

ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS BY INCREASING THE SCALE OF PROJECTS IN PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GREEN ECONOMY

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Annotation: Today, from the experience of developed and developing countries, it can be observed that public-private partnership relations play an important role in improving the well-being of the population, developing the country's infrastructure and, ultimately, ensuring the economic development of countries. Therefore, today it is relevant to introduce the practice of public-private partnership more broadly in the country's economic sector, to increase the interest of private investors in public-private partnership relations, to increase the profitability of private investors from financing infrastructure mud and to develop the country's economy through it. In the practice of public-private partnership, it is important to study the experience of successful overseas, analyze the aspects that can be applied in our country, introduce aspects that are characteristic of our economy the practice of public-private partnership, it is important to study the experience of successful overseas, analyze the aspects that can be applied in our country, introduce aspects that are characteristic of our economy.

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In the economic development of our country, it is important to introduce more extensive public-private partnership practices in the areas of health, education, transport, energy, to attract private investors more widely, to use private investors funds to finance projects At the same time, public-private partnership relations, reforms on the use of private sector funds in the implementation of socially significant infrastructure projects, the level of directing private sector funds to the sector remains low, while the development of such sectors as education, health, communal services, energy, transport, Information Communication Technologies is relevant in Uzbekistan. To implement the strategy of attracting foreign and mahal-Li investment in our country until 2026 and to attract investments in energy, transport, health, education, ecology, Utilities, water industry and other sectors equal to US \$ 14 billion on the basis of public-private partnerships [1], as well as to organize state-of-the-art and business cooperation, identify mechanisms for financing projects, , do not require effective management and coordination of the public-private partnership system. This determines the need for extensive research on improving financial relations in the practice of public and private partnerships.

The analysis shows that the increasing demand for economic and infrasound is the most important factor affecting the expansion of the state's PPP relations. The level of public debt and the demand for infrastructure are the factors that most influence the expansion of the PPP. The potential economic benefits are one of the most important reasons cited in many cases to justify them [2]. Relying on the cited research, it can be admitted that an obstacle to its economic development-as one of the main possible factors, is the lack of financial resources for the development of infrastructure networks. Also, the fact that the balance of private investments for the implementation of the necessary investment projects for the development and modernization of infrastructure facilities in the economic sectors is not enough stages, and the low level of involvement of modern technologies is considered to be the main problems,

necessitates the implementation of research in this direction and has significant scientific significance.

With a special comparison of the effectiveness of the state and private partnership on financial relations in public-private partnership, the private partner can operate more efficiently than the state in labor management relations, organizational structures, incentive systems for the selection of employees and other indicators [3]. In this case, it may be necessary for the PPP countries and the private sector to reduce the inefficiency that occurs in their organizational structure in the management of infrastructure. In fact, PPP can increase the amount of capital and efficiency of activities for infrastructure investments by applying private sector expertise. But this progress is not always implemented equally effectively for different projects. The profitability of the project feature plays an important role in this. Therefore, in a public-private partnership, a different approach to different areas of infrastructure-mining will be necessary.

In the implementation of new investment projects, it was shown that it is necessary to create a value added chain through the widespread use of special zones in the regions as well as the possibilities of industrial cooperation. It was noted that the leaders of the sector and regions are obliged to work closely with industries in solving investment issues, focusing on diversifying the economy in the regions, increasing new jobs. It was emphasized that it is necessary to effectively use the funds of international financial institutions and their timely development, to prioritize these funds to social, infrastructure and water management projects. Also, this year, the tasks of expanding cooperation with foreign and international organizations in the fields of Ecology, Environmental Protection, Health, Higher Education, Science and innovation were established, activating the recruitment of grant funds.

The processes of development of industrial sectors in the world are becoming more and more diverse with the beginning of the new century, under the influence of globalization processes as well as processes associated with the development of national industries. In order to stabilize the level of development of the national industrial system, as well as to form new industries, individual countries establish economic regions that provide certain lightnesses for the activities of business entities, establishing industrial enterprises in these regions that are in high demand for products of the industry or are part of industries that produce products that replace imports.

Studies show that one of the important factors affecting the development of the territorial economy is the support of small – scale entrepreneurship, the organization and modernization of production capacities by attracting investments in the branches of the territorial economy, and the creation of new jobs through it. In this direction, one of the ways that has been increasingly used in the innovative development of recessive regions, whose economic development has been low for many years compared to other regions, is the establishment of industrial zones. Studies carried out in the direction of the formation, organization and development of industrial zones show that the organization of industry zones, techno parks and technopolises of various manifestations is considered in the direction of the development of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship, calculated from the main mechanisms in the territorial and economic development of many developed and developing countries in the world. More of them carried out in the direction of the formation, organization and development of industrial zones show that the organization of industry zones, technoparks.

In research by Millberg and Amengual (2008), researchers who conducted research in the direction of developing territories on the basis of a separate order in the form of industrial zones, the activities of industrial parks serve as a good “motivation” for economically “backward” territories. In their opinion, industrial (industrial) parks are small production areas reserved for economic development, the convenience of which is organized without the need for large –

scale production infrastructure, such as special economic or free economic zones. They also separately note that this process “needs to be minimized”, highlighting the active intervention of local government bodies in the involvement of foreign investments in the activities of industrial parks. Together with the important role of the research of these scientists in the organization of small industrial zones, their research emphasized the formation of the necessary infrastructure for small industrial zones by foreign investors themselves. However, from the experience of developed countries in this regard, it is known that in cases where the necessary infrastructure for industrial zones is not provided by the state, the level of attracting entrepreneurial entities and investors of industrial zones will not be high. This, in turn, suggests that Millberg and Amengual (2008) did not adequately account for the attractiveness of industrial areas.

The main advantages of a “small economy «are the ability to easily manage risks, survive various economic fluctuations, while being able to easily manage risks, always offering the consumer the necessary goods and services, progressing the demands of the market in revenge for innovation among the first. In this regard, it is worth noting that on the one hand, small producers operating in economic regions of a separate regime are provided with production sites with the necessary infrastructure, on the other hand, the importance of small industrial zones serving the deepening of industrial cooperation between them is growing. Small industrial zones, which are being built on the basis of vacant or unused buildings and structures, are used to ensure the competitiveness of the economy in the form of an effective connection of partnership between the public and private sectors, establish new jobs, increase export potential. Thus, the economic reforms carried out on the development of large industries provide the basis for the provision of the “small economy «with the necessary raw materials resources. Therefore, the expansion of the activities of small industrial zones and the improvement of mechanisms to stimulate their participants will serve as an important factor in ensuring the competitive nature of the national economy, improving the well-being of the population.

The main areas of investment in the private sector (continuation) :

- agriculture: introduction of innovative technologies, expansion of greenhouse Farms, cultivation of export-oriented products are among the attractive sectors for private investors;
- industry and production: new enterprises are being established in industries such as light industry, production of building materials, automotive and electrical engineering. For example, domestic private companies, in cooperation with foreign investors, are launching production lines based on modern technologies;
- services sector: the number of private companies operating in the field of shopping centers, hotels, restaurants, tourism and IT services is growing;
- energy: investments in solar and wind energy are being attracted. Renewable energy projects are being developed by attracting the private sector.

Based on the definition clarified above, the following can be mentioned as the main characteristics of small industrial zones:

1. In accordance with the requirements of administrative-territorial legislation, the boundaries will be clearly formed;
2. In contrast to special and free economic zones, small business activities are formed in order to develop in industrial areas in specific settlements;
3. At the initial stages of the organization of small industrial zones, an organizational process is carried out by organizing the capital of local investors on the basis of vacant space or buildings;

4. On the territory of small industrial zones, an additional preferential regime is created for participants who carry out activities in the territory, subject to a regime that concentrates taxes, customs and other benefits;

5. Lowering the unemployment rate in small areas embodies goals aimed at developing specific industries on an innovative basis through the efficient use of vacant buildings and production areas outside of business activities. Relying on the theoretical studies carried out above, it can be said that one of the most comprehensive areas of activity aimed at creating industries in the regions of our country, ensuring their development on an innovative basis, as well as creating new jobs to increase the level of employment in the regions is the development of small industrial zones.

In the context of increasing competition in the occupation of sales markets, the main way to ensure the production of competitive products remains industrial park, zone and industrial zones. One of the common aspects of this, as you know from foreign experience, is being carried out in connection with production, scientific research institution, experienced constructive developments in them. In the context of increasing competition in the occupation of sales markets, the main way to ensure the production of competitive products remains industrial park, zone and industrial zones. One of the common aspects of this, as you know from foreign experience, is being carried out in connection with production, scientific research institution, experienced constructive developments in them. The issue of providing qualified personnel has also been properly addressed through the establishment of strong ties with personnel training agencies and higher education institutions. In the effective development of small business and private entrepreneurship, great attention is also paid to innovative businesses, namely techno parks and business incubators. On the general side, their organization and development is supported by state and local authorities.

In Turkey, industrial zones are referred to as established industrial zones. In order to support small and medium-sized businesses, hundreds of small business entities are integrated into a single industrial zone, but their legal and economic independence is maintained. The decision to establish organized industrial zones is made by state bodies together with network associations and the local entrepreneur association. Projects are financially supported by the state, financial support is carried out at the expense of state funds or private funds. The construction of the future building, structures and rooms is carried out by Special firms, the completed building and rooms are sold to small enterprises.

We think that the Vietnamese experience of state support for Industrial zones and projects to be placed in them is also very interesting. The use of a number of points of the French experience in supporting small businesses in the development of our republic, small businesses, can lead to effective results. In particular, it would be possible to achieve a gradual reduction of the tax after the exemption of small businesses from profit tax for 2 years, preferential lending, rapid depreciation, the introduction of new technology, energy saving, import substitution, the creation of benefits for investments leading to increased exports, the development of based on stable, high technology.

Foreign experience shows that tax incentives, public-private partnerships and technology development-oriented strategies are important in the development of the private sector. For Uzbekistan, adapting these directions to local conditions can increase the volume of investments in the private sector.

The article develops the formation and activity of free economic regions at the stage of development of the present time, and methodological approaches. Investments in the concept of free economic territories, the organization of which is defined as a factor of innovative

development, and their classification is analyzed from the point of view of modern market economic conditions.

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