrial regions;
- To promote the development of small and medium-sized cities, which are the center of the regions;
- Implementation of relatively stable industrial development in the western and middle part of the country through the construction of infrastructure facilities;
- Development and implementation of measures aimed at the development of areas remote from the center.

A number of economic measures have been productively used to achieve the above goals. France's experience in managing regional development is particularly interesting. To manage the regions, they divided the region into problem and target groups. Based on a comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic situation in the regions, which are included in the five selected groups, measures have been developed to stimulate and restrict the placement of production facilities in them. Applied economic cycles include the following:

- Awards for industrial development and modernization of the system;
- To cover a certain part of the costs incurred for the implementation of priority areas;
- Tax deduction, including income tax, tax deduction for the purchase of land, etc.;
- Assistance in the transfer of industrial enterprises to another area and retraining of personnel;
- For new construction, including the use of the tax system in Paris;
- High unemployment rate to create new jobs by encouraging existing regions.



Promoting the creation of new jobs among the well-known economic institutions of France is also important for the regions of Uzbekistan. The state awarded regions (cities, rural areas) for creating new jobs with an emphasis on the demographic situation and the unemployment rate. In it, one of the main conditions is that in three years the number of employees at the enterprise should increase to at least 20 units. The amount of financial assistance allocated from the special fund is 25 thousand francs, the highest for one place of work in the placement of small industrial enterprises, and in the service sectors - 20 thousand francs (the lowest - 5 thousand francs).

When placing industrial enterprises, the concept of growth centers, mainly regional policy, has taken a wide place in practice. The Government has achieved a certain level of cost savings by focusing on selected growth points and centers in its activities.

Germany. Particular attention is paid to the formation of the regional structure of the national economy in the country, the development and implementation of targeted programs in the field of regulating the development of territories. Targeted programs implemented: assistance to border areas (at the expense of the budget, infrastructure, restoration of facilities, provision of special tax benefits to entrepreneurs, placement of government orders on preferential terms, etc.), assistance to developed regions (regions with high unemployment, infrastructure development in rural areas), industrialization of the main centers of economic growth (tax benefits and loans)

In the Centers of rural areas identified by the state in accordance with the industrialization program (more than 48), specific growth points are stimulated. Analyzing the economic consequences of incentives, it is necessary to recognize that the main emphasis in the development and deployment of industry in Germany is on tax and credit benefits, support for the participation of entrepreneurs in exhibitions, participation in the implementation of state orders, assistance in the use of innovative technologies, assistance in organizing new jobs (Table 2).

Table 2 Forms of assistance to industrial development and location in the regions of the Federal Republic of Germany [3]

№	Forms of stimulation	Type of enterprises		Industrial enterprises	
		Large enterprises	Small and medium enterprises	Main industrial enterprises	Craft enterprises
1.	Tax benefits	+	+	+	+
2.	Credit privileges	-	+	-	+
3.	Insurance	+	+	+	-
4.	Facilitating participation in exhibitions, including abroad	+	+	+	-
5.	Issuance of a state order	-	+	+	+
6.	Promote the introduction of new methods and technologies	-	+	+	+
7.	Assistance in creating new jobs	+	+	+	+



Investment subsidies in Germany averaged 15 percent of total investment, while investment incentives accounted for 15 percent. In order for entrepreneurs to organize jobs in problem regions, a 30 percent discount was provided to the price of the land being sold, the real estate tax was reduced by 30 percent.

Canada. In the socio-economic development of regions, an important role is played by a comprehensive study of territories in the management system of the Canadian state and the implementation of research, the definition of specific goals and objectives of management, the development of specific measures for their implementation. For Uzbekistan, the ongoing projects on the development of the northern regions of Canada are of practical importance. In particular, the development of infrastructure by the state for the purpose of rational use of rich natural resources in adverse climatic conditions, the direction of large funds, the widespread use of high technologies, the development of mineral raw materials by the method of temporary operation of the mechanism was to a certain extent effective.

Japan. Industrial development and regional policy are aimed at solving specific goals and objectives in Japan. The main emphasis when placing industrial enterprises in the regions is on the formation of a regulatory framework and the development of specific target programs (Table 3).

Table 3. Legal framework aimed at the targeted placement of industry in Japan [4]

Adopted laws		
1. On the integrated development of the country's territory	1. Development Hokkaido	1 .Development of the capital
2. Technology promotion	2. Development of Toxokomi	2.Development of the territory of Kinni
3. Promoting the construction of new industrial cities	3. Development of Kyusyu	3.Development of Tyubu territory
4. Placement of strategic objects	4. Special measures for the development of Okinawa	
5. Positioning of the industry in some areas		

On the basis of the adopted legislation, the state has developed and is implementing a number of targeted programs aimed at locating and developing industry in the regions. These include the following:

- Formation of the Pacific Industrial Belt;
- Reduction of stratification in interregional economic development;
- Comprehensive plan of industrial placement in Hokaid;
- A plan for the placement and development of industrial infrastructure facilities;
- The concept of permanent residence organization;



- Development of recreational areas.

Based on Japan's industrial development policy, it is important to pay attention to the peculiarities of the regions. This situation can be explained by the following. Firstly, the widespread use of economic incentives aimed at locating industrial enterprises within the country and the region. For example, tax and credit benefits nationwide, import restrictions, allocation of investments, extensive use of administrative methods, allocation of land in the region itself, rental of premises, staff training, coordination of network relations, etc.

Secondly, the fact that the region focuses on attracting new technologies when placing enterprises is due to its unique natural and economic potential. The goal is to develop and implement high technologies in a case that takes into account the specific features of the region.

Thirdly, to diversify the industrial structure of the region, to ensure sustainable economic growth through the further development of industry ties.

Another distinctive feature of the Japanese experience is that private capital and additional benefits are practically not used in practice in relation to European countries.

In general, the role of the state in industrial deployment is very high, among the main specific measures applied are the allocation of subsidies by the central government to local authorities (mainly for the construction of industrial and social infrastructure facilities), the allocation of loans to large industrial enterprises under construction by state financial institutions, the provision of special tax benefits to enterprises.

India. Summarizing the experience of India, it is shown that the main emphasis in the placement of industrial enterprises is on supporting undeveloped regions, regulating the placement of enterprises in large industrial centers (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras), creating favorable conditions for the placement of industrial enterprises mainly outside large agglomerations, due to the sustainable development of transport infrastructure. In the placement of industrial enterprises, local authorities (states) have a certain degree of independence, with the effective use of water, land and forest resources, first of all, certain achievements have been achieved in the placement of small industrial enterprises.

If we consider the generalizations of foreign leaders in the field of industrial development and placement management, it can be noted that they consist mainly of the distribution of investments by region. It is advisable to divide incentives or restrictions and activities into three groups. The first group consists in organizing infrastructure facilities in regions where industry is not developed, and improving their links with other regions of the country. This method is used in rural areas of the bridge and in relation to regions with low population. Such measures create a certain degree of convenience for the placement of industrial enterprises in the regions.

The rapid development of transport infrastructure, which is one of the priority areas currently being implemented in the Republic, serves as the main factor for the further expansion of economic ties between all regions, the location of industrial enterprises in remote regions.

The second group of mechanisms is aimed at limiting the development of industry and the construction of new enterprises, mainly of an administrative nature. Of these, it is used during migration from large



cities, especially in relation to industrial enterprises that have a negative impact on the environment. The third group includes mechanisms aimed at modernizing existing industrial enterprises and placing new ones by encouraging direct investment, mainly in the regions. This group of mechanisms is distinguished by its diversity (investment bonuses, tax and credit benefits, labor training and assistance in allocating land, etc.).

In general, the analysis of the rational placement of industry in foreign countries is one of the main directions of regional policy, the main purpose of which is to direct investments to the regions. This goal is aimed at creating favorable conditions for the placement of interregional industrial enterprises, the organization of their activities in problematic and undeveloped regions due to financial benefits to entrepreneurs and firms.

The experience of the following foreign countries in improving industrial development and location in the regions in the conditions of Uzbekistan has a certain practical and scientific significance:

- The main part of the measures aimed at the rational placement of the industry consists of specially adopted laws, targeted programs prepared on the basis of government decisions;
- Direct editing of projects carried out within the framework of certain programs or projects
- Industrial positioning mechanisms of a certain situation, interconnected with the implementation of various priority areas for the country, has a changing feature;
- Various periodic methods and incentive mechanisms consists of a concrete practical view of regional theories focused on the development of poles, points of growth, the concept of urbanization and infrastructure development;
- Increased attention to regional programs in countries in the conditions of the global non-destructive financial and economic crisis, the urgency of creating new jobs in solving the problem of unemployment and ensuring the stability of the standard of living of the population.

Based on foreign experience, it is necessary to prepare a scientifically based concept for the placement of production forces in Uzbekistan, organize industrial enterprises taking into account the stratification in the socio-economic development of regions, natural and economic potential, as well as further improve the economic conditions for their rational placement.

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